Feed the Future

Global Learning and Evidence Exchange for Nutrition and Agriculture
Feed the Future:

- Born out of the high food price crisis beginning in 2007, and inspired by the “Green Revolution”
- Built on IEHA and the GFSR
- Adopted FFP framework for Food Security (Availability, Access, Utilization)
- Announced in 2009 at G-8 Summit in L’Aquila, Italy
- Part of G20+ global effort
- Whole of Government
Feed the Future Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

High Level Objective:
Inclusive agriculture sector growth

- Agriculture Sector GDP
- Per capita expenditures in rural households
- Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index

High Level Objective:
Improved nutritional status esp. of women & children

- Prevalence of stunted children
- Prevalence of wasted children
- Prevalence of underweight women

Improved agriculture productivity

- Gross margins per unit of land or animal of selected product

Expanding markets and trade

- Percent change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted commodities
- Value of incremental sales (farm-level)

Increased private investment in agriculture and nutrition activities

- Value of new private investment in ag sector or value chain
- % pub. expenditure on ag. and nutrition
- # of local firms/CSO operating sustainably

Increased employment opportunities in targeted value chains

- Jobs created by investment in agricultural value chains

Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

- Household Hunger Scale

Improved access to diverse and quality foods

- Dietary diversity for women and children

Improved nutrition-related behaviors

- Exclusive breastfeeding under six months

Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services

- Prevalence of maternal anemia

Programs and policies to support agriculture sector growth

Programs and policies to increase access to markets and facilitate trade

Programs and policies to reduce inequities

Programs and policies to support positive gains in nutrition

AVAILABILITY

ACCESS

STABILITY

UTILIZATION
“Global Nutrition for Growth Compact” 2013-2020

- Reach 500 million pregnant women and young children with effective nutrition interventions.

- Reduce the number of children under five who are stunted by an additional 20 million

- Save the lives of 1.7 children under five

- $4.15 billion to scale up “nutrition specific” programming and $19 billion for “nutrition sensitive” programming

- U.S. -- Whole of government investment of $1 billion in “nutrition specific” and $9 billion in “nutrition sensitive” programming (2012-2014)
Framework for Actions to Achieve Optimum Fetal and Child Nutrition and Development

Benefits during the life course
- Cognitive, motor and socioemotional development
- School performance and learning capacity
- Adult stature
- Obesity and NCDs
- Work capacity and productivity

Nutrition specific interventions and programmes
- Adolescent health and preconception nutrition
- Maternal dietary supplementation
- Micronutrient supplementation or fortification
- Breastfeeding and complementary feeding
- Dietary supplementation
- Dietary diversification
- Feeding behaviours and stimulation
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- Disease prevention and management
- Nutrition interventions in emergencies

Optimum fetal and child nutrition and development
- Breastfeeding, nutrient rich foods, and eating routine
- Feeding and caregiving practices, parenting stimulation
- Low burden of infectious diseases
- Food security, including availability, economic access, and use of food
- Feeding and caregiving resources (maternal, household, and community levels)
- Access to and use of health services, a safe and hygienic environment

Nutrition sensitive programmes and approaches
- Agriculture and food security
- Social safety nets
- Early child development
- Maternal mental health
- Women's empowerment
- Child protection
- Classroom education
- Water and sanitation
- Health and family planning services

Building an enabling environment
- Rigorous evaluations
- Advocacy strategies
- Horizontal and vertical coordination
- Accountability/incentives regulation, legislation
- Leadership programmes
- Capacity investments
- Domestic resource mobilisation

Knowledge and evidence
- Politics and governance
- Leadership, capacity, and financial resources
- Social, economic, political, and environmental context (national and global)
“Nutrition Specific” Interventions

Interventions or programs that address the immediate determinants of fetal and child nutrition and development—adequate food and nutrient intake, feeding, caregiving and parenting practices, and low burden of infectious diseases

Examples:

- Adolescent and maternal health and nutrition
- Maternal and child dietary or micronutrient supplementation or fortification
- Promotion of optimum breastfeeding
- Complementary feeding
- Treatment of Severe Malnutrition
- Nutrition in emergencies
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“Nutrition Sensitive” Interventions

Interventions or programs that address the underlying determinants of fetal and child nutrition and development—food security; adequate caregiving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment—and incorporate specific nutrition goals.

Examples:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Early Child Development
- Women’s empowerment
- Social Safety Nets
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Nutrition-sensitive programs can serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale coverage, and effectiveness.

The Lancet Series, 2013
# USG Nutrition Sensitive Funding 2010-2014 (est.)

## USG Nutrition Sensitive Funding

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What does it mean to us?

- M&E and Financial reporting: FTF Annual Report
- Learning
FTF Learning Agenda

• Identify and examine synergies among direct nutrition interventions and agricultural programs.

• Clearly articulate nutrition goals and interventions if agriculture, horticulture, and food security programs are expected to improve nutrition.
Key Questions:

• What have been the impacts of different approaches linking Agriculture, Nutrition and Health on dietary diversity and nutritional status (i.e. geographic co-location of programs, integration of interventions, and which combinations)
• Have programs to increase farmers’ incomes resulted in improved nutrition when not coupled with nutrition programming?
• What activities have enabled value chain investments to lead to improved consumption of diverse diets?
• Which agriculture technology interventions have improved diets and nutrition outcomes?
• What investments in human and institutional capacity development have effectively generated large scale nutrition outcomes?
“We will drive the growth of the future that lifts all of us up.”
– President Barack Obama, 2009

"In many places, people live on little more than a dollar a day. So the United States will join with our allies to eradicate such extreme poverty in the next two decades."
- President Barack Obama, SOTU 2013

Thank You!

www.feedthefuture.gov