



This presentation is part of the

## **Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE)**

held in Kampala, Uganda from December 10-12, 2012.

For additional presentations and related event materials, visit: <http://spring-nutrition.org/nglee-africa>





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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

# Feed the Future

**Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange**

**Kampala, Uganda  
December 10-12, 2012**





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## Session Challenge:

Value chain

Livelihoods

GAM







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## Session Challenge

Value Chain

Water and Sanitation

Stunting



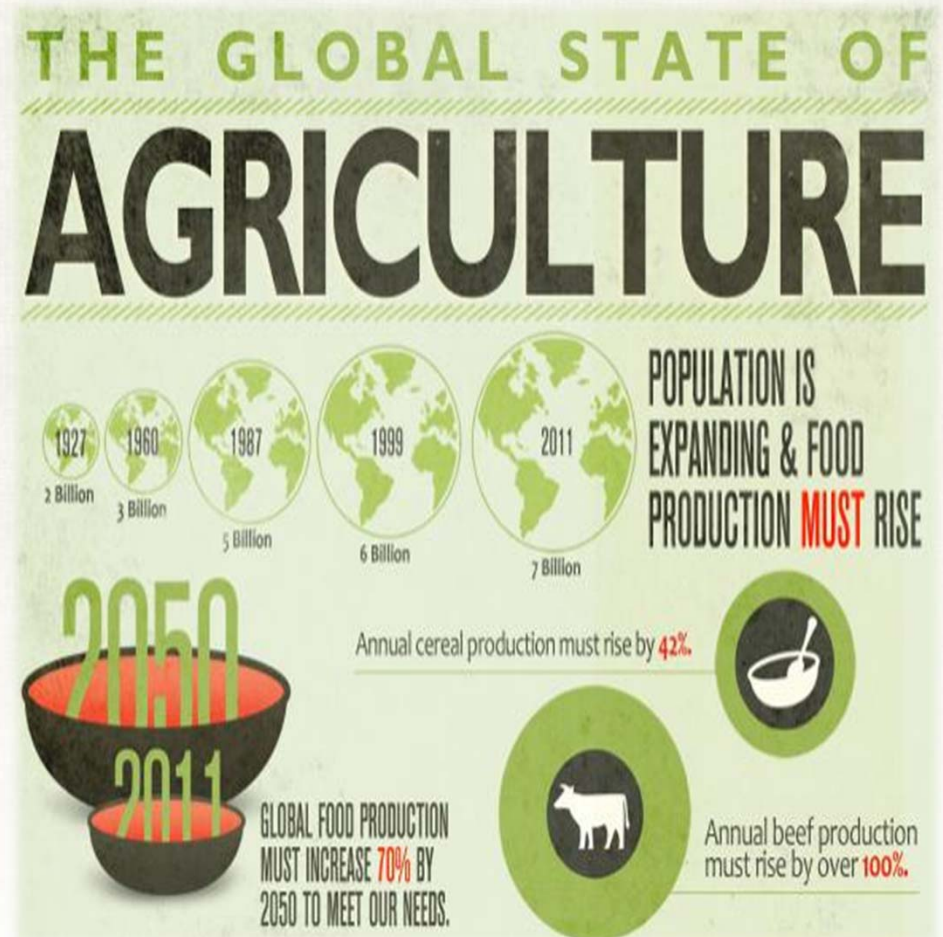


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## Feed the Future:

- ✓ Born out 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







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## FTF in USAID

### Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)

- Micronutrient supplementation programs for the most vulnerable (vitamin A, iron folate, iodine)
- Maternal and child anemia reduction packages
- Community Management of Acute Undernutrition
- Facility- and community-based IMCI platforms

#### Food Security and Nutrition

- Food fortification
- Nutrition-sensitive value chains
- Food safety, hygiene, and quality systems
- Food security and nutrition policy

- Training of health or agriculture extension workers
- Capacity strengthening
- Social and behavior change

- Targeting improvements in nutrition practices in the -9 to 24 month window
- Healthy growth promotion in pregnancy and young children

- Early warning and disaster prevention
- Preventing Malnutrition in Under Twos Approach, food assisted (PM2A)
- School feeding
- Productive safety nets
- Livelihood diversification
- Microcredit and savings
- Nutritional quality of food assistance
- Local and regional procurement

### Food Security Development (FSD)

- Agropductivity (including post harvest infrastructure)
- Markets and trade (including policy)
- Access to financial services
- Agriculture research and extension

- Diet diversification (homestead food production)
- Access to agriculture inputs
- Conservation agriculture
- NRM/watershed management
- Feeder roads and irrigation

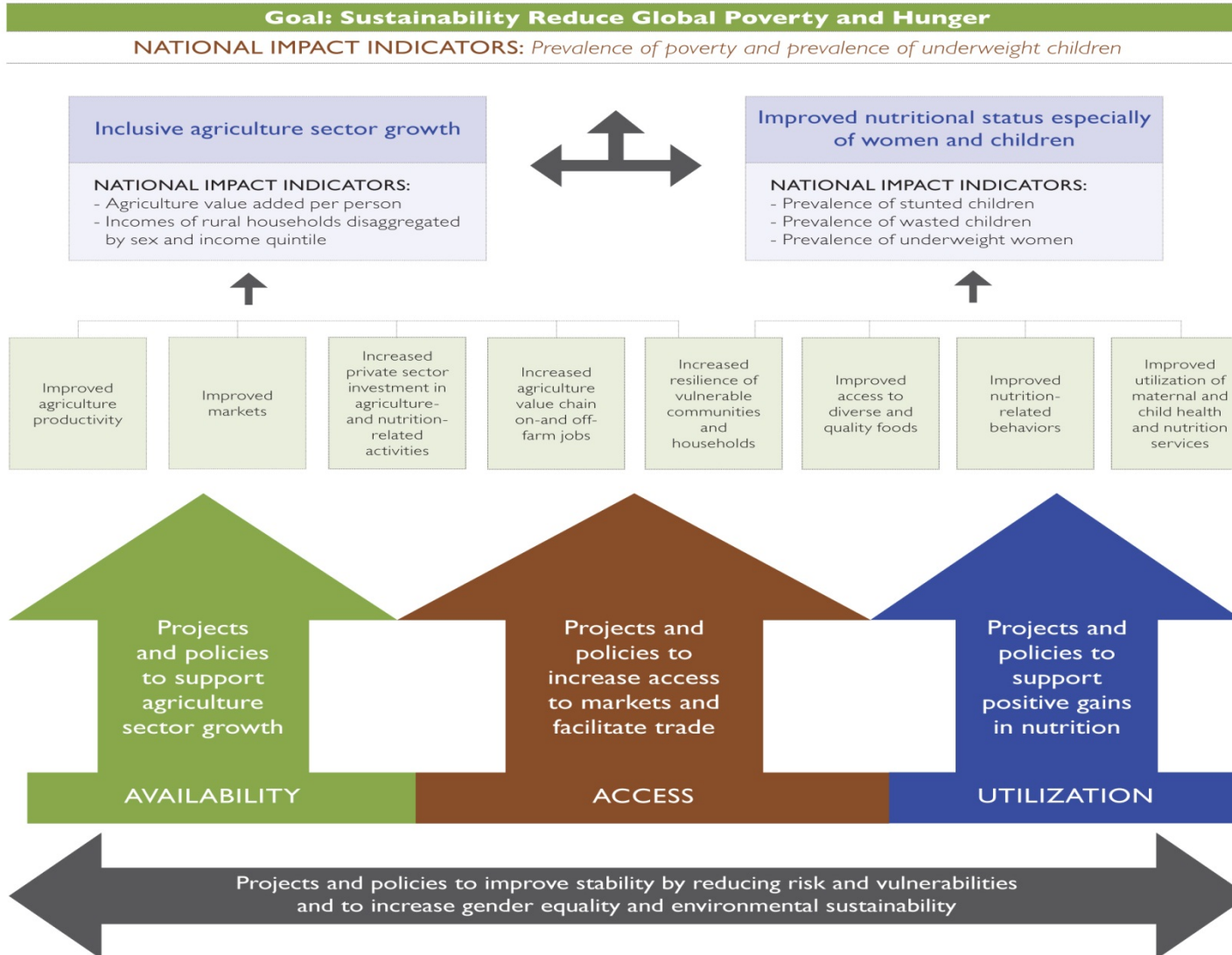
### USAID and USDA Non-Emergency Food Assistance (PL 480)



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FIGURE 1 – FEED THE FUTURE RESULTS FRAMEWORK





**Focused choices:** Use evidence to focus USG resources where there is transformational potential.

**Address cross-cutting goals:** Nutrition, greater opportunities for women, and combatting climate change----require a multi-sectoral approach to programming.

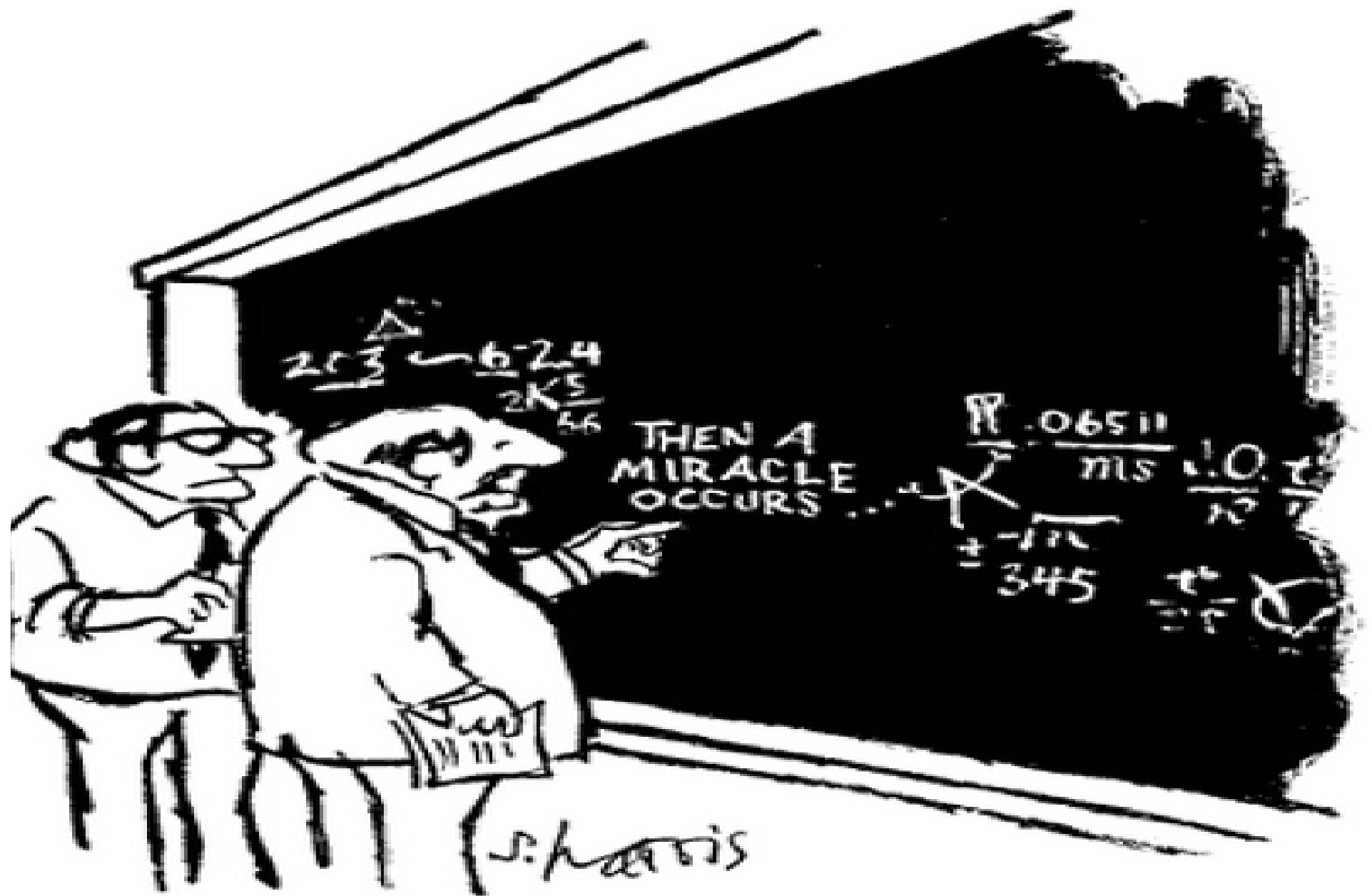
**Targeted resources:** Within a country, in coordination with government and other donors, concentrate resources in defined geographic areas of transformational potential.

**Market demand** is critical to sustainable change in the agricultural sector. The private sector must be engaged.

**Scalability:** Examine cost benefit in terms of **scalable change**.

**Accountability:** Define how budget dollars translate into real results.





"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."



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## **FTF Learning Agenda: Nutrition and Dietary Quality**

- **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 Themes

- 1. Improved Agricultural Productivity
- 2. Improved Research & Development
- 3. Expanded Markets, Value Chains and Increased Investment
- 4. Improved Nutrition and Dietary Quality
- 5. Improved Gender Integration and Women's Empowerment
- 6. Improved Resilience of Vulnerable Populations





## FTF Learning Agenda: Nutrition and Dietary Quality

### Key Questions:

- What have been the impacts of different approaches linking Agriculture, Nutrition and Health (ANH) 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?



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***“We will drive the growth of the future  
that lifts all of us up.”***

**– President Barack Obama, 2009**



**Thank You!**

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