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](http://spring-nutrition.org/nglee-africa)
INTEGRATING AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

WHAT?

WHY?

HOW?

N-GLEE Worship, Kampala – Dec 11, 2012
Organization of the session

• The “What—Why—How” of Integration: Basic concepts

• Some tools to help think about the “how”

• An example from the field

• Open discussion
Three questions

1) What is integration? What are the things that happen when organizations are “integrated”?

2) Why do organizations integrate with one another?

3) What characteristics should organizations display in order to see success in integration?

Each table has 10 minutes to answer these 3 questions.
- Keep your answers to one or two words
- Maximum of two answers per question
- Use index cards to write your answers (keep them please)
- Designate someone who will read your answers back to the plenary
Question 1: What happens when Integration is achieved?

Adapted from Harris and Drimie, 2011
Q2: Why do organizations chose to integrate?

- There may be internal (endogenous) or external reasons to do so:
  - Internal: organizations recognize that they will:
    - Derive synergies and better outcomes
    - Improve the use of resources
      - Streamlining procurement
      - Streamlining staff training
      - Improved outreach to target populations
      - Better use of client time
    - Share a vision
    - Create an image
  - External:
    - Organizations respond to demand (from donors, constituencies, etc)
Q3: What makes for successful integration?

- Motives for integration are “internalized”
- Parties share a language, and understanding and a sense of purpose
- Each party shares some basic values:
  - Participation, openness to learning from their collaborators
  - A clear sense of and respect for the organizational routines and responsibilities of others
  - An orientation toward results.

*From Garrett and Natalicho, 2011*
Back to our “keys for success”

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<tr>
<th>BENEFITS FROM INTEGRATION</th>
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<th>INGREDIENTS OF SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION</th>
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<td>Shared language/ sense of purpose?</td>
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Roadmap to carry out integration

Task Clarification
- Define joint objective(s)
- Identify mutual strengths, roles and responsibilities
- Identify resources available to each
- Define procedures, liaison, dispute resolution mechanisms

Task Planning
- Identify needs for technical materials
- Carry out cross-training on important issues
- Identify means to assess performance
- Prepare DIP, cost out activities, attribute financial responsibilities

Task Execution
- Proceed with implementation
- Jointly carry out periodic progress assessments (OR)
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the joint venture
Integration of Ag and Nutrition

• Why the insistence on integrating agriculture and nutrition? Is it really needed?
Interventions

Nutrition-specific
- Breastfeeding & complementary feeding practices
- Micronutrient supplementation & fortification
- Hygiene practices
- Immunization, use of preventive health care

Nutrition-sensitive
- Agriculture & food security programs
- Poverty reduction & social protection/safety nets
- Income generation
- Education
- Health systems strengthening
- Women’s empowerment
- Water & sanitation

- Policies (agriculture, trade, poverty reduction, etc.)
- Governance
- Conflict resolution
- Climate change mitigation policies

Food/nutrient intake

Health

Food security

Care Resources

Health, Water/ Sanitation Services

INSTITUTIONS

POLITICAL & IDEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENT, TECHNOLOGY, PEOPLE

Immediate causes

Underlying causes at household/community level

Basic causes at societal level

Ruel, 2008 adapted from UNICEF, 1998
Section 2: Some tools to help with the “how”

- Policy harmonization

- PROFILES and advocacy

- Optifood

- Value chain analysis using the GAIN tool, IYCN toolkit

- SBCC
General approach and tools used

- Promote enabling environment

- Generate policy commitment and accountability

- Analyze diets, ID deficiencies, specify economically feasible scenarios for improving diets using local foods (food based approach)

- Mobilize multisectoral support for selected scenarios

- Promote adoption of recommended foods/practices through advocacy and behavior change activities
How it all comes together

1. Plant sources
   Traditional, local crops
   Energy

2. Animal sources
   Traditional, local ASF
   A, Fe, Zn

% RNI met by nutrient (Optifood)

Gaps

Analyze options, cost (Optifood)

Collaboration with MOA

Horticulture, Homestead Pn, Biofortification
A, C, fol (Fe, Zn)

< Gaps

Collaboration with MOH/N

3. Fortification, supplementation, home fortificants (LNS, MNPs)

SBCC, Nutrition education

SBCC, Nutrition education

% RNI met by nutrient

Adapted from Allen, 2011
Section 3: Country examples
Value Chain Analysis
Example of bean value chains in Uganda and Rwanda

4 objectives:
- Improve yields and quality of harvested beans
- Enhance nutritional value and appeal through appropriate post-harvest handling + processing
- Increase market access
- Increase demand and consumption

(Dry Grain Pulses CRSP, Mazur et al. 2009)
A Nutrition-Sensitive Value Chain for Beans (Uganda)

Value Chain Steps

- **Inputs into production**
- **Production**
- **Post-harvest handling/storage**
- **Processing**
- **Marketing**

Activities

- Field trials with new varieties
- Soil & terrain analysis
- Farmers trainings
- Technologies to ↓ losses (insects)
- Nutrient retention analysis
- Testing sequencing + duration of different processing techniques (nutrient retention, ↓ anti-nutrients)
- Analysis of main market channels, Drivers of market decisions, Presence of nutrient-enhanced foods
- Increased availability of, access to, and demand for NUTRITIOUS BEANS
- Consumer surveys
- Cooking trainings, Education, Behavior chance communications

Source: Adapted from Mazur et al. 2009. Pulses CRSP
Case country example (Senegal)

- Papa Dieye, Papa Sene, Coudy…