



FEED THE FUTURE

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

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>



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE


SPRING
Strengthening Partnerships, Results
and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

INTEGRATING AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

WHAT?

WHY?

HOW?



N-GLEE Workshop, 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?

—

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.

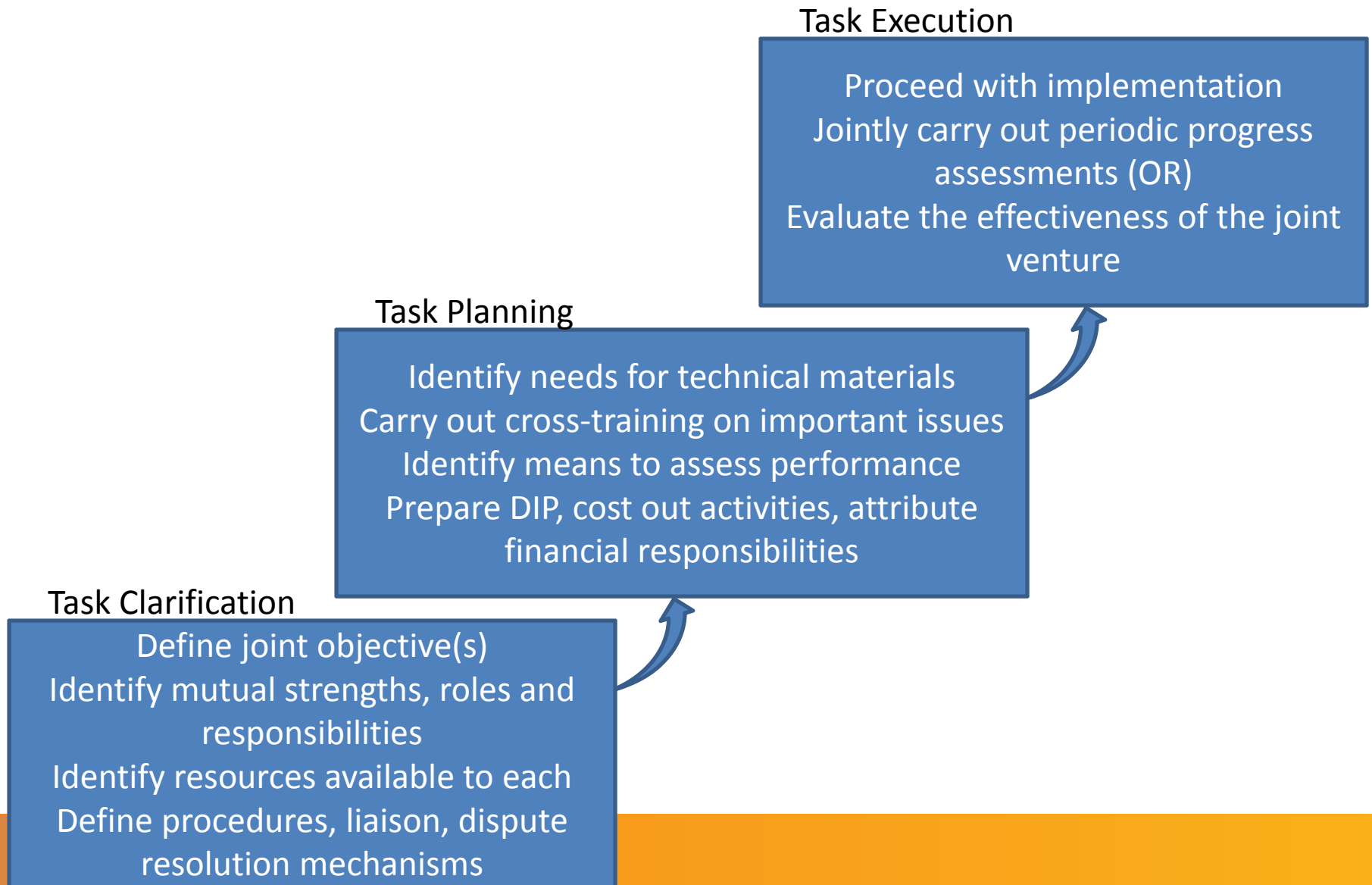
Back to our “keys for success”

| | BENEFITS FROM INTEGRATION | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| | Synergies? | Resource use? | Outreach? | Vision? |
| AG | | | | |
| NUT | | | | |

| | INGREDIENTS OF SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Shared language/ sense of purpose? | Participation encouraged? | Open to learning? | Respect for others' role/mission | Results oriented? |
| AG | | | | | |
| NUT | | | | | |



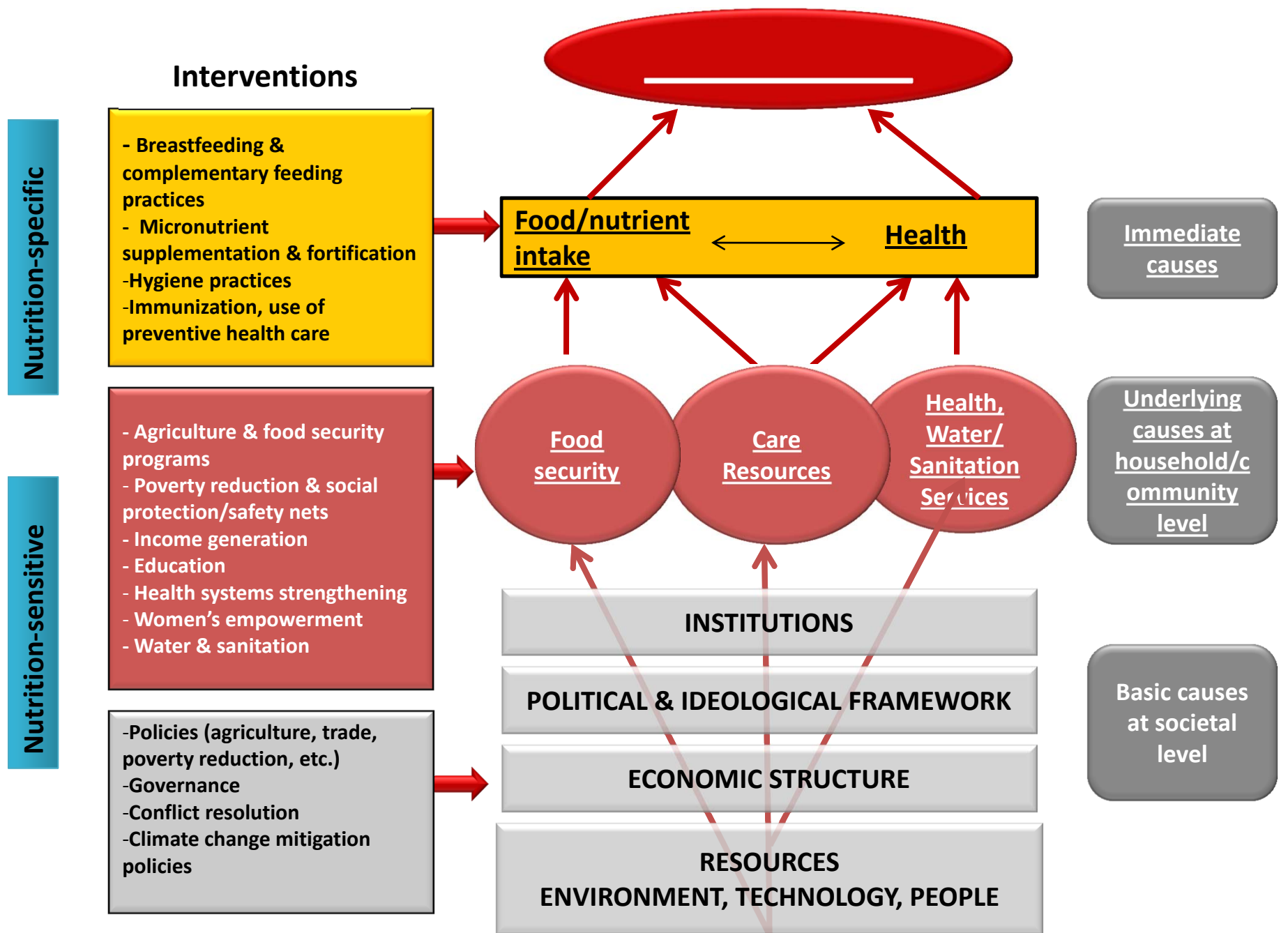
Roadmap to carry out integration



Integration of Ag and Nutrition

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





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

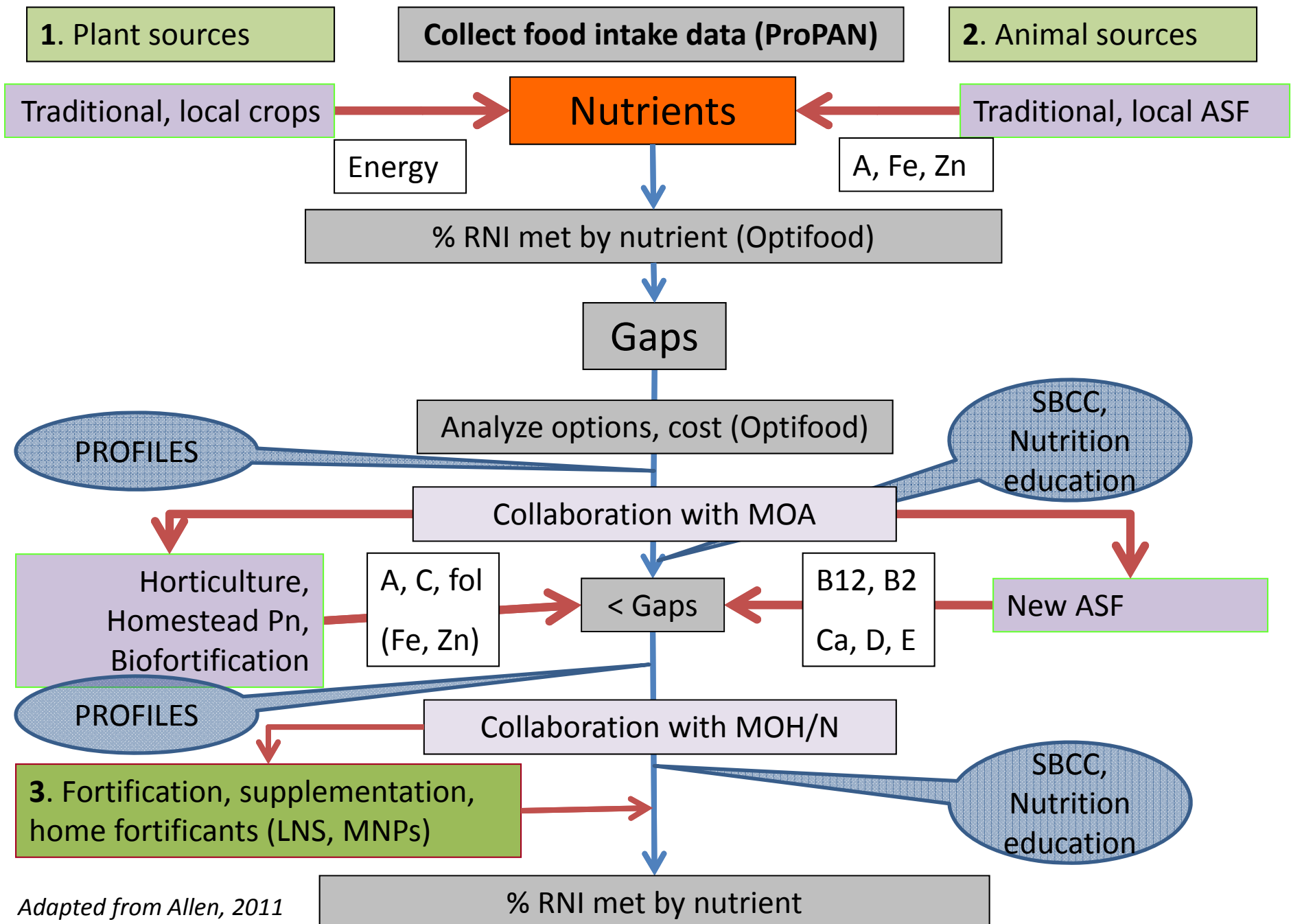


General approach and tools used

- Promote enabling environment  Policy Harmoniz'n
- Generate policy commitment and accountability  PROFILES
- Analyze diets, ID deficiencies, specify economically feasible scenarios for improving diets using local foods (food based approach)  OptiFood, GAIN or IYCN tools
- Mobilize multisectoral support for selected scenarios  Advocacy
- Promote adoption of recommended foods/practices through advocacy and behavior change activities  SBCC



How it all comes together



Adapted from Allen, 2011

Section 3: Country examples

Value Chain Analysis

Example of bean value chains in Uganda and Rwanda

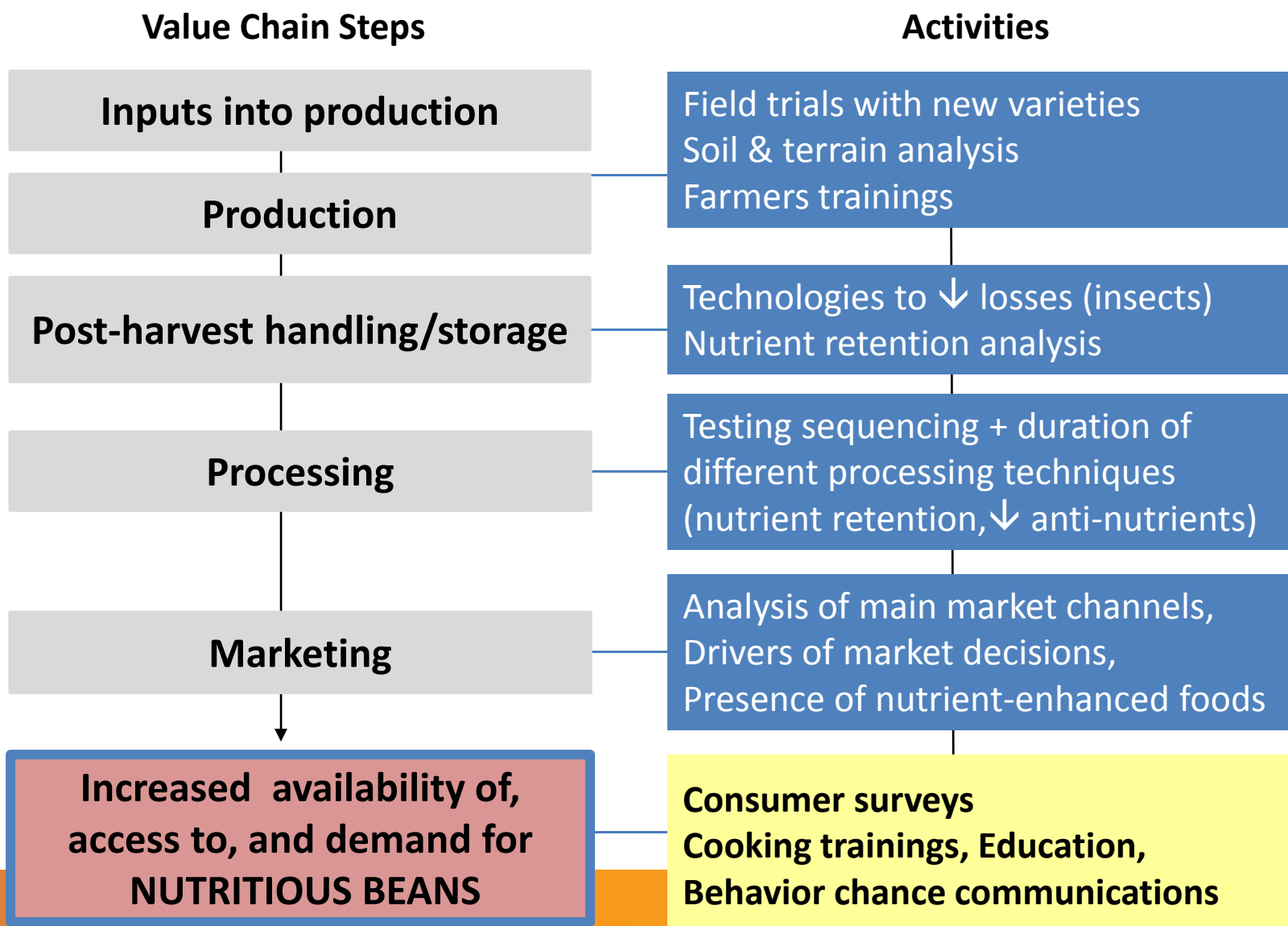
4 objectives:

- 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)



Source: Adapted from Mazur et al. 2009. Pulses CRSP

Case country example (Senegal)

- Papa Dieye, Papa Sene, Coudy...

