This presentation is part of the

Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange

(AgN-GLEE)

held in Bangkok, Thailand from March 19-21, 2013.

For additional presentations and related event materials, visit: http://spring-nutrition.org/agnglee-asia
Case Study: USAID/Nepal – Integrating Agriculture and Nutrition

Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (AgN-GLEE)
Bangkok, Thailand – March 21, 2013
1. Background

2. Integration of Ag & Nutrition

3. Some Take-Aways
Nepal Context

- Recovering from decade long conflict
- 55% of population below the poverty line
- Nearly 80% of population depends on agriculture
- Two-thirds of population experience food shortages during the year
- High rates of urban and out-migration
  - 20% of GDP is from remittances
- On track to meet 3 MDGs by 2015
  - Maternal and child health and primary education
Nutrition Status of Children under 5

- Stunting (height for age)
- Wasting (weight for height)
- Underweight (weight for age)

Countries and years:
- Nepal 2011
- Ethiopia 2011
- Tanzania 2010
• Integrated Nutrition Initiative

• Working in 20 vulnerable districts

• Aug 2011- Sept 2016
Feed the Future (FtF) Overview

- Integrated Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative
- Working in 20 vulnerable districts
- February 2013-Feb 2018
Health Programs - with Respect to Feed the Future

USAID Nepal GIS Unit
Nutrition Assessment and Gap Analysis key result:

- agriculture, nutrition and health, including WASH, need to be integrated
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1. Background

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3. Some Take-Aways
### Ongoing & upcoming donor programs...

- Agriculture commercialization and trade
- Roads, irrigation & water management
- Poverty alleviation fund
- Direct financial and technical assistance to MoHP

### ...complement and multiply FTF impact

- **Financing** for private sector agents across agricultural value chains including horticulture
- **Productive infrastructure** in FTF areas
- **Scale-up** of evidence-based nutrition interventions

### High mountain agribusiness & livelihoods

- Raising incomes of small and medium farmers
- Crop diversification and commercialization
- Commercial agriculture development program

### Improving business forum

- Small enterprise dev. fund, SME venture risk capital
- Microfinance sector development
- Direct Investment in value chains (seeds)

### Pro-poor value chain

- Challenge fund for agribusiness
- Direct financial and technical assistance to MoHP

### Cross-sector interventions

- **Food facility for most vulnerable areas**
- **Training in food safety and Ag. trade**
- **Food security monitoring system (NekSAP)**
- **MCH, school feeding, Food/Cash for Work**

### Food facility for most vulnerable areas

- **Emergency relief** in extreme hunger areas
- **Increased capacity for export market**

### MCH, school feeding, Food/Cash for Work

- **Increased reach to poor and vulnerable (10 West & Mid-West districts)**
- **Increased financing available for agribusiness**
- **Scale-up** of evidence-based nutrition interventions
Integration w/ Host Country Gov’t

Intensive discussions with the GON:

- GAFSP collaboration
- Food Security Donor Group & Nutrition Donor Group
- Two GON Officials on TEC
- One Mission coordination mechanism for implementing partners to integrate and harmonize with the GON
Goal: Reduce hunger and poverty and improve nutrition, especially among women and children under five

Intermediate Results:

1) Increased agriculture productivity and income
2) Expanded markets and trade
3) Increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities
4) Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households
5) Improved access to diverse and quality foods
6) Improved nutrition-related behaviors
7) Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services
Greatest number of poor and malnourished in Western Terai and Hills

Number of poor

Malnourished children

Thousands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Underweight</th>
<th>Stunted</th>
<th>Wasted</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Terai</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hills</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountains</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of poor people

- 75-5,000
- 5,000-8,000
- 8,000-12,000
- 12,000-18,000
- 18,000-35,000

Park areas/no population
Integration Approach: Where Does the Rubber Meet the Road?

Nexus = Budget

Lock the Ag-FTF and Nutrition-GHI teams in a room

- Cross-training of ag and nutrition change agents
- Co-location of trainings such as at demonstration farms
Integration Approach: Dealing with Conflicts
Nutrition Saturation vs Agriculture Diffusion

Agriculture Diffusion Approach

High Intensity and Low Intensity Nutrition

Nutrition Saturation Approach
Integration Approach: Teach an Old Dog New Tricks

Novel ways of doing USAID Business

- Leverage Each Other’s Funds – GHI and FTF money into one project
- Mission Specific Inter-Agency Agreement w/ Peace Corps
Peace Corps Volunteers are in 17 VDCs / Municipalities of 3 districts - Parbat (5 VDCs), Syangja (8 VDCs) and Baglung (3 VDCs, & one municipality).

Presidental Initiatives:
- Global Climate Change (15)
- Feed the Future (20)
- Global Health (20)
- Peace Corp Districts (3)
- Peace Corp VDCs (17)

November 21, 2012
USAID Nepal GIS Unit
Integration Approach: Award and Implementation

- Evaluation Criteria – integration including past performance integrating ag and nutrition
- Contractual obligation to coordinate
- Integrate but don’t duplicate: use of pre-existing nutrition materials
- Integration of workplans
1. Background

2. Integrating Ag & Nutrition

3. Some Take-Aways
Some Take-Aways

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- Co-location of trainings such as at demonstration farms
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- Mission Specific Inter-Agency Agreement w/ Peace Corps
- Integrate but don’t duplicate: use of pre-existing nutrition materials
- Integration of workplans
- N-CRSP for evaluation impact