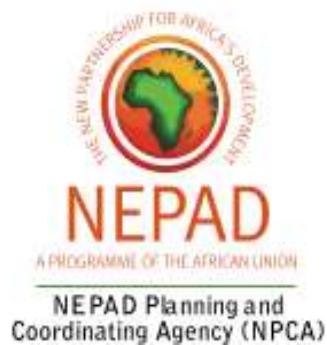




# Integrating agriculture-nutrition: guidance points for group work



CAADP

# Reminder: What kind of problem are we dealing with?



Simple



Complicated



Complex



The Real World

# Making agriculture work for nutrition

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- **First, do no harm!**
- Put nutrition as an outcome *and measure it*
- Understand local causes of malnutrition by “*livelihoods group*”
- Identify and target the most vulnerable
- Promote production and access to *diverse and safe* foods (livelihoods diversification)
- While protecting the environment (**sustainable diets**)
- Provide nutrition education
- Gender-sensitive approach (supporting women, engaging men...)
- Promote urban-rural linkages
- *Work with others*

# Examples of nutrition objectives and indicators

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## Example of a potential “objectives” framework

### ■ Goal – *multisectoral*

- Reducing stunting (and acute malnutrition) → height-for-age
- Improving nutrition (address all forms of malnutrition) → multiple indicators (H/A, W/H, overweight and chronic disease...)

### ■ Main Objective / outcome:

- Improving diets: diverse, nutritious & *safe* → consumption indicators (e.g. diet diversity score, number of meals/day) and food safety indic.

### ■ Specific objectives:

- Increasing consumer awareness on nutrition → knowledge
- Increasing production → yields
- Diversification (production and accessibility) → variety of products
- Reduced post-harvest losses

# Examples of interventions

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- Nutrition education / marketing (complementary feeding, school-age children, adolescents, pregnant / lactating women)
- Diversification (input supply, extension, processing, storage, marketing):
  - Horticulture
  - Livestock
  - Fisheries
  - Forest products

Including in urban and peri-urban areas!
- Biofortification and fortification
- Social protection for production and consumption: building assets to diversify, as per the needs of different groups (e.g. the case of Ethiopia)
  - Food subsidies (caution with diversity!)
  - Free agricultural inputs
- Food regulations
- Capacity development (institutional and individual)

# Using a nutrition lens to identify interventions

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- Need to understand the CAUSES of malnutrition and food insecurity at local level
- Use analysis of food consumption needs and trends as an entry point for agriculture situation analysis
- Analyse trends and disparities by region / livelihoods group
- Understand vulnerability:
  - Physiological vulnerability (age and sex)
  - Socio-economic vulnerability
- Choose interventions that are adapted to agro-ecosystems and livelihoods of vulnerable groups
- Gender-sensitivity
- Prevent / mitigate potential negative impact (care, consumption...)

# Other interventions – should you include...

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- Water/eau ?
- Roads and infrastructure?
- “Climate smart” agriculture?
- Access to credit?
- Management of acute malnutrition?

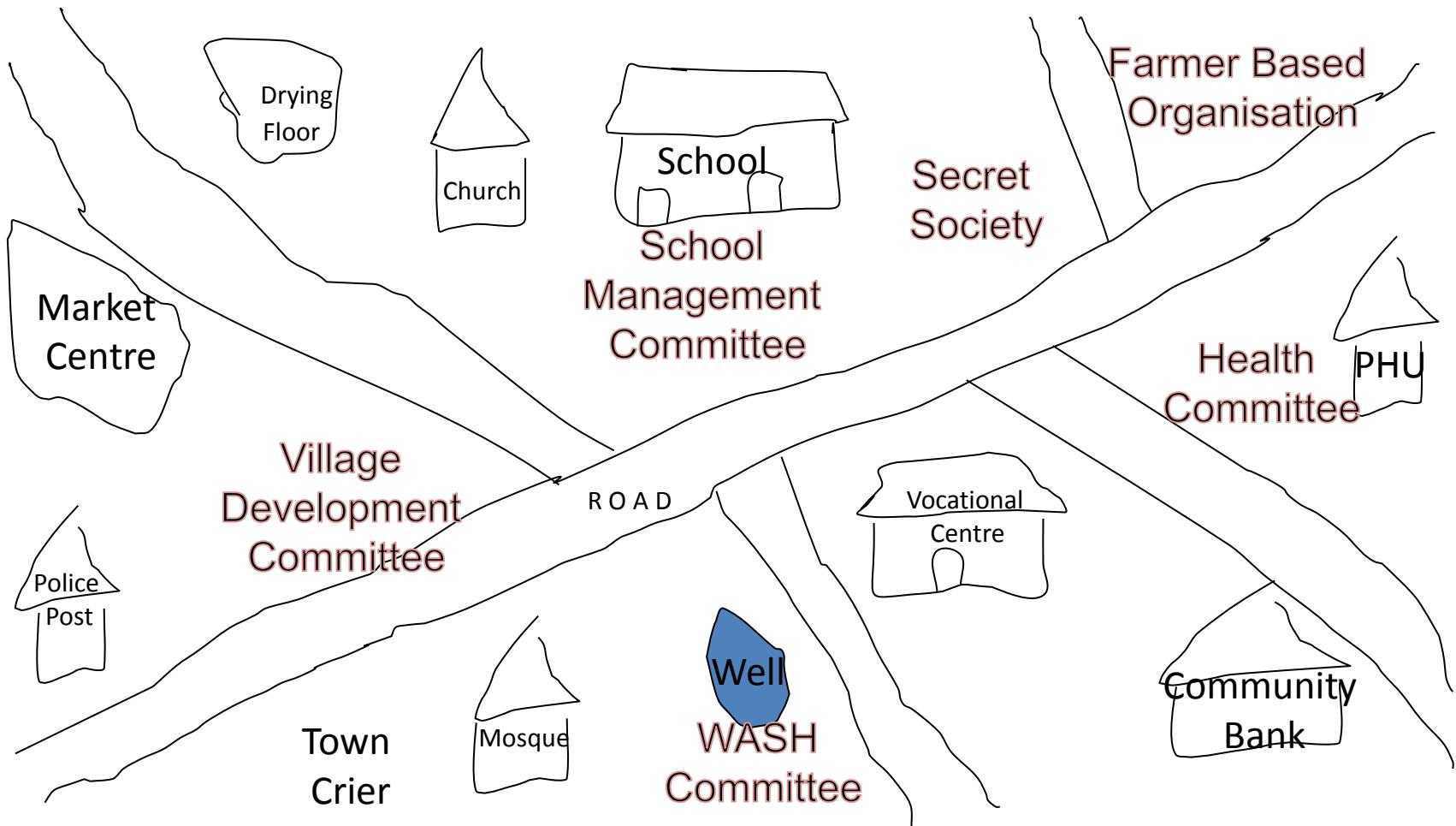
- Depends on context and comparative advantages
- Up to national stakeholders to decide
- May be excluded from CAADP / Agriculture investment plan, but if is a constraint to food and nutrition security, then need to link to other sectoral interventions

# Being “strategic”

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- Build on existing experiences and lessons learnt
- Build on local knowledge and practices
- Respond to needs: – if relevant, people will pick it up!
- Use and create synergies between different “entry points” to “leverage” investments:
  - Linking field action and policy, working at central, provincial and local level
  - Building alliances to align investments
  - Using different entry points at local level

Existing village level committees provide an opportunity for needs assessment, implementing, monitoring/reporting and coordinating nutrition and food security programmes (REACH Sierra Leone)



0 Committees at village level

0 committees at Chiefdom or ward level

Agricultural  
Business Centre

Ward Development  
Committee

# Opportunities for synergies and complementaries

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- **Common nutrition education strategy: speaking as one and building synergies**
- Capacity development: a comprehensive approach, looking at the skills requirement of different sectors
- School-based approaches:
  - Nutrition education in curricula
  - School gardens
  - Diversified school meals and Home-Grown School Feeding
- Community groups (e.g. women's groups, cooperatives, etc.)
- Health services: e.g. livelihoods support to families of children attending feeding centers

# What is (and is not) an Investment Plan?

## What it is

- ✓ Instrument for Transformation Coordination, harmonization, alignment
- ✓ Developed through inclusive negotiation and prioritization: process as important as the final product.
- ✓ Resource mobilization tool in the hand of Government.

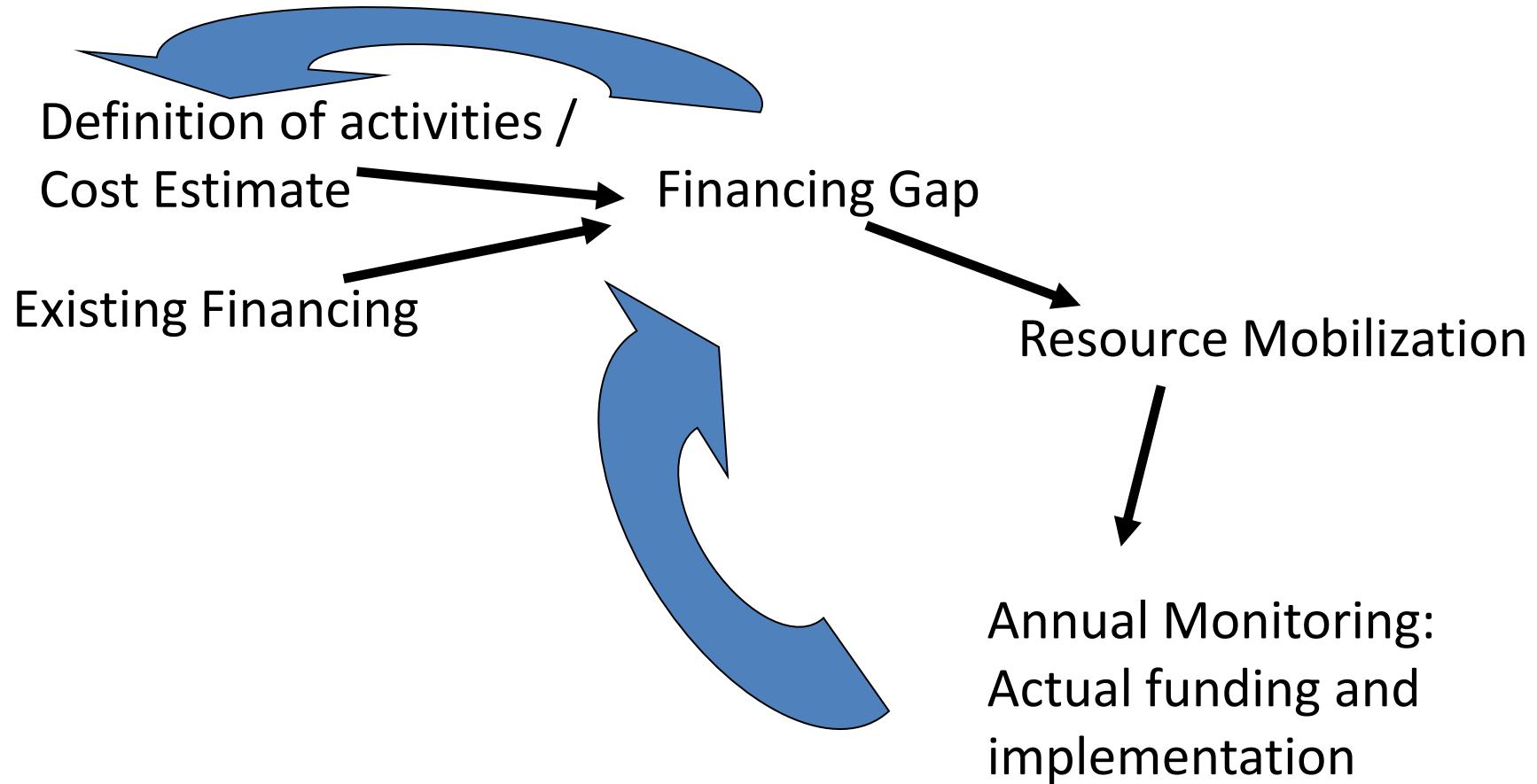
## What it is not!

- ✗ An implementation plan with high level of detail
- ✗ a perfect, and ideal plan designed by experts
- ✗ a fully costed project

## Cost Implications

- Rough cost estimates (detailed cost will come after)
- importance of process: not scientific but best estimates with agreed balance between activities,

# Cost/financing Iterative Process



## Delineate the nutrition Content (1/2)

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- Depends on the objectives / targets of investment plan
- Clarify what we mean, include, what to cost? Existing plans have little / no nutrition
- Nutrition sensitive agriculture + nutrition specific activities
- Negotiation process; go back and forth
- depends on other resource mobilization processes and delivery channels in country
- Public vs. private investment (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania)

# Delineate nutrition content What to cost? (2/2)

**YES**

?

**NO**

Research on  
Diversified  
varieties

Nutrition Education

Potable water

Bio fortification  
of crops

Community based  
livelihood  
programmes

Health centers

Homestead  
gardens

Vitamin Supplementation

small livestock /  
aquaculture

Safety Net  
Programmes

HIV / AIDS  
prevention

School Feeding  
(homestead?)

Food subsidies

# Leveraging agricultural investments

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- Some activities “zero-cost”
- But the process of making them “nutrition-sensitive” can require some investments in:
  - Information systems for understanding consumption and production trends, targeting the most vulnerable and M&E
  - Sensitization and education on nutrition and gender
  - Research (variety development, operational research...)
  - Capacity development of public institutions on nutrition, gender and rights-based approaches (Ministries, Universities...)
- Opportunity costs?

# How to Cost

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- Zero cost activities (e.g. variety development; crop diversification, rural infrastructure, women targeted extension and credit)
- Rough Cost estimates based on:
  - on-going projects / upscale
  - unit costs
  - preliminary designs when they exist
  - For nutrition, use Govt programmes and projects, NGOs, SUN and REACH as source of cost estimates

# Benefits of making agriculture IP nutrition-sensitive

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- *Can reduce operational costs through synergies*
- Investments in nutrition-sensitive agriculture can reduce costs in other sectors (esp. health)
- Making your agriculture plan “nutrition-sensitive” can help mobilize funding (e.g. GAFSP)

# Nutrition...

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A complex issue, but  
not complicated to  
solve when focusing on  
people's needs...

