

Leveraging agriculture for nutrition impacts

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

























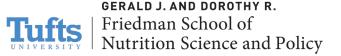
1982-1992 - NUTRITION CRSP

 To determine "relationships between energy (food) intake and important functions, including growth, psychological development, pregnancy and lactation.

 The basic study design was to observe individuals and their households at frequent intervals for one year.

There were no nutritional or other interventions."







"TOP PRIORITIES FOR NUTRITION RESEARCH"

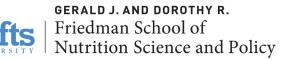
Conduct rigorously designed evaluations of holistic programs that include nutrition-specific and nutrition -sensitive interventions to assess effects on linear growth.

Gates Foundation (March 2010)

USAID anticipates "a research strategy that is both innovative and problem-solving and responds to the food and nutrition scientific needs, as well as capacity development requirements."

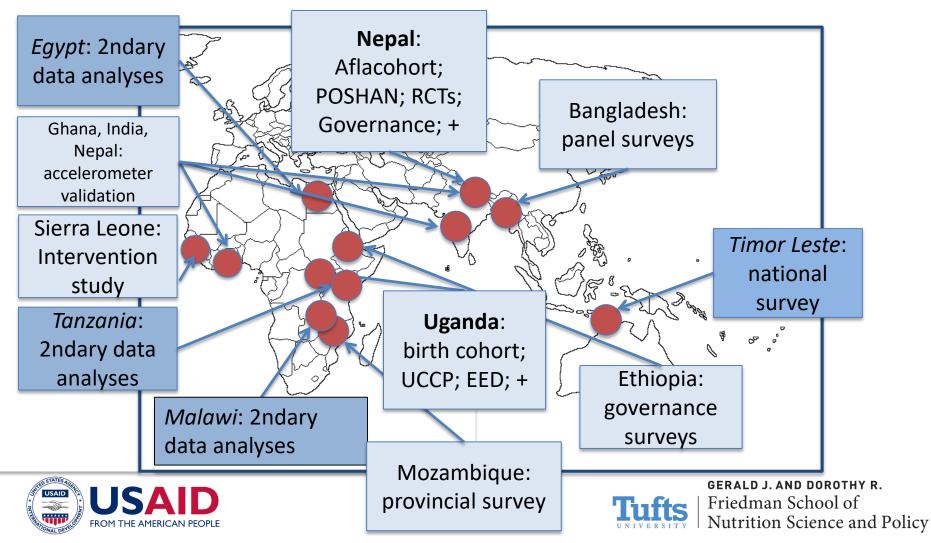
USAID (Sep 2010)







NUTRITION INNOVATION LAB STUDY SITES/TYPES

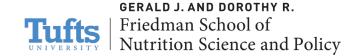




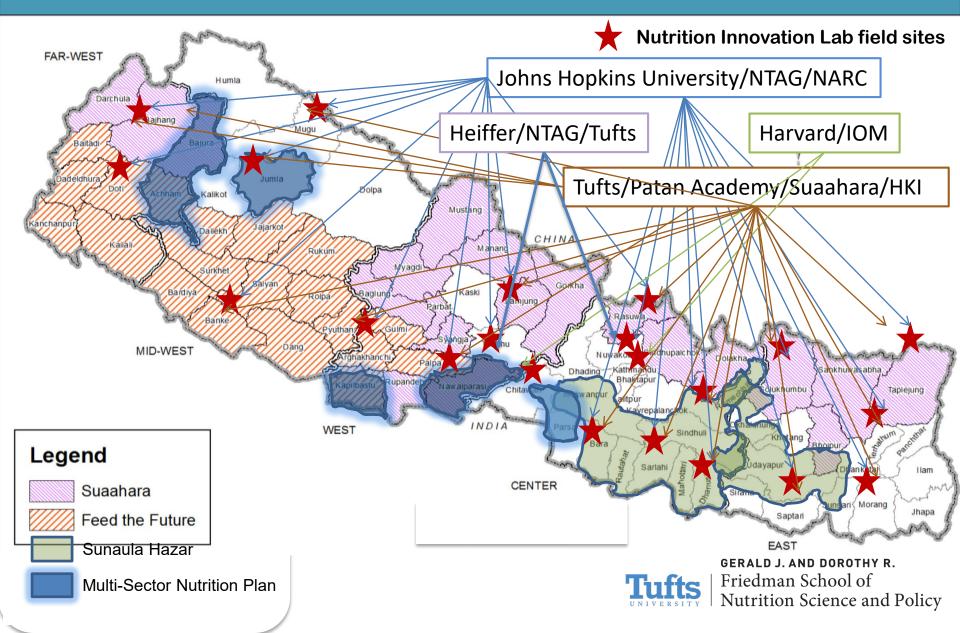
Since "Feed the Future activities primarily occur in "zones of influence"... attribution will always be difficult."

Source: Elliott and Dunning (2016) *Assessing the US Feed the Future Initiative*. Center for Global Development Paper 75, March 2016

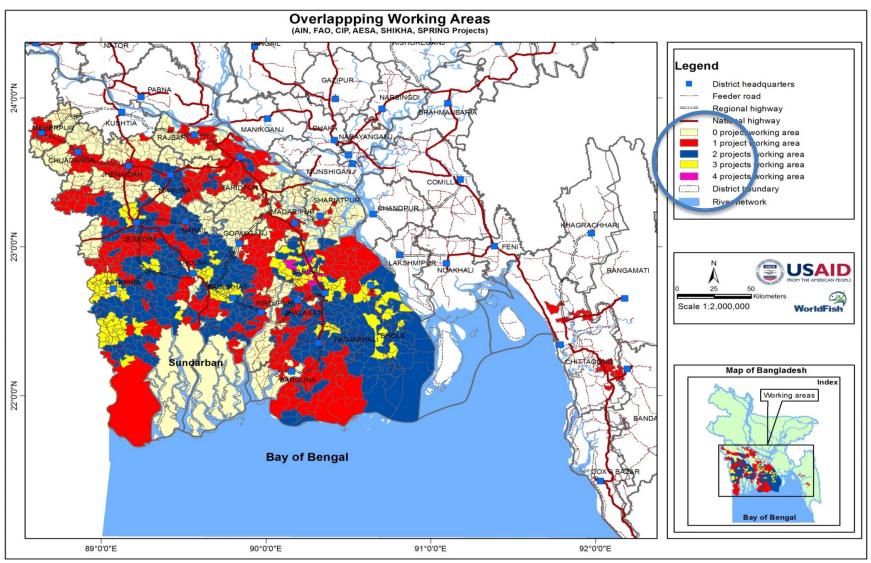












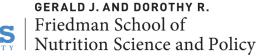


ARE WE DELIVERING?

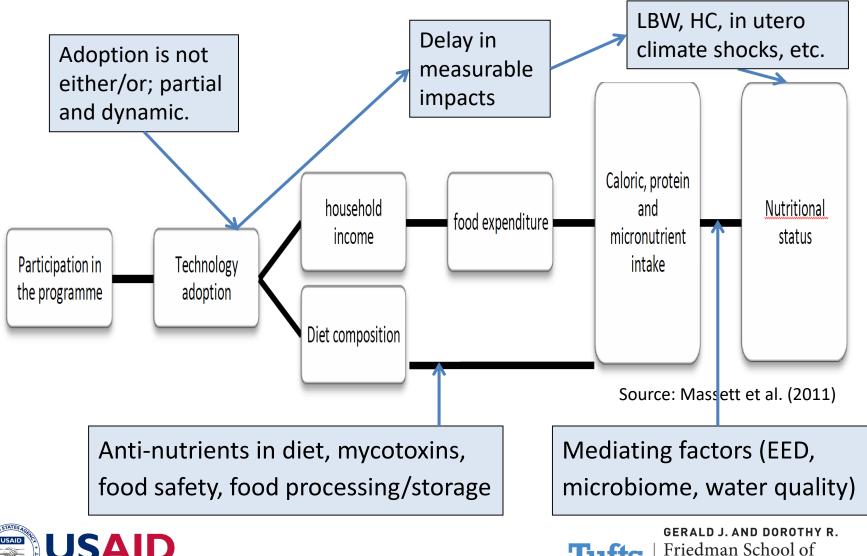
- 1. "Conduct rigorously designed evaluations of holistic programs ...to assess effects on linear growth." (Gates)
 - Can integrated programs improve diets?
 - Does promoting production of nutrient-rich foods enhance both sales and own-consumption?
 - Does this enhance quality of *child's diet*?
 - Does child anthropometry improve?

We need to calibrate expectations to program design...





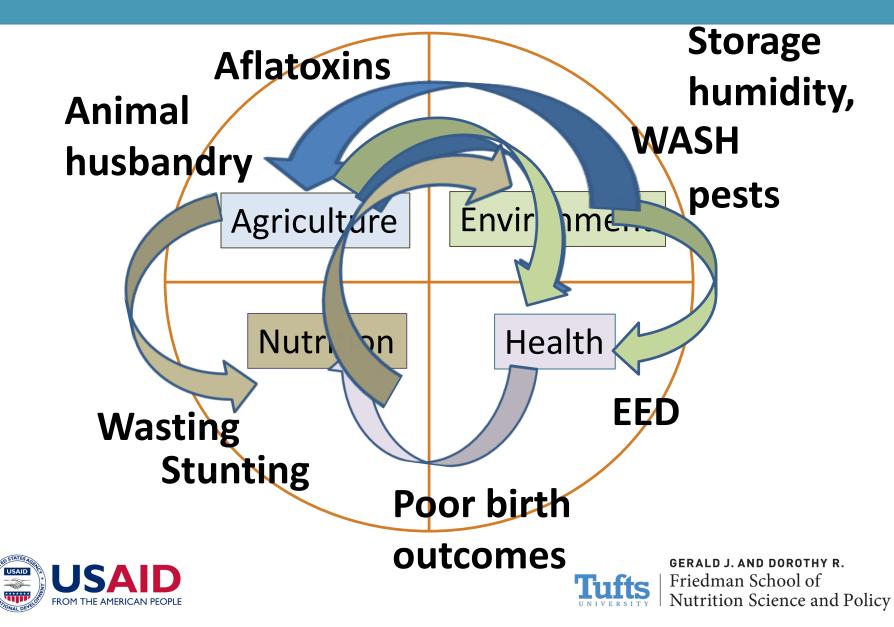




Nutrition Science and Policy









DO KEY FOODS ENTER CHILD'S DIET IF OWN PRODUCED?

Production of:	6-11 mo. (cons.)	12-17 mo. (cons.)	18-23 mo. (cons.)	6-23 mo. (cons.)	24-59 mo. (cons.)
Vitamin A-rich F&V	0.71	0.61	1.24***	0.98***	0.45
Other F&V	1.16	0.50	0.73	0.56	1.08***
Meat	1.83	-1.76	0.87	0.12	0.21
Eggs	0.78	0.22	1.64***	1.32***	0.98***
Dairy	-1.71***	-0.49	0.98***	0.06	1.20***
Legumes, nuts & seeds	0.08	0.47	-0.36	0.03	0.63
Observations	396	399	800	1,635	4,343

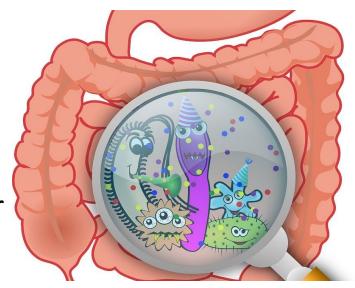
... Only for some food groups, only for *older* children, only in poorer households, only when living far from markets.



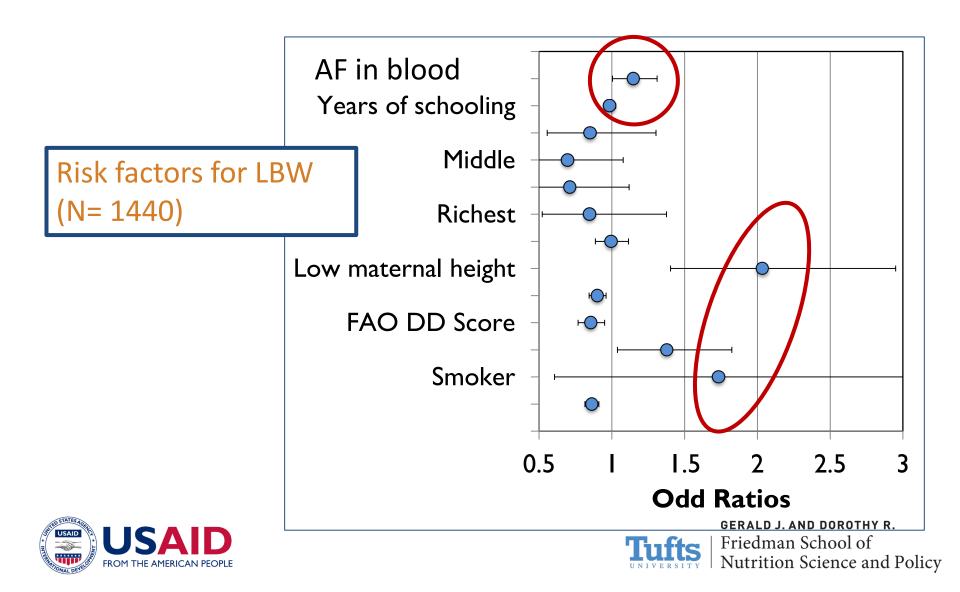
"Leaky gut" (EED) = inflammation and loss of nutrients

> 385 children in Uganda 12-16m: > 80% moderate/severe EED

- Infants stunted or wasted at 6-9m:
 Associated with higher EED later
- Improved water source (WASH):
 - Associated with lower EED (P<0.05)</p>
- If goats/sheep inside home:
 - Associated with higher EED (P<0.05)</p>





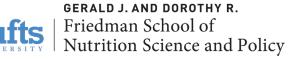




AG-TO-NUT STILL VERY RELEVANT; BUT IN NEW WAYS

- 1. Agriculture's role is far beyond home gardens. Key functions at **scale** via markets, resilience to shocks, timing of birth...
- Agriculture's input to 6-24m outcomes *may* be limited; but still *key role* via **diet quality** (maternal and >24m), income.
 We must calibrate expectations to program design.
- 3. Gains to diet quality must be amplified by neutralizing **confounding factors** (food-borne risks, biome, practices).
- 4. New insights to be had at the intersection of disciplines.







Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Nutrition's Global and Local Partners





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