

Developing guidance for NRVCC

A nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicator of Feed the Future

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Outline

- Background
- Introduction
- Research
- Findings and results
- Takeaways



SPRING

Strengthen global and country efforts to scale up high impact nutrition practices

Prevent stunting and anemia in the first 1,000 days

Link agriculture and nutrition under Feed the Future

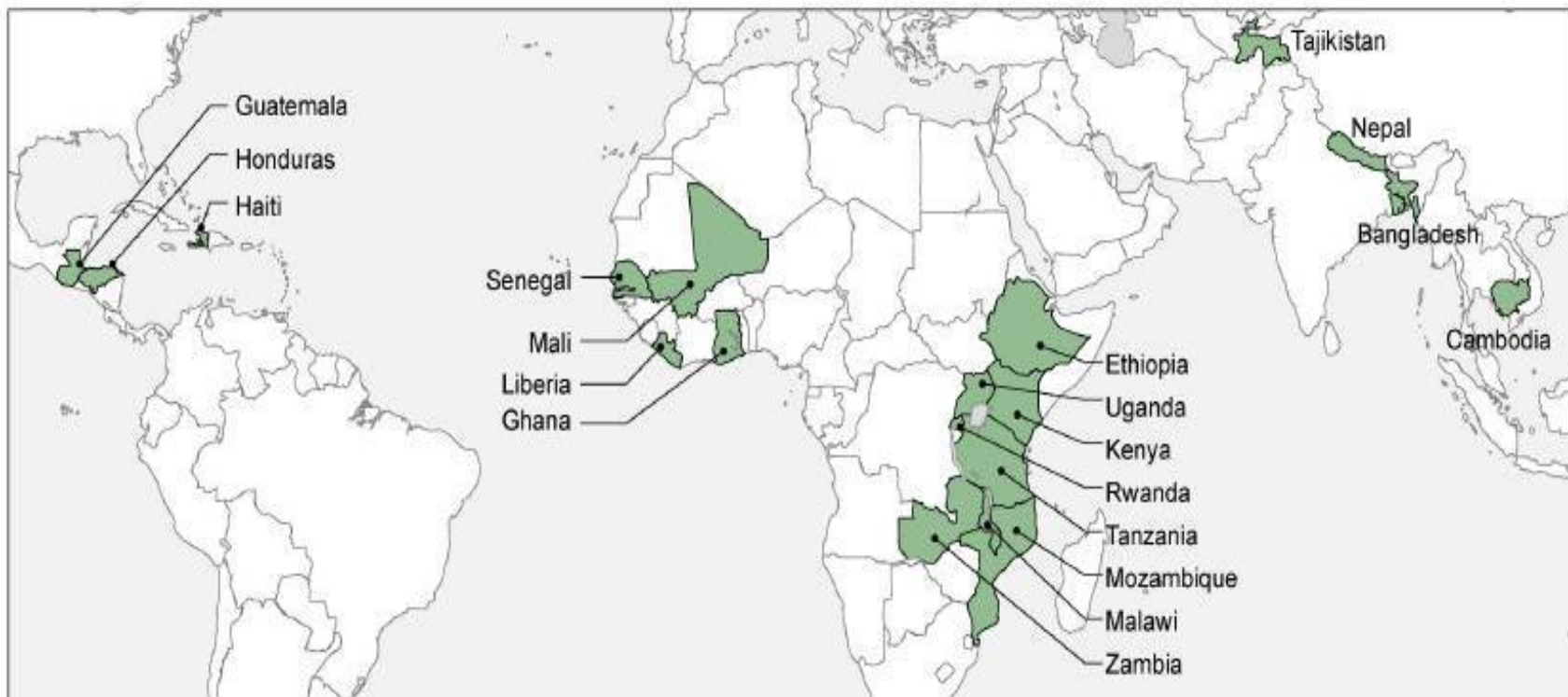
Create social and behavior change for improved nutrition outcomes

Five-year, USAID centrally-funded Cooperative Agreement (October 1, 2011–September 30, 2017)

Partners



Feed the Future



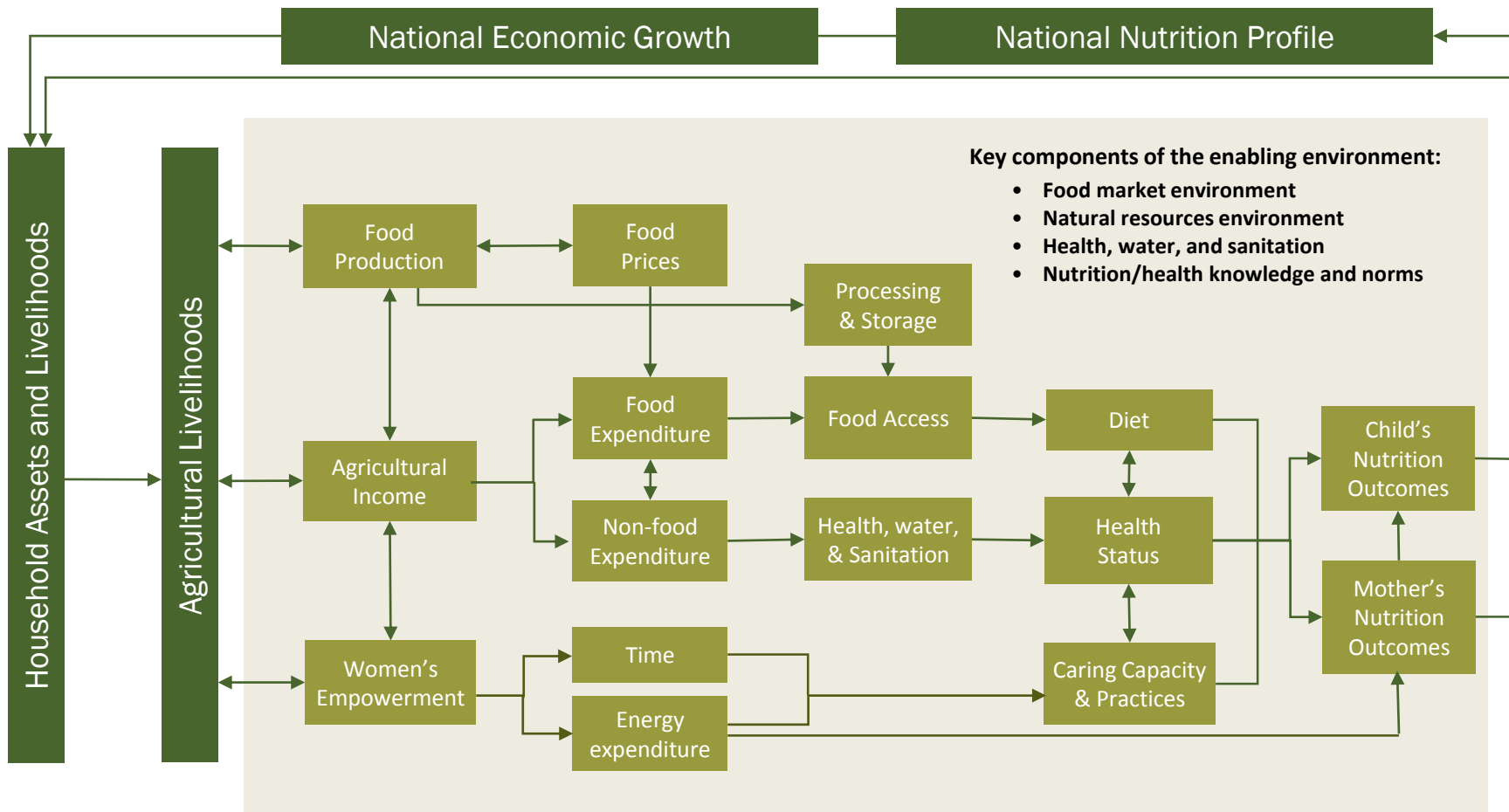
<https://feedthefuture.gov/about>



Feed the Future Results Framework



Agriculture-Nutrition Pathways



1. Headey, D., Chiu, A., & Kadiyala, S. (2011). Agriculture's role in the Indian enigma: Help or hindrance to the undernutrition crisis?: IFPRI discussion paper 01085. Washington, DC: IFPRI.
2. Kadiyala S, Harris J, Headey D, Yosef S, Gillespie S., Agriculture and nutrition in India: mapping evidence to pathways., Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2014 Dec;1331:43-56.



Background

- SPRING review of Feed the Future programming in 2012-13

<https://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/reports/leveraging-agriculture-nutritional-impact-through-feed-future>

- USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS) has added a *new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicator* for Feed the Future activities, in 2014

https://www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_handbook_indicators_october2014.pdf





FEED THE FUTURE

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

Feed the Future Indicator Handbook

Definition Sheets

U.S. Government Working Document

The Feed the Future Indicator Handbook is a working document describing the indicators selected for monitoring and evaluation of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future.

As a result of training by the U.S. Government's Feed the Future initiative, farmers in Tanzania are seeing a strong increase in rice production.

Photo by Megan Johnson, USAID



October 2014

www.spring-nutrition.org



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Introduction

Indicator

- Title:

Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (NRVCC) produced by direct beneficiaries that is set aside for home consumption (RiA)

- Definition:

This is a beneficiary-based outcome indicator



Criteria

1. Bio-fortified
2. Legume, nut, or seed
3. Animal-sourced food, including dairy products, eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g. grubs, insects)
4. Dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber
5. Fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a “high source” of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis

(vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B6, folate, vitamin C, calcium, iron, and zinc)





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Research

Question

- Identifying challenges and possible solutions to the collection of data for the new NRVCC Indicator as part of the data already being collected for reporting on the **Gross Margin** indicator.
 - Can the methods IPs currently use for GM be adapted to capture the NRVCC data??



Approaches

- Desk and literature review
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)
- Technical Advisory Group (TAG)
- Field Work:
 - Key informant interviews
 - Observations
 - Focus group discussions
 - Document review
 - Collective analysis exercise
 - In-brief and out-brief



Field work (2015)

Country	Timing	NRVCC	IP(s)
Bangladesh	April	Primary: fish, shrimp Secondary: OFSP, pumpkin	WorldFish International Potato Center (CIP)
Cambodia	June-July	Fish, Yardlong bean	Fintrac
Malawi	August	Primary: Groundnut, soybean Secondary: OFSP, pigeon pea	DAI ICRISAT
Zambia	September	Primary: African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs), cabbage, rape greens Secondary: Groundnut, soybean	ASNAPP ACDI/VOCA



Strengths & Limitations

Strengths:

- Multi-pronged research guided by a set of tools and protocols
- Field work included all 5 types of NRVCC
- Field reality for the development of guidance document

Limitations:

- Selection of field research sites and specific NRVCC
- Timing of the gross margin data collection





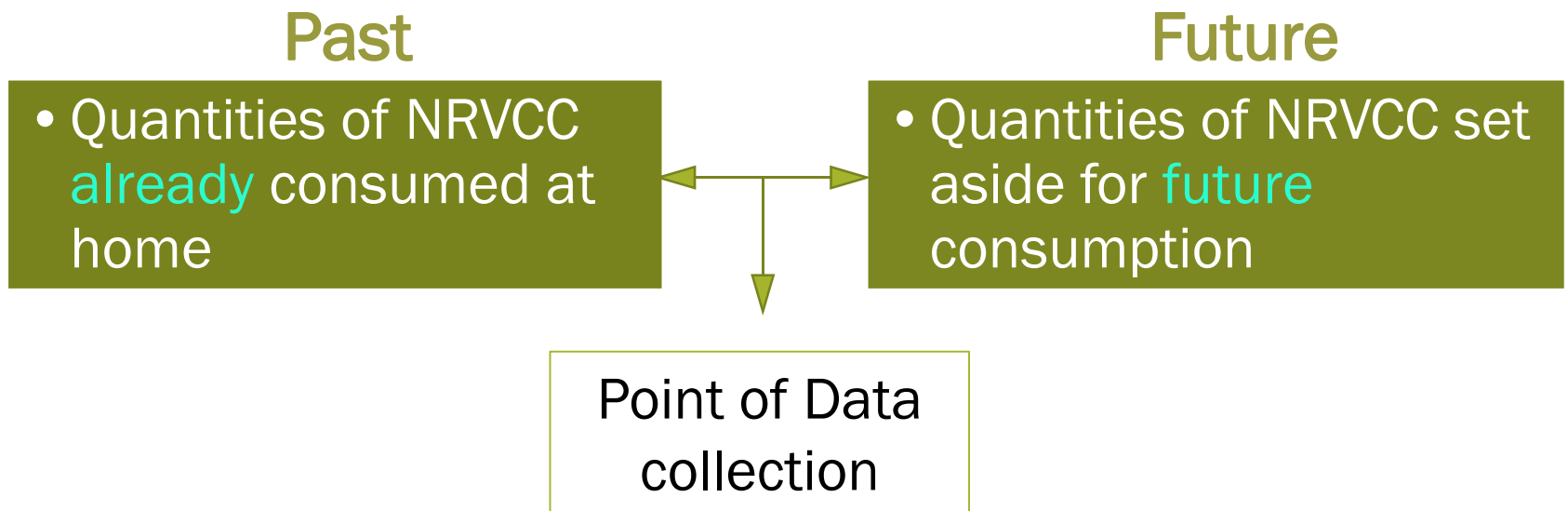
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Findings & Results

The Time Dimension

- NRVCC growth cycles
- Frequency of harvests per cycle



Measurements

- Standard measurement units (metric) versus traditional measurement units.
- Conversion table may not necessarily capture the actual weight contained in the traditional units
 - varying sizes of 'same' type of containers
 - different amounts in the same unit depending on the purposes



Reporting and Interpretation

- Reporting consumption in quantity of conventional form
- Avoiding double-counting when reporting past consumption
- Setting target
- Comparing data across time



IPs' Data collection approaches

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- Sampling scheme
- Data collection timing and frequency
- Enumerators
- Data source
- Instruments





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Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide

Guidance on the collection and use of data for selected
Feed the Future agricultural indicators

Suzanne Nelson
Anne Swindale
revised March 2015



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Key Takeaways

- NRVCC indicator direct linkage with the **total production (TP)** data point of Gross Margin
- Data collection does not impose a significant additional collection and reporting burden for IPs
- NRVCC set aside \neq total production (TP) – quantity sold (QS)
- Producer recordkeeping practices and capabilities need to be strengthened
- Technical assistance to IPs and Missions
- Need to have a suite of nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators along the agriculture-nutrition pathways



Thank you

Acknowledgement:
Oxu Solution



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