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NRVCC
A Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Indicator of Feed the Future

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NRVCC – what is it and what does it do?

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

Background

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

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

- Agriculture-Nutrition Pathways

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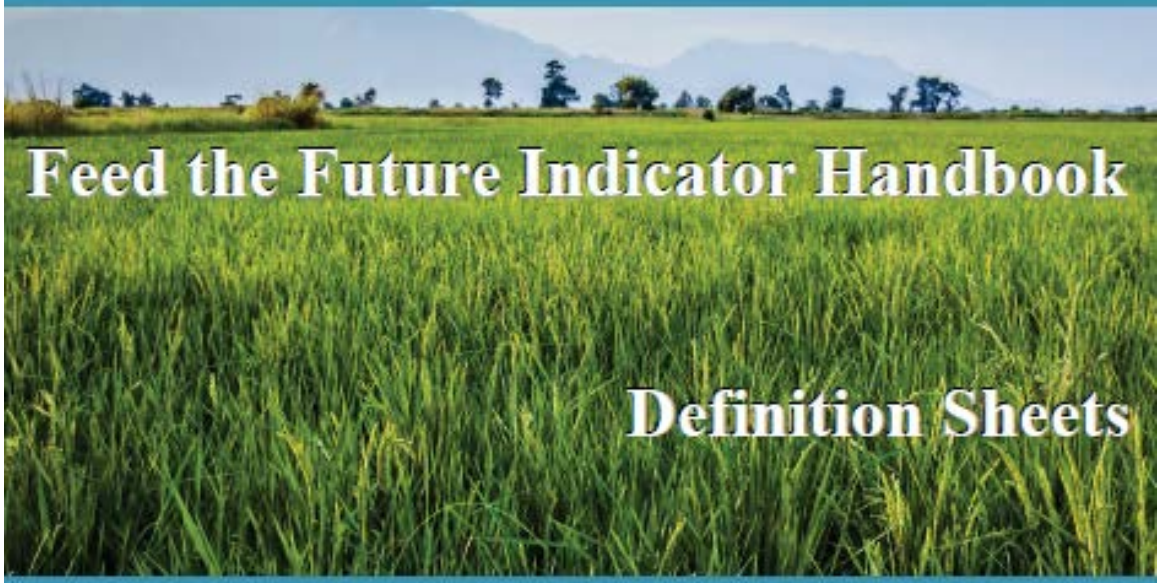


Feed the Future Indicator Handbook

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

Feed the Future Indicators

Zone of Influence Population-based Survey Indicators

3.1.9(6) Prevalence of anemia among women (RiA)
3.1.9(11) Prevalence of stunted children (R)
3.1.9(12) Prevalence of wasted children (R)
3.1.9(13) Prevalence of underweight women (R)
3.1.9(14) Prevalence of anemia among children (S)
3.1.9(16) Prevalence of underweight children (R)
3.1.9.1(1) Prevalence of children receiving MAD (RiA)
3.1.9.1(2) Women's Dietary Diversity (S)
3.1.9.1(3)/4.7(4) Prevalence of households with hunger (RiA)
3.1.9.1(4 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding (RiA)
4(17 Prevalence of Poverty (R)
4(TBD8) Depth of Poverty (RiA)
4.5(9 Daily per capita expenditures (R)
4.5(19 Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (R)
4.5.2.8(TBD1 Prevalence of women consuming nutrient-rich value chain commodities (S)
4.5.2.8(TBD2 Prevalence of children consuming nutrient-rich value chain commodities (S)

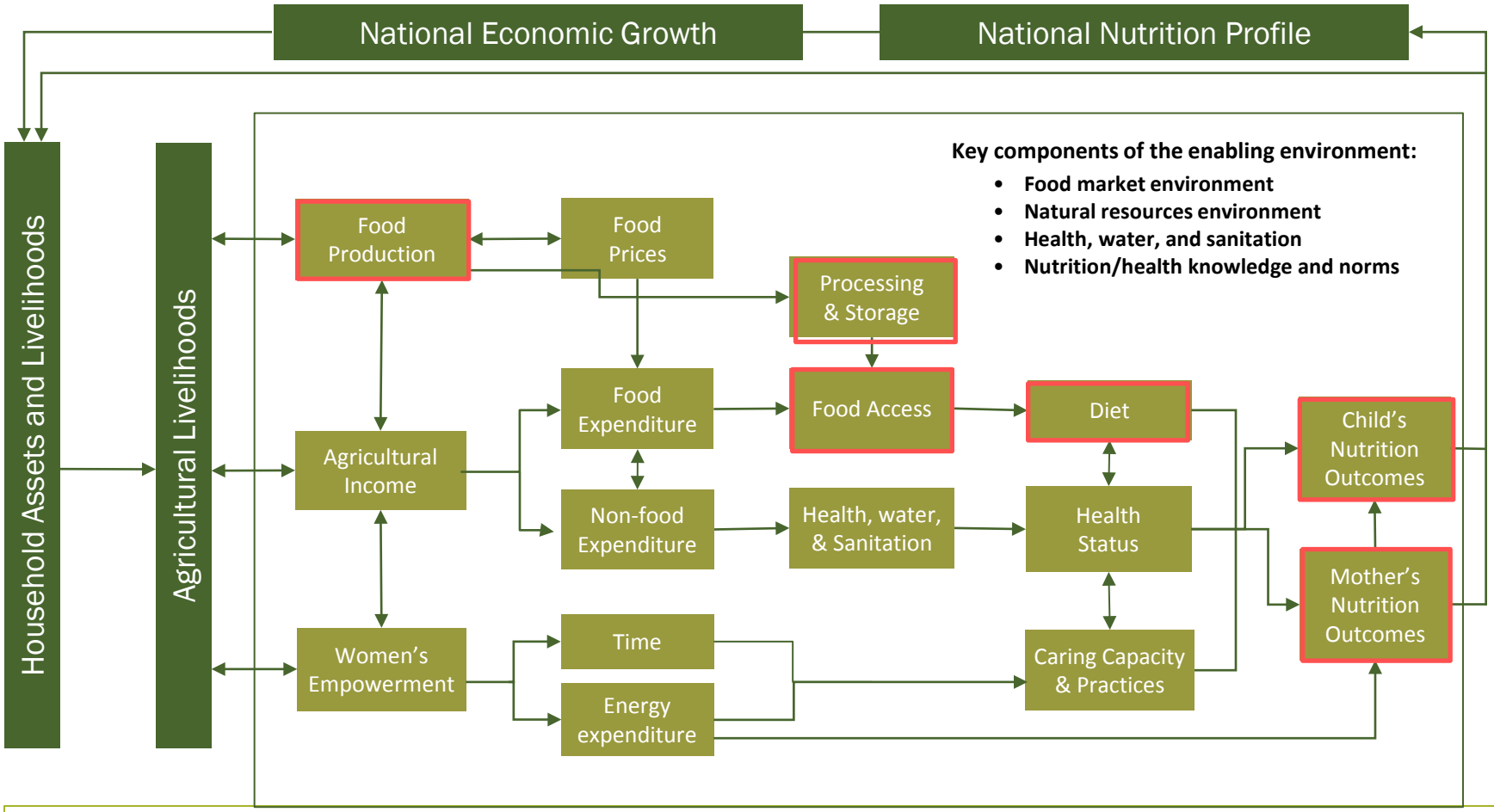
National/Regional indicators

3.1.9.3(1) Percentage of national budget to nutrition (RiA)
4.5(12) Percentage of national budget to agriculture (RiA)
4.5.2(35) Percent change in value of intra-regional trade (RiA)
4.5(3) Percent change in agricultural GDP (R)

Implementing Mechanism indicators

3.1.9(1) Number of people trained in child health and nutrition (S)
3.1.9(15) Number of children reached by nutrition programs (S)
3.1.9.2(2) Number of health facilities with capacity to manage acute undernutrition (S)
3.1.9.2(3) Number of children who received Vitamin A (S)
3.3.3(15) Number of beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (S)
4.5(2) Number of jobs (RiA)
4.5(10) Total increase in installed storage capacity (m^3) (S)
4.5(16,17,18) Gross margin (RiA)
4.5.1(17) Kilometers of roads improved or constructed (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.1(24) Numbers of Policies… in processes/steps of development (S)
4.5.1(25) Number of households with formalized land (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.1(28) Hectares under irrigation and drainage services (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.1(TBD9) Number national policies supporting regional policies (S)
4.5.2(2) Number of hectares of land under improved technologies (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.2(5) Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.2(6) Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural training (S)
4.5.2(7) Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural training (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.2(11) Number of food security private enterprises…and CBOs receiving assistance (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.2(12) Number of public-private partnerships (S)
4.5.2(13) Number of rural households benefiting (S)
4.5.2(14) Number of vulnerable households benefiting (S)
4.5.2(23) Value of incremental sales (RiA)
4.5.2(27) Number of members of producer organizations and CBOs (S)
4.5.2(29) Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.2(30) Number of MSMEs receiving assistance to access loans (S)
4.5.2(34) Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions (S)
4.5.2(36) Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities (S)
4.5.2(37) Number of MSMEs receiving business development services (S)
4.5.2(38) Value of new private sector investment (RiA)
4.5.2(39) Number of technologies in phases of development (S)
4.5.2(42) Number of food security private enterprises…and CBOs that applied improved technologies (RiA) (WOG)
4.5.2(43) Number of firms/CSOs operating more profitably (RiA)
4.5.2.8(TBD3) Quantity nutrient-rich value chain commodities for home consumption (RiA)

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.

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Introduction

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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 for nutrition-sensitive value chain interventions that aim in part to improve nutrition through increased consumption of a nutrient-rich value chain commodity among direct beneficiary households (following the "own production to food consumption" agriculture to nutrition pathway.)

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
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

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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

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Findings & Results

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Timing of Data Collection

- The agricultural calendar and data collection and reporting cycle are not always aligned.
- Timing should take into consideration the perishability and harvest characteristics of NRVCCs

A Complex Time Dimension

Past

- Quantity of NRVCC harvested already consumed at home

Future
(Only for NRVCCs that can be stored)

- Quantity of NRVCC harvest set aside for future consumption at home (including dried, cured, etc.)

Measurements

- Standard measurement units (metric) versus traditional measurement units.
- Conversion table may not necessarily capture the actual weight in the traditional containers / units

IPs' Data collection approaches

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

Reporting and Interpretation

- The summation of past and future consumption
- Disaggregation of data at the commodity level
- A higher quantity of already consumed and/or set aside for home consumption is desirable, however,
  - Consumption of a particular NRVCC will likely plateau
  - Comparing data across time need to consider other factors that will influence consumption

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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

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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 ≠ total production (TP) – quantity sold (QS)
- Unique challenges related to perishability and harvest characteristics

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Thank you!

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