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M&E OF INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS UNDER FEED THE FUTURE

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Presentation outline

• FTF Results Framework
• FTF Indicators
• Relationship between FTF RF and Agriculture-Nutrition Pathways
• Case study: Malawi Integrating Nutrition in Value Chains (Malawi-INVC) Performance Management Plan
Feed the Future Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

- Prevalence of poverty
- Prevalence of underweight children

High Level Objective: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

- Agriculture Sector GDP
- Per capita expenditures in rural households
- Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index

Improved agriculture productivity
- Gross margins per unit of land or animal of selected product

Expanding markets and trade
- Value of incremental sales (farm-level)

Increased private investment in agriculture and nutrition activities
- Value of new private investment in ag sector or value chain
- % pub. expenditure on ag. and nutrition

Increased employment opportunities in targeted value chains
- Jobs created by investment in agricultural value chains

Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households
- Household Hunger Scale

Programs and policies to increase access to markets and facilitate trade

Improved access to diverse and quality foods
- Dietary diversity for women
- Minimum adequate diet children

Improved nutrition-related behaviors
- Exclusive breastfeeding under six months

Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services
- Prevalence of maternal/child anemia

Programs and policies to support agriculture sector growth

Programs and policies to reduce inequities

Programs and policies to support positive gains in nutrition

Availability
Access
Stability
Utilization

Definition of Food Security
Total of 57 FTF indicators

8 required
21 required if applicable
(includes Whole of Gov’t)
28 standard
#? Custom

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13 population level in FTF
Zone of Influence
(population-based survey)
7 national/regional level
(existing source)
37 project level
(implementers)
Prevalence of Poverty: % of people living under $1.25/day

Per capita expenditures

Women’s Empowerment In Agriculture Index

4 Anthropometric Indicators – Child stunting, underweight, wasting, Women’s BMI

2 Dietary Diversity Indicators – Women’s DD Score, Minimum Adequate Diet 6-23mo

Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding

Prevalence of anemia among women and children

Household Hunger Scale

- Collected Baseline (2012), Mid-term (2015) and final (2017)
- NOT 100% attributable
Malawi Integrating Nutrition in Value Chains Project (INVC)

- 3-Year FTF project implemented by Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Save the Children & Michigan State University

- Goal: Sustainably reduce rural poverty and improve Nutrition

- By strengthening legume (soy bean & ground nuts) and dairy value chains and improving community capacity to prevent undernutrition
INVC Project Background

• Value chain activities implemented in 7 districts in soy bean, groundnut & dairy farming areas

• Integrated nutrition component implemented in 2 of the 7 districts
INVC Project Background

• Strong USAID Forward focus
  – Sub-grant component totaling US$11 million for a period of 3 years

• Implementation carried out through local partners:
  - Implementing partners
  - Technical service providers
  - Business service providers
The “poor with assets”
  - Smallholders farmers who cultivate between 0.5 to 1.2 Ha (1.25 to 3 acres) of land

Pregnant women, lactating mothers & <5 children

Expected to reach 275,000 households in 7 districts

Expected to reach 100,000 <5 children in 2 districts
INVC Causal Pathway

**Legumes:**
- TA
- Seed
- Soil
- Fertilizer
- Management

**Milk:**
- TA
- Cow health
- Cow nutrition
- Management
- Breeding

**Increased legume production** → **Market/Processing opportunities** → **Increased income**

**Nutrition BCC Intervention**
- Increased nutritional awareness
  - Improved diet and feeding/care behaviors
  - Increased food consumption and diversity
  - Improved Nutrition
    Decrease in stunting and underweight among children U3

**Increased milk production** → **Market/Processing opportunities** → **Increased income**

**Value Chain Investments**

**Inputs** → **Production** → **Processing & Marketing** → **Consumption**
INVC Community-Level Approach - NASFAM Example

Village Development Committee, V. Health C.
Community/HH gardens * Storage Practices *
Soy/G-nut Processing * Cooking Demonstrations/Recipes
BCC/Nutrition Education * Nutrition Screening

- DAES MOA
- NASFAM Farmers Club (FC)
- Non-NASFAM Farmers/HHs
- SOY Grp
- GNU Grp
- Care Groups
  - PLW Children < 2
- HSA
- Nkhoma
- NASFAM
- Ag dealers
- NASFAM GAC-level Gender Nutrition and HIV Group

(Group Action Committee = multiple Farmer Groups represented)

Agriculture Technical Service Providers
Nutrition Technical Service Providers
INVC Community-Level Approach: Monitoring Performance

SO1 Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth
SO2 Improved Nutritional Status Especially of Women and Children

IR1 Agricultural Productivity
IR2 Expanding Markets and Trade
IR6 Access to Diverse and Quality Foods
IR7 Nutrition-related Behaviors
IR8 Health and Nutrition Services
INVC performance indicators

A combination of:

1. FTF required if applicable and standard implementing partner-level indicators
2. Custom indicators derived from the 13 FTF population-based indicators - measure only
   – INVC direct beneficiary population rather than ZOI population level
   – beneficiary children in the age range where nutrition impacts most likely given
     2 years of on-the-ground implementation
3. Custom indicators to measure project-specific outputs and outcomes
SO1  
Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth

SO2  
Improved Nutritional Status Especially of Women and Children

• Per capita expenditures of INVC direct beneficiaries in all INVC districts
• % stunted children under 3 years of age in integrated agriculture-nutrition districts
INVC Community-Level Approach: Monitoring Performance

IR1 Agricultural Productivity

- Gross margin/ha of soy and groundnut
- Yield/ha of soy and groundnut
- Volume, Value of soy and g-nut production
- # hectares under improved technologies
- # farmers applying improved technologies
- # organizations applying improved technologies
- # farmers receiving short-term training
- # organizations receiving capacity building support
- # members of producer organizations assisted
- # organizations assisted
INVC Community-Level Approach: Monitoring Performance

- Value of incremental sales of soy and groundnut
- Value of agricultural and rural loans disbursed
- # smallholders accessing market information systems
- # MSME, including farmers, receiving assistance to access loans
- # MSME, including farmers, receiving business development services
INVC Community-Level Approach: Monitoring Performance

- % children 6-23 months receiving minimum adequate diet in integrated agriculture-nutrition districts
- Women’s dietary diversity score in integrated agriculture-nutrition districts
INVC Community-Level Approach: Monitoring Performance

IR7 Nutrition-related Behaviors

• % children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed in integrated agriculture-nutrition districts

• % children 6-23 months consuming soy and/or groundnut and/or dairy food group)

• % women 15-49 years consuming soy and/or groundnut (and/or dairy food group)
INVC Community-Level Approach: Monitoring Performance

- # malnourished children under five referred to health post for evaluation
- # children under five screened for malnutrition
- # children reached by nutrition program
- # people trained in child health and nutrition
INVC Community-Level Approach: Sources of Monitoring Data

- **Annual Beneficiary Survey**
  - Collects impact indicators and majority of household, farm-level and nutrition outcome indicators
  - Sample frame
    - NASFAM member list
    - Village Development Community household list

- **Project records of INVC implementing partners**
  - Agriculture: Field officer to NASFAM HQ to INVC
  - Nutrition: Care Group Leader to Health Promoters to BCC/Nutrition Supervisor to NASFAM HQ to INVC
• New, innovative, challenging approach
  – On-going learning critical

• Impact evaluation of nutrition impact of agriculture-nutrition integrated approach vs agriculture-only approach
  – BFS FEEDBACK/University of North Carolina

• Special studies
  – Predominantly qualitative
  – As needed during implementation
Group Exercise: Instructions

• Go back to the pathways you identified for the project in the previous group exercise
• Identify indicators to measure progress at each step, with a focus on appropriate intermediate result/outcome indicators