



Netherlands Enterprise Agency

# Raising Nutrition Awareness

*“What gets measured gets done”*

## Monitoring Effects

RVO Internal Workshop  
Utrecht, 28 October 2019



# BuZa FNS Results and Indicator Framework 2019

<b>Outcomes</b> (= NL reasonable share in SDG-2 targets 2030)		
<b>32 million people<sup>1</sup> lifted out of undernourishment</b>	<b>8 million small scale food producers<sup>2</sup> doubled productivity and income</b>	<b>8 million hectares of farmland<sup>3</sup> converted to sustainable use</b>
<b>outcome indicators</b> (cumulative, proxies for contribution to target)		
A.1. Number of people with a more diverse adequate diet: <i>MAD<sup>4</sup>, MDD-W<sup>5</sup>, other</i>	B.1.a. Number of small scale food producers that progressively realize a living income. <sup>9</sup>  B.1.b. Number of small scale producers that progressively decrease the yield gap. <sup>10</sup>  B.1.c. Number of female small scale food producers that progressively empower: <i>WEAI<sup>11</sup></i>	C.1. Number of hectares of farmland under >2 conservation practices: <i>CRA, other</i>
A.2. Number of people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to shocks: <i>HFIAS<sup>6</sup>, MHAFP<sup>7</sup>, FIES<sup>8</sup>, other</i>	B.2. Number of small scale food producers whose livelihood became more resilient to shocks: <i>PPI<sup>12</sup>, RHoMIS<sup>13</sup>, CRA<sup>14</sup>, other (see overview by ODI<sup>15</sup>)</i>	C.2. Number of hectares of farmland that agro-ecologically became more resilient to shocks: <i>Soil and Biodiversity indicators<sup>16</sup></i>
<b>Intermediate outcome indicators</b> (MvT BHOS indicators, non-cumulative)		
<b>A.x.1. Number of people with improved food intake</b>	<b>B.x.1. Number of small scale food producers with increased productivity/income</b>	<b>C.x.1. Number of hectares of farmland used more eco-friendly</b>



# Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)

- Measures diet quality, and the risk for micronutrient deficiencies
- Data is collected at household or individual level, via interviews

ANNEX 1: DIETARY DIVERSITY FOOD GROUPS	
1. Starchy staple foods (cereals – roots and tubers) Cereals: corn/maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet or other grains or foods made from these (e.g. bread, chapatti, noodles, porridge or other grain products) Roots and tubers: white potatoes, white yam, white cassava, or other foods made from roots	
2. Beans and peas (including soybeans and products) Dried beans, dried peas, lentils or foods made from these	
3. Nuts and seeds Nuts, seeds or foods made from these	
4. Milk and milk products (yoghurt, cheese etc.)	
5. Flesh foods (meat, fish and other seafood such as shellfish) meat: beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, game, chicken, duck, insects Organ meat: liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods Fish and seafood: fresh or dried fish or shellfish	

6. Eggs Eggs from chicken, duck, guinea fowl or any other egg	
7. Dark green leafy vegetables, which are iron and vitamin A-rich Dark green leafy vegetables, including wild forms + locally available vitamin A rich leaves such as amaranth, cassava leaves, kale, spinach	
8. Orange vegetables and fruits, which are vitamin A-rich Pumpkin, carrot, squash or sweet potato that are orange inside + locally available vitamin A rich vegetables Ripe mango, cantaloupe, apricot (fresh or dried), ripe papaya, dried peach, and 100% fruit juice made from these	
9. Other vegetables e.g. onion, eggplant and other locally available vegetables	
10. Other fruits e.g. bananas, grapes, wild fruits and 100% fruit juice made from these	



# Minimum Adequate Diet for Children





# Food Frequency Questionnaire FFQ

- Measures the quality of the diet at household or individual level
- Data collected at household/individual level, via interview

## Example of questionnaire

1. Could you tell me whether you consumed any peas and/or beans during last month?

2. If yes, how often did you consume peas and/or beans during last month?

a) Less than once per week

b) 1-3 times per week

c) 4 – 6 times per week

d) Every day



# Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)

- Measures access to food at household level
- Data is collected at household level, via interviews

In case of (potential) **food shortage** or **food insecurity** households/individuals tend to react in a similar way, depending on the seriousness of the situation. The reaction can be classified in three domains:

**1) worrying about ability  
to obtain food**

**2) compromising on quality  
and variety of food**

**3) reducing food quantities  
skipping meals**

These domains can be positioned on an underlying scale of severity of food insecurity

mild food insecurity

moderate food insecurity

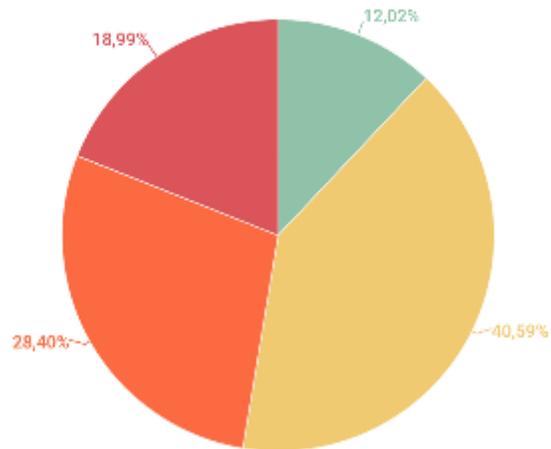
severe food insecurity



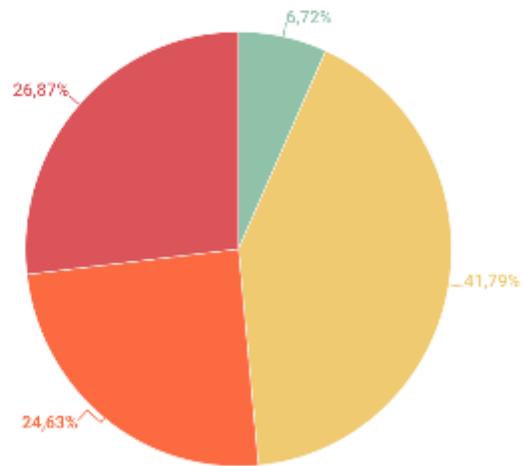


# Households categorized based on HFIAS

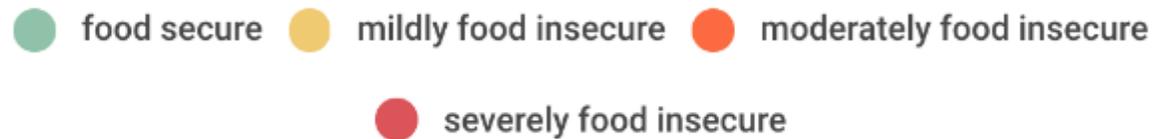
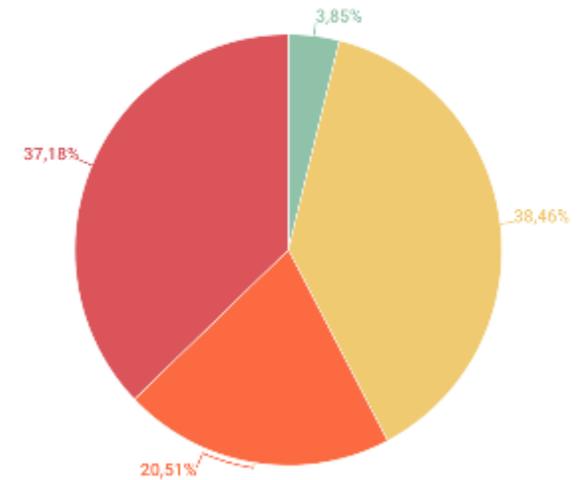
all respondents



female headed

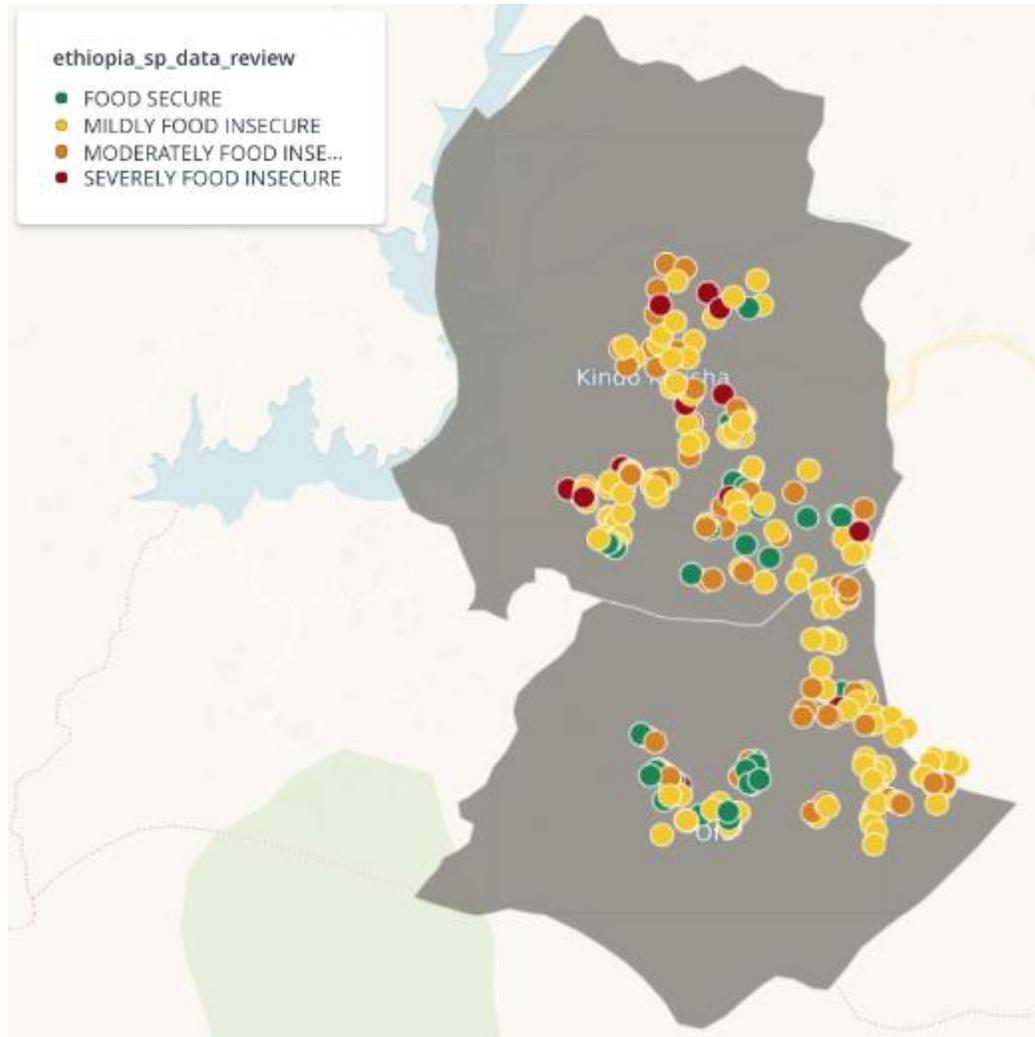


disability

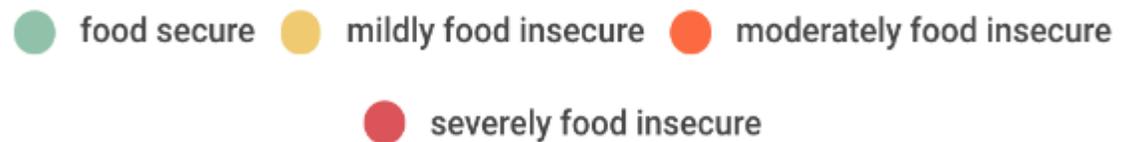




# Households categorized based on HFIAS



Ethiopia, November 2016  
HFIAS scores of 132 households  
from Kindo Koysha Woreda and  
119 households from Offa Woreda





# Food Insecurity Experience Scale FIES

The FIES registers the food insecurity related experiences of an individual adult over the previous 12 months

The FIES has been selected as a national level indicator for SDG # 2

It is built up from a series of yes-no responses to a set of 8 questions and then converted into a FIES scale

Q1. You were worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
Q2. Still thinking about the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
Q3. You ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
Q4. You had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
Q5. Still thinking about the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
Q6. Your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
Q7. You were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
Q8. You went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?	0 No 1 Yes 98 Don't Know 99 Refused

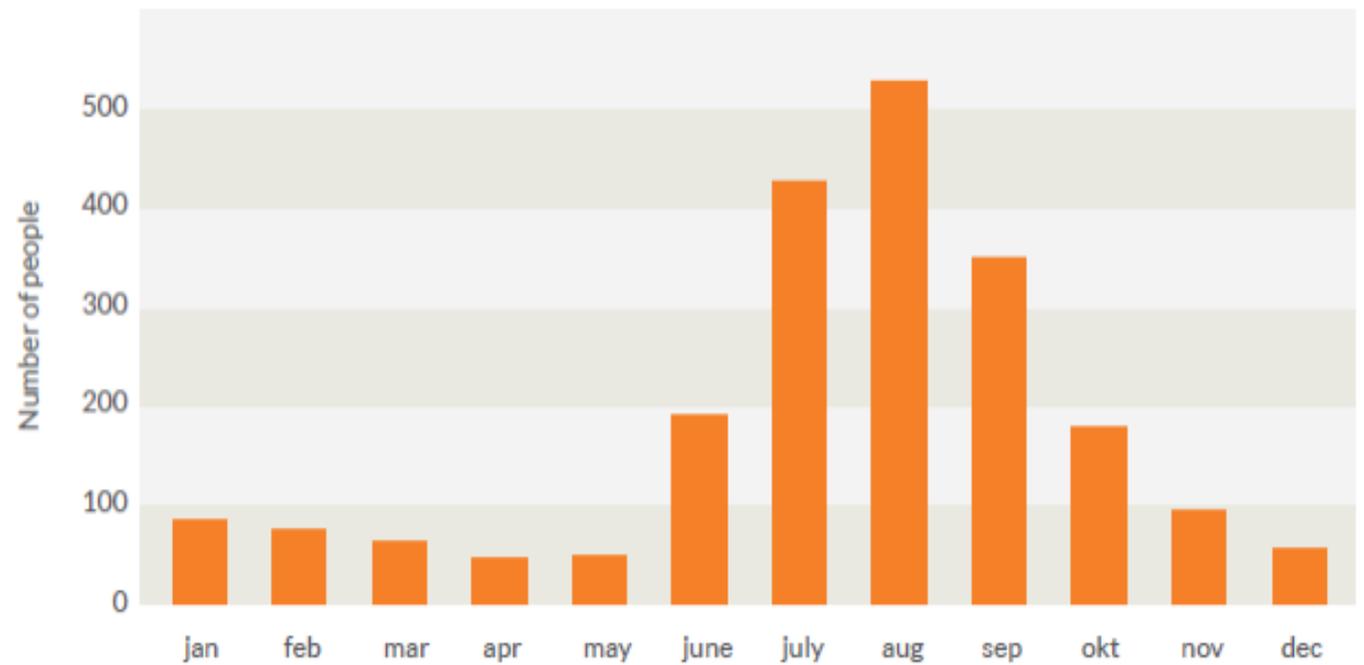


# Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning MAHFP

- Measures effect of seasonality on access to food at household level
- Data collected at household level, only two questions included in broader interview

MAHFP provides a broader and more accurate picture of household food access over a period of one year.

1. Were there months in the past year in which you did not have enough food to meet family's needs?
2. If yes, which were the months, during which you did not have enough food to meet family's needs?

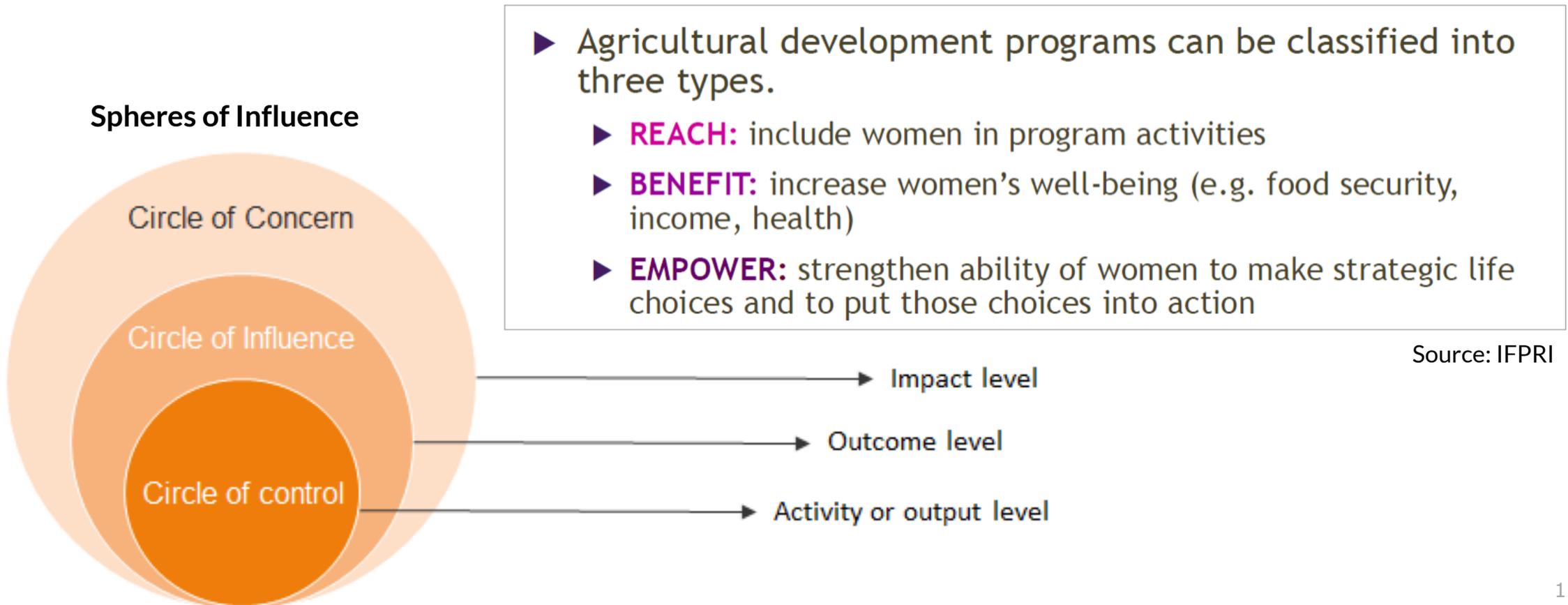


Count of people indicating food shortages, data from Senegal (n=1206)



# Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index WAEI

## Inclusion ≠ Empowerment





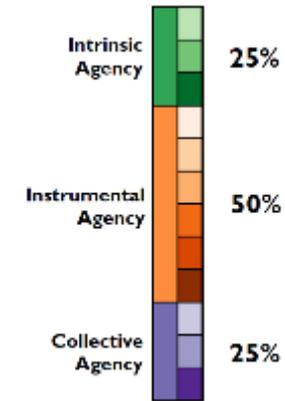
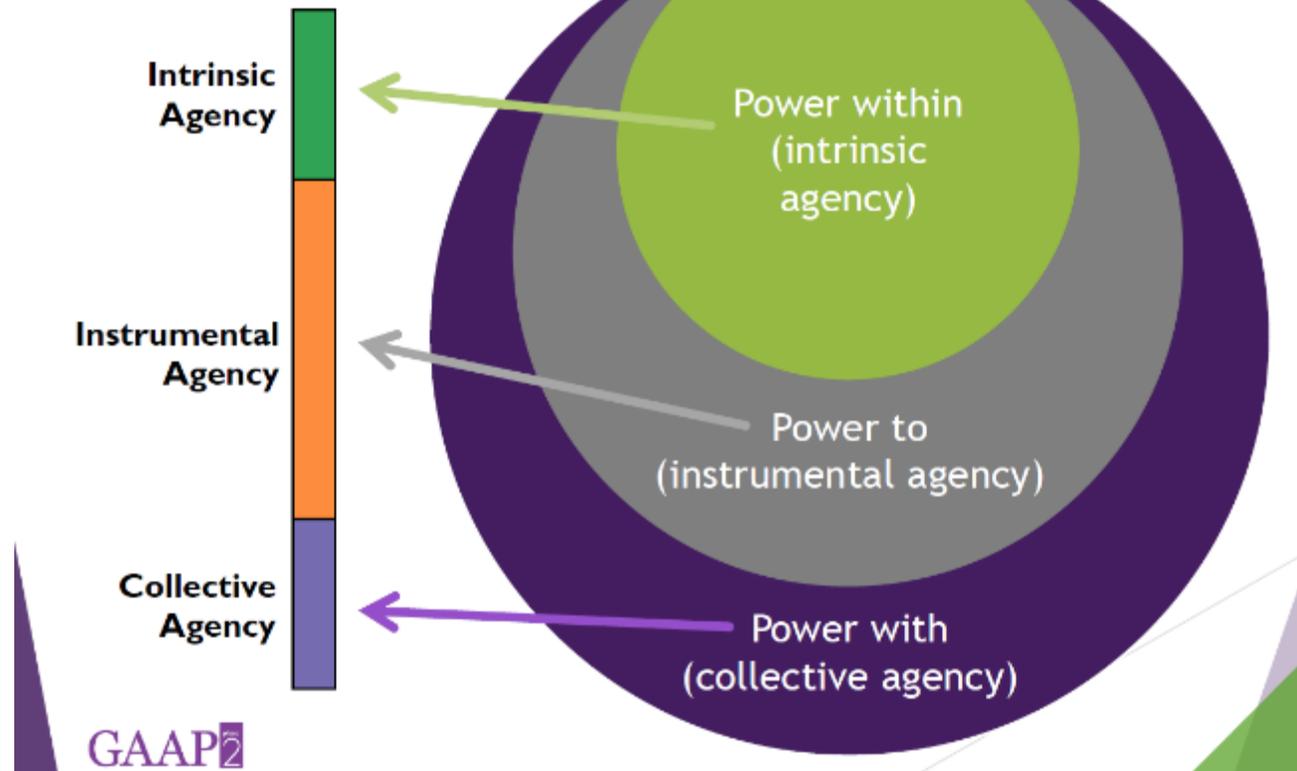
# Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index WAEI

- Relevant for measurement of women in food & nutrition related programs
- Survey covers 12 aspects contributing to empowerment
- Can be used to measure gender parity (that is: empowerment of women compared to men) based on differences in survey scores between men and women
- Surveys need to be contextualized.



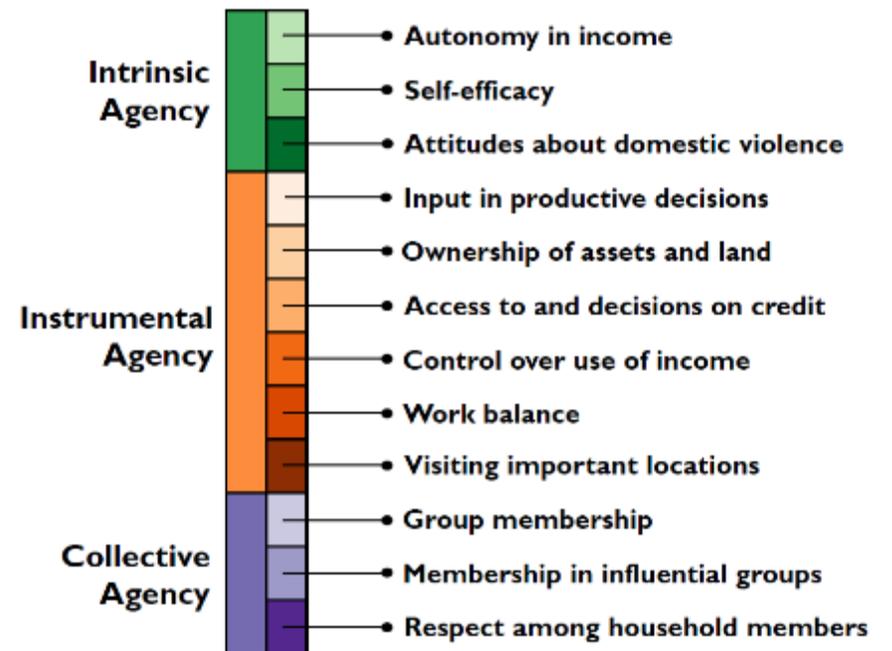
# Project WEAI

## Core pro-WEAI



Empowered if adequate in at least 9 out of 12 indicators

## Core pro-WEAI





# Inclusion or empowerment not always require a survey

- If you are only aiming to **be inclusive in (a part of) your project**:
  - > use an indicator to measure reach in that particular area at **output level**.
  - Indicator example: Number of women trained on good agricultural practices*
- If (a part of) your project specifically wants to **benefit women**:
  - > at least gather sex-disaggregated data in these particular areas at **outcome level**.
  - Indicator example: Number of women with access to quality seeds to produce food*
  - Indicator example: Number of men with access to quality seeds to produce food*
- If you work on **food and nutrition security or another non-value chain project** and women empowerment in a particular area is a **precondition or objective**:
  - > use specific **modules of the Project level WEAI (PRO-WEAI)** survey to measure women's decision making power in that area.
  - Indicators dependent on module used.*
- If you work on value chain development and women empowerment in a particular area is a **precondition or objective**:
  - > use specific modules of the **WEAI for Value Chains (WEAI4VC)** survey to measure women's decision making power in that area.
  - Indicators dependent on modules used.*