Course Overview and Highlights

Sustainable Food Value Chains for Nutrition

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IFAD
Investing in rural people

WFP
World Food Programme
wfp.org

Alliance
Bioversity International
CIAT

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Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT
CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)

Who should take this course?

The course primarily targets development practitioners and policy-makers working on the development of sustainable food systems. It will also benefit those interested in learning more about sustainable food systems and food systems thinking.

Course structure

The course has been designed to improve your understanding of how value chains can contribute to nutrition, and enable you to design and implement sustainable value chain interventions with a nutrition lens.

There are four lessons in the course:

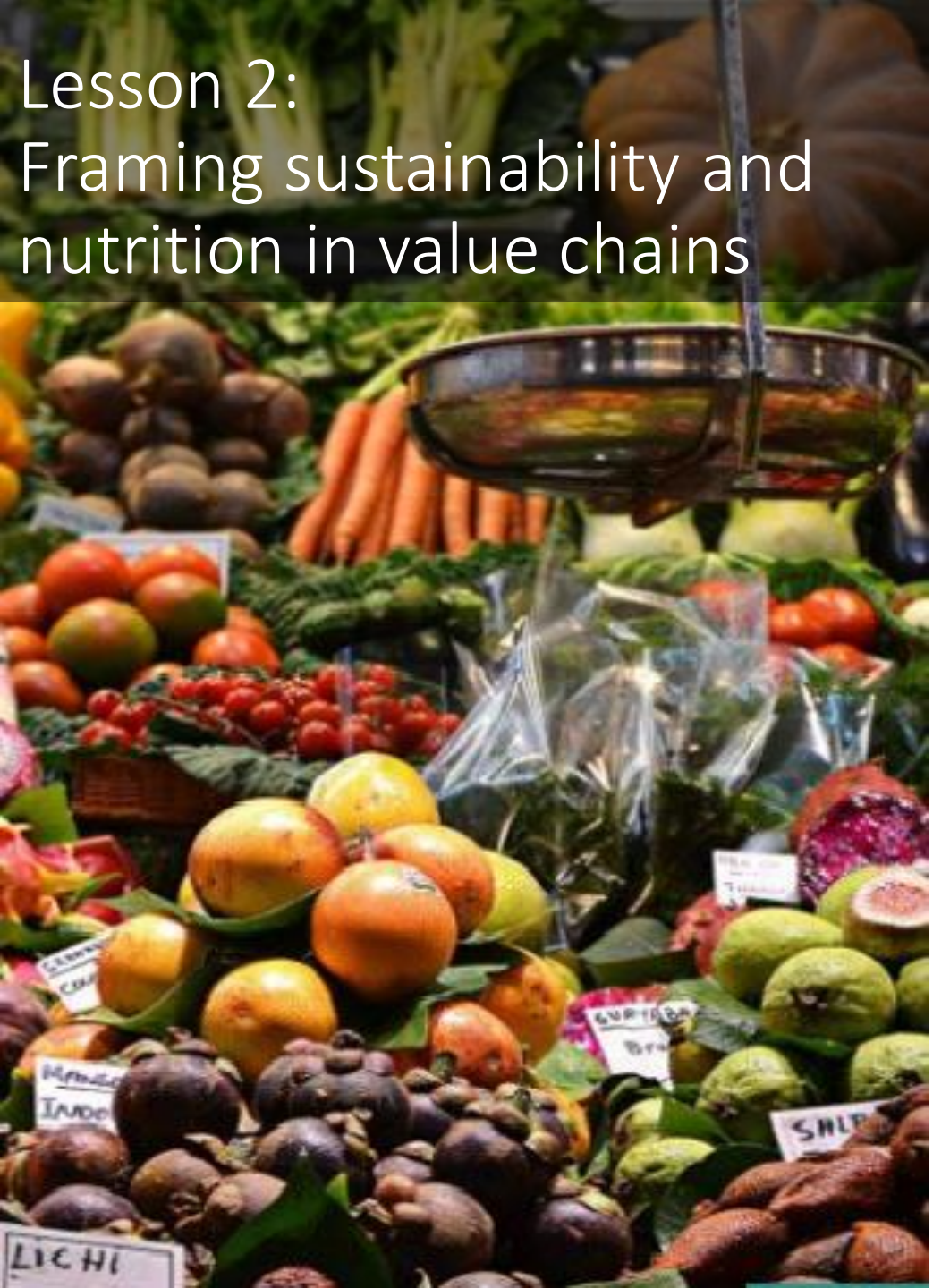
Lesson 1:
Introduction to nutrition and sustainable food value chains

Lesson 2:
Framing sustainability and nutrition in value chains

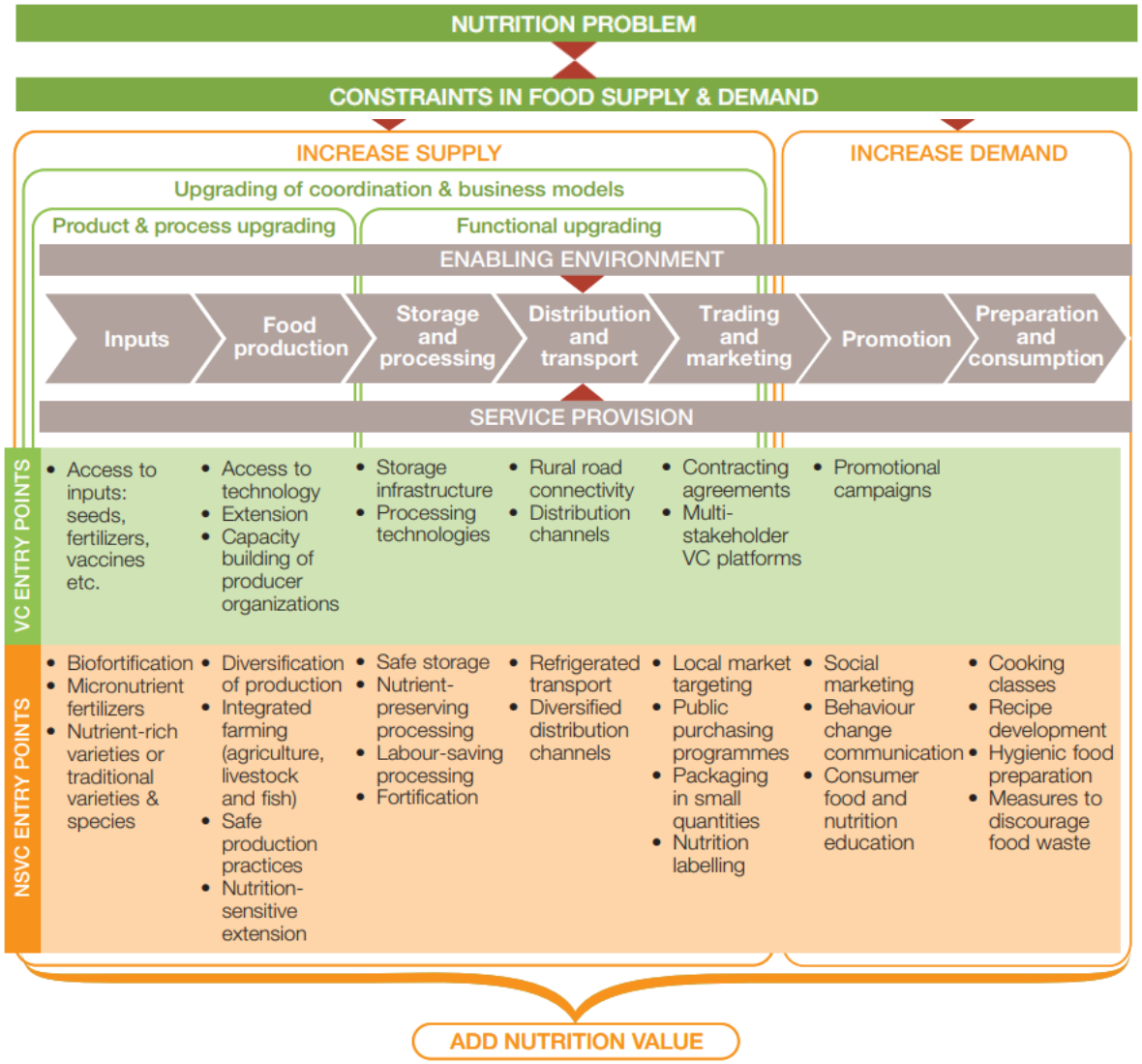
Lesson 3:
Supporting nutritional outcomes through SFVCN impact pathways

Lesson 4:
Designing an SFVCN project

Lesson 2: Framing sustainability and nutrition in value chains

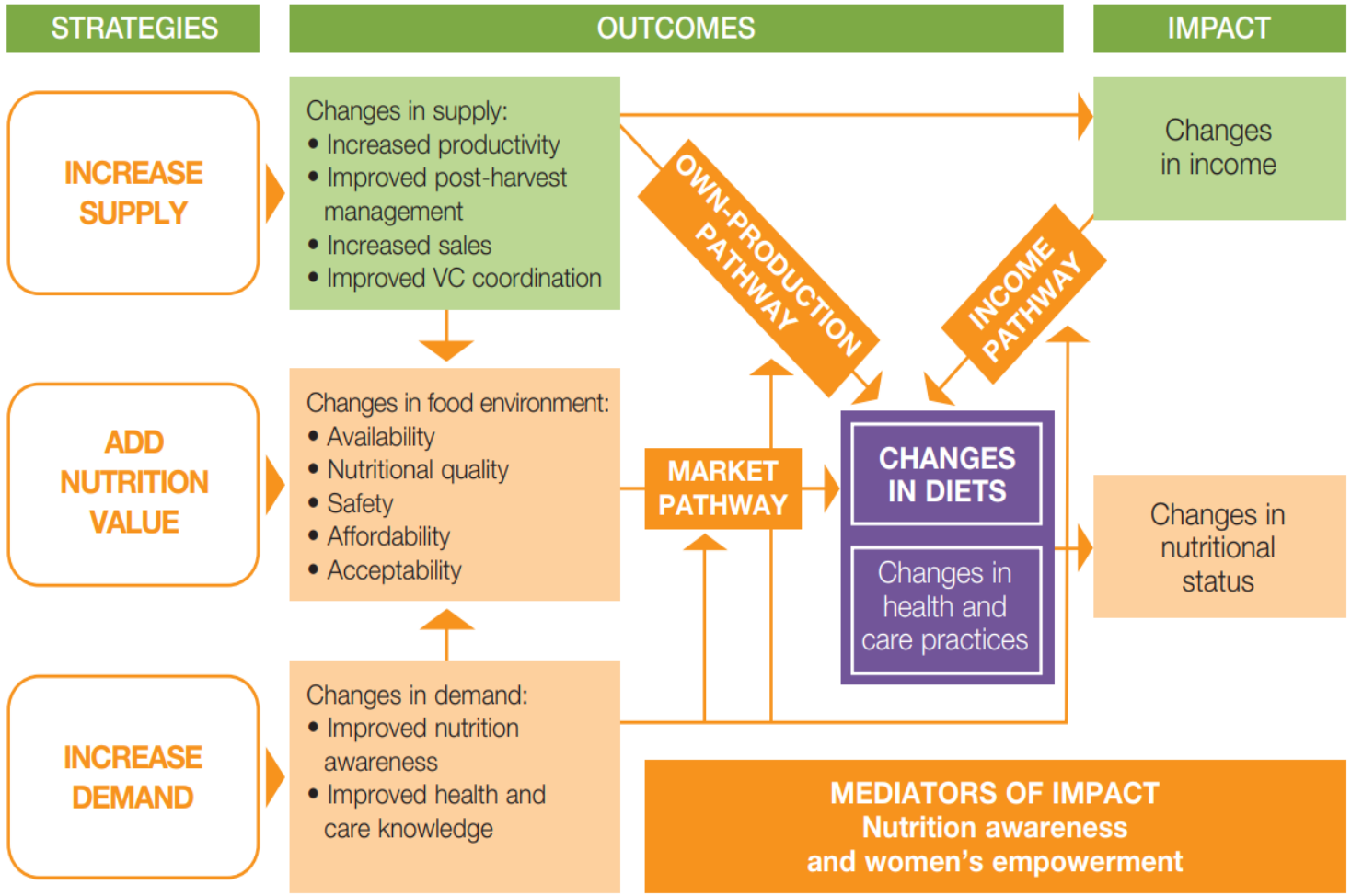


SFVCN Framework: Strategies and entry points



Lesson 3: Supporting nutritional outcomes through SFVCN

The Three impact Pathways of SFVCN Projects



Lesson 4: Developing an SFVCN Project

Overview: SFVCN Design Process

	Diagnostics				
	STEP 1: Nutrition situation analysis	**STEP 2: Commodity selection**	**STEP 3: NSVC analysis**	**STEP 4: Intervention options**	**STEP 5: Putting the project together**
Key elements of each step	• Nutritional status • Causes of malnutrition • Diet characterization and identification of diet gaps	Selection criteria: • Nutrition-improvement potential • Market potential • Income-generation potential • Gender • Environment and climate	• VC mapping and characterization • Analysis of constraints and opportunities in: - Supply - Nutrition value - Demand	• Types of intervention • Cost-effectiveness • Target group • Tensions and trade-offs	Objective Intervention strategy Targeting strategy Implementation arrangements M&E Budget

Overview: Differences in Design Process of Typical VC Development Projects and SFVCN Projects

Steps 1 to 4: Diagnostics

VC	NSVC
STEP 1: SITUATION ANALYSIS	
• Market analysis	• Nutrition situation analysis
STEP 2: COMMODITY SELECTION	
Selection criteria • Market potential • Income-generation potential	Additional selection criteria • Nutrition-improvement potential Additional considerations • Gender, climate and environment
STEP 3: VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS	
• VC mapping of actors • Opportunities for VC upgrading	• Nutritional value, food safety and food loss • Demand: (i) from market and (ii) from target group
STEP 4: INTERVENTION OPTIONS	
• Addressing constraints in supply	• Addressing constraints in supply, demand and nutrition value

Step 5: Putting the project together

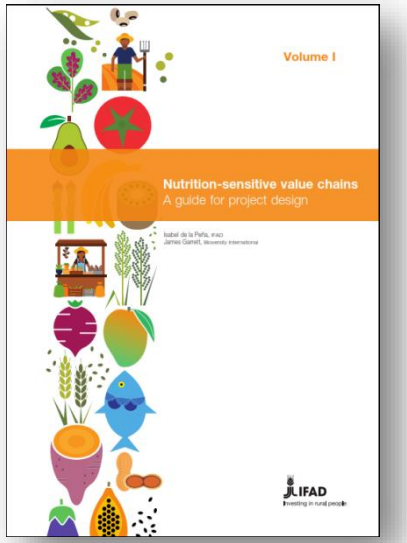
VC	NSVC
OBJECTIVES	
• Income	• Diet quality
INTERVENTION STRATEGY	
Upgrading strategy • Product and process • Functional • Coordination and business model	NSVC strategy • Increase supply • Add nutrition value • Increase demand
TARGETING	
• Producers	• Consumers
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	
Sectors involved • Agriculture • Market and private sector	Sectors involved • Nutrition • Multisectoral partnerships
MONITORING AND EVALUATION & BUDGETING	
• Indicators and costing for upgrading strategies	• Indicators and costing for strategies to increase supply, nutrition value and demand

Resources

Nutrition-sensitive value chains : A guide for project design
Volume I: Guide / Volume II: Resources

Diagnostics

STEP 1: Nutrition situation analysis	STEP 2: Commodity selection	STEP 3: NSVC analysis	STEP 4: Intervention options	STEP 5: Putting the project together



- Rationale
- Information needs
- How does each step fit into project design?

- Terms of reference
- Summary tables per step: research questions, secondary data and primary data sources
- Detailed guidance and templates of tools and methods

IFAD

Course Features

Healthy diets

A healthy diet is essential for good health and nutrition. It can contribute to preventing malnutrition throughout the life cycle, and help protect against many chronic non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes and cancer. Governments and organizations such as FAO and WHO offer guidance through guidelines and monitoring tools.

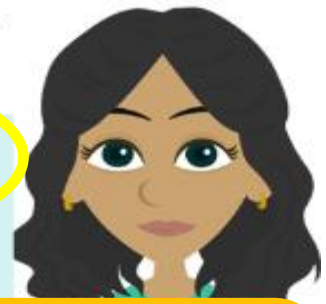
For example:

Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs)*
These help countries to determine which foods, food groups and dietary patterns promote healthy diets.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)*
An indicator of whether women 15-49 years of age are achieving an adequate level of micronutrient intake, by determining if they have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups in the previous day or night.

Source: FAO & WHO. 2019. Sustainable healthy diets - Guiding principles. Rome

Click on the spoons below to see some of the food groups that have a place within healthy diets. In the next slide we will consider WHO's recommendations in more detail.



Information on Key Topics

Interactive

Information Sources and References

Course Features

Quizzes…
and a Digital Badge

Tools

Lesson 3: Supporting nutritional outcomes through SFVCN impact pathways

Test your knowledge

Match the three statements below to the three value chain impact pathways

Value chain development can raise incomes and improve economic returns through improved efficiency, value addition, increased sales and profits or employment generation. These increases in income for VC actors can then be used to improve their diets through increased purchases of nutritious foods.

By leveraging the potential of markets for nutrition, an SFVCN can act on demand and supply and can contribute to increased availability, affordability, safety, nutritional quality and accepta foods in the marketplace.

For producer households, increasing production of more nutritious foods can also give ther possibility of consuming more nutritious foods from their own production.

Market pathway | **Own-production pathway** | **Income pathway**

Lesson 4: Developing an SFVCN project

Decision tree

We have now considered all the criteria, including how to avoid commodities whose VC development might harm women or the environment.

Here is a decision tree that lays out the process for applying these criteria to commodity selection - and coming up with a short list of commodities for further analysis in Step 3.

List of commodities that address dietary gaps, from Step1

Score commodities on **nutrition-improvement** potential

Exclude | Low score | Medium or high score

Score commodities on **market and income-generation** potentia

Exclude | Low score | Medium or high score

Score commodities on **gender and environmental** criteria

Exclude | Low score | Medium or high score

Include mitigation measures

Develop a narrative justification for the commodity

Commodities selected for Step 3

The criteria and method for determining scores are described in more detail in **Volume I** of the guide **Nutrition-sensitive value chains: A guide for project design**.

Course Features

Leticia, Nyah, and Nasim to accompany you through the course…

Hello! My name is **Leticia**, and I am a value chain analyst. My background is in nutrition, and I specialize in nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis.
Nyah and Nasim have asked me to come and work with them to start analysing their country's value chains from a nutritional perspective.

Hello! My name is **Nyah**, and I am a division director at my country's Ministry of Agriculture.
We have adopted a multisectoral nutrition strategy, and need to understand how to integrate a nutrition perspective in value chain development as part of our agricultural strategy.

Hello! My name is **Nasim**, and I am a manager within Nyah's team at the Ministry of Agriculture. I am responsible for the design and implementation of value chain projects in our country, and need to understand how we can ensure they are nutrition sensitive.

…..and show how to apply the steps using their own country situation.

Lesson 4: Developing an SFVCN project

Creating a list of potential commodities

Based on this information about the nutrition situation, we can identify the nutrition problems. By working with others, such as nutritionists and agronomists, we can identify a **long list of commodities** that **might address** these problems. Step 2 will then look at these commodities more closely to identify which ones to prioritize for further analysis.

1	maize	11	fish
2	millet	12	chicken
3	sorghum	13	eggs
4	oats	14	spinach
5	cassava	15	cabbage
6	sweet potatoes	16	cowpea leaves

But can I use what I learn in this course?

- Aim was to have a rigorous and research-based approach to design, producing reliable, valid, replicable results – but also tools and methods that were practical and feasible for use in settings where time, money, capacities are limited
- Need project not research precision….
- Tested alongside actual agricultural value chain projects in Indonesia and Nigeria and validated in workshops by national and global experts
- Total time: 4 to 6 months – but only Step 1 (nutrition situation analysis) is an addition: the rest is adding a nutrition lens to work that should be done anyway
- Reliance on secondary data, complemented by primary data collection with easy tools to fill gaps

Resources

IFAD-A4NH

- Research paper (review of literature and framework)
- Guide for NSVC Project Design (I and II)
- Country Findings Briefs (Indonesia and Nigeria)

More NSVC at A4NH: :http://a4nh.cgiar.org/a4nh-work-on-nsvc/

FAO

- Developing Sustainable Food Value Chains
- Developing Gender-Sensitive Value Chains