

Financial Assistance Projects / Indicator Reference (Nutrition)

Since there is no development objectives chart for the nutrition sector, objectives corresponding to development strategy objectives are organized as major items, targets corresponding to mid-term objectives as middle targets, and targets corresponding to mid-term sub-targets as sub-targets.

| Middle targets   | Sub targets   | Types of infrastructure   | Standard indicators                | Standard indicators  | Policy and methods for setting indicators  | Reference projects by infrastructure type |   |                 |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|-----------------|
|  |   |   |                                    |  |  | Country name                              | Project name  | Evaluation year |
| 1. Improvement of under-nutrition among mothers and children (stunting and wasting among children, anemia among women) | 1-1. Improvement of diet and food security at the household level | Improving food access through increased agricultural productivity | Improving irrigation facilities    | <p>Operation indicators</p> <p>(1) Benefited area (ha)</p> <p>(2) Irrigation coverage (percentage of farms where irrigation water is delivered)</p> <p>Effect indicators</p> <p>(1) Production volume of major crops (tons/year)</p> <p>(2) Unit yield of major crops (tons/ha)</p> <p>(3) Gross farm income per household (yen/year/household)</p> <p>(4) Planted area by crop (ha)</p> | <p>Operation indicators</p> <p>(1) Benefited area: Area of arable land to be benefited by the project, which generally means the area of arable land to be benefited by the irrigation and drainage facilities developed through the project.<br/>(Check whether the irrigation and drainage facilities were developed as planned.)</p> <p>(2) Irrigation coverage: Ratio of irrigated area (where irrigation water is delivered) to total benefited area. If double cropping takes place, the irrigation coverage should be estimated for the rainy and dry seasons, respectively.<br/>(Check whether the irrigation and drainage facilities were developed as planned.)</p> <p>Effect indicators</p> <p>(1) Production volume of major crops: Volume of each crop produced in the benefited area (rainy/dry seasons)</p> <p>(2) Unit yield of major crops: Yield of each crop per season (rainy/dry seasons)</p> <p>(3) Gross annual farm income per household: Estimated per year based on a scenario of model farm management. Gross farm income = production volumes of all crops x their respective prices (prices received by farmers)<br/>"Net farm income per household" should be used as an alternative to this indicator when production cost data are available.</p> <p>(4) Planted area by crop: Total area of planted land by crop in the benefited area. Because it generally varies depending on the season (e.g., rainy vs. dry season), it should be estimated for each season.<br/>(Check whether the area is farmed as planned.)</p> <p>*Reference: Examples of indicators for future nutrition-sensitive projects</p> <p>(1) Minimum Acceptable Diet: MAD</p> <p>(2) Minimum Dietary Diversity: MDD</p> <p>(3) Dietary Diversity Score: DDS</p> <p>(4) Minimum Meal Frequency: MMF</p> <p>(1) MAD is a composite index of MDD and MMF, for children under 2 years old. In the case of children, it is an indicator of care provided to children by their families and caretakers. For survey methods and criteria, see Reference documents 1 and 2.<br/>In the case of adult women, there is a different standard (Minimum Dietary Diversity –women of reproductive age: MDD-W). For more information on survey methods and criteria, please refer to Reference documents 3.</p> <p>(3) For the survey method and criteria, please refer to Reference documents 4.</p> <p>(4) MMF is for children under 2 years old. For survey methods and criteria, please refer to Reference 3.</p> | Philippines                               | The Project for Rehabilitation of Cagayan Irrigation Facilities | 2008            |
|  |   | Improvement of seasonal food shortages                            | Development of stockpiling systems | <p>(1) Food reserves (Mt)</p> <p>(2) Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning: MAHFP</p>   | <p>(2) MAHFP calculates the sum of the number of months in the past year the household had inadequate food. For survey methods and criteria, please refer to the reference documents 5.</p>  | Bangladesh                                | Improvement of the Capacity of Public Food Storage              | 2012            |

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| Middle targets | Sub targets  | Types of infrastructure  | Standard indicators  | Standard indicators  | Policy and methods for setting indicators   | Reference projects by infrastructure type |   |                 |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|-----------------|
|                |  |  |  |  |   | Country name                              | Project name  | Evaluation year |
|                | 1-2. Improvement of access to healthcare services  | Improvement of access to nutrition services for pregnant women and infants                 | Medical facilities and equipment to provide maternal care, infant care, and nutrition-related services | <p>Operation indicators</p> <p>(1) Number of prenatal and postnatal checkups, family planning, immunizations, and micronutrient supplements prescribing</p> <p>Effect indicators</p> <p>(1) Nutritional status (stunting, wasting) of children under two years of age in the coverage area of the medical facility</p> <p>(2) Percentage of anemia among women reproductive age (15-49 years old)</p>  | <p>Operation indicators and Effect indicators</p> <p>For the countries where DHS survey is conducted, the indicators mentioned in the left cell are available.</p>  | Uganda                                    | The Project for the Improvement of Regional Referral Hospitals in Northern Uganda                                 | 2018            |
|                |  | Human resource development for the provision of nutrition services                         | Facilities and equipment of training schools   | <p>Operation indicators</p> <p>(1) Number of students trained</p> <p>Effect indicators</p> <p>(1) Percentage of practical training hours taken by students at the target school conducted during the school's regular opening hours.</p> <p>(2) Pass rate of the national examination of the students of the target school</p>   |   | Mauritania                                | Project for Extension and Equipment Provision for the National School of Public Health of Nouakchott              | 2016            |
|                | 1-3. Improvement of the hygienic environment   | Access to drinking water with safe quality kept up to the mouths and sanitation facilities | Improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities  | <p>(1) Population served in the target area (population with access to safe and sufficient water).</p> <p>(2) Reduced risks (number or rate of occurrence) of waterborne diseases</p> <p>(3) Reduction of water fetching labor by women and children (time, distance, and frequency of water fetching)</p>   | <p>(1) Population that simultaneously meets the local water supply standard (35 liters/person-day) and water quality standard set by the Ministry of Water and Sanitation. It is calculated from the beneficiary population of the public water taps in operation.</p> <p>(2) This is due to the synergy of improved sanitary conditions as toilets are built and used in schools and health facilities, and the linkage between water supply construction and improved sanitation practices.</p> | Senegal                                   | Projet de l'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable et de l'Amélioration des Conditions d'Hygiène dans les Zones Rurales | 2020 (plan)     |
|                | 1.4 Support for the implementation of nutrition improvement policies through financial support | Reduction of the rate of stunting in the target area                                       |  | <p>Operation indicators</p> <p>(1) Status of achievement of policy actions</p> <p>Effect indicators</p> <p>(1) Percentage of children under 2 years of age who meet the minimum dietary requirement in the target area</p> <p>(2) Percentage of children under two years old who consumed food containing animal protein within 24 hours in the target area.</p> <p>(3) Percentage of children under two years of age in the target area who have access to the three services needed to improve nutrition (access to and consumption of adequate food, health care and sanitation, and infant care)</p> |   | Rwanda                                    | Sector Policy Loan for Nutrition Improvement through Agriculture Transformation                                   | 2023 (plan)     |

References

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| 2 | WHO. 2010. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 2-Measurement. Geneva, WHO. Available at: <a href="https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/44306/9789241599290_eng.pdf?ua=1">https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/44306/9789241599290_eng.pdf?ua=1</a> (accessed 14.02.2022)                          |
| 3 | Swindale, A. & Bilinsky, P. 2006. Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide (v.2). Washington, D.C., FHI 360/FANTA. Available at: <a href="http://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HDDS_v2_Sep06_0.pdf">www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HDDS_v2_Sep06_0.pdf</a> |
| 4 | FAO/FHI 360. 2016. Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women: a Guide for Measurement. Rome, FAO. Available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5486e.pdf">www.fao.org/3/a-i5486e.pdf</a> (accessed 14.02.2022)  |
| 5 | Swindale A. & Bilinsky, P. 2010. Months of Adequate Household   |