IMPROVING NUTRITION THROUGH ACCOUNTABILITY & DATA SYSTEMS

SMART Nutrition for Growth (N4G)
Data Commitments

17 November 2021
8:00-9:30 AM EST | 2:00-3:30 PM WAT | 6:30-8:00 PM IST
Today’s Moderator

Sérgio Cooper Teixeira
Strategic Advisor
Nutrition International

• Today’s event was organized by the Nutrition Data Partners Group
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Translation is available in English, French, and Spanish. To enable translation:

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You may want to also select “mute original audio”
Before we start

- All audience video & microphones are disabled
- Use the **Q&A button to submit your questions for the speakers & panelists**
- Use the chat to “all panelists” if you have any technical issues
- A recording will be available on the [Data for Nutrition YouTube channel](https://www.youtube.com/channel) immediately after the webinar
- Presentations & discussion recap will be available in the weeks following
Speaker Introduction

Kellie Stewart
Chief, Nutrition and Environmental Health Division,
Bureau of Global Health, USAID
IMPROVING NUTRITION THROUGH ACCOUNTABILITY & DATA SYSTEMS

SMART Nutrition for Growth (N4G)
Data Commitments

Welcome on behalf of the Nutrition Data Partners Group
Few countries have made strategic investments in nutrition data and M&E activities

DataDENT conducted a 2019 review of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) national nutrition plans

The review found:

• Only 33 of 58 countries had costed plans with sections on data, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

• Of these, only 0.1% to 12.8% of the total budget was allocated for data and M&E activities
Minimal funding is allocated to nutrition data

- A very small amount of funding is budgeted for nutrition data-related activities, including nutrition information systems
- Funding appears to be plateauing despite growing need
- Donor disbursements between 2017-2019 fell short of a 5% benchmark for total funding for nutrition data

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1. The Global Investment Framework for Nutrition estimates that $70b is needed from all sources over the next 10 years to reach the WHA targets for nutrition. Therefore, for one year, we assumed there is a need of $10.4b in financing for nutrition. We then took 98% of this number to account only for direct program costs. Next, we applied the 4-6% benchmark determined by the N4G financing working group to this estimate i.e., 98% of $10.4b which gave us the estimate of $427m to $640m per year needed for nutrition data related activities.
Call to action – increase investment in nutrition data and information systems

- Allocate at least 5% of total nutrition funding to strengthening data and information systems
- Attend to all elements of the nutrition data value chain, ranging from prioritizing what data to collect to fostering a culture of data use
- Facilitate linkages between and access to nutrition and food systems data by all actors across sectors
- Ensure a robust internal system to track N4G commitments
Commitments to strengthen nutrition data value chains

Shaping commitments to improve nutrition data and accountability in support of food, health and prosperity for all

Recommendations from the Nutrition Data Partners Group
August 2021
COMMITMENT TO STRENGTHENING NUTRITION DATA VALUE CHAINS

Data Prioritization & Planning
Prioritizing data to track progress on nutrition and improve nutrition actions in India

Purnima Menon, IFPRI South Asia
Divya Nair, IDinsight, India

November 17, 2021
India is well-positioned to be a leading example of nutrition data use across the data value chain given the strong data focus of the National Nutrition Mission. Several uses of data were anticipated and are in place.

**Tracking progress, reporting & assessing impact**
- Interventions
- Immediate determinants
- Underlying determinants
- Outcomes

**Using data for strategy refinement at different levels**
- Intervention reach, convergence, continuity
- Immediate determinants
- Underlying determinants
- Outcomes

**Using data for program refinements**
- Intervention inputs (HR, supplies, etc.)
- Intervention reach, quality, continuity, uptake
- Convergence of different interventions

**Review mechanisms** for the National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan) exist at different levels, but guidance for effective data use was limited at the time the mission launch.
Outlining a nutrition indicator framework was an important early step. This was done jointly by NITI Aayog, IFPRI & IDinsight

- **Organized framework** around interventions, determinants and impacts and by intervention theory of change
- Put together a **framework of potential indicators**, based on the POSHAN Abhiyaan theory of change and existing interventions in the core national programs (ICDS and NHM)
- **Assessed data availability** across different data sources through survey and administrative data review
- **Summarized insights** into an **approach paper** on issues to consider in developing a nutrition monitoring strategy and framework for India
Of the 55 interventions across the first 1000 days, six interventions had data across all data sources.

For nine interventions, no data was available from any source.

Surveys provided data on 36 interventions and administrative systems had data on 42 interventions.

Data definitions and denominators vary by source, making comparisons challenging.

Data frequency also varies tremendously.
POSHAN Abhiyaan Progress Reports: Led by NITI Aayog as a monitoring entity for the National Nutrition Mission
Some uses of data for nutrition in India since the National Nutrition Mission began in 2018

**Primary surveys**
- Surveys of the national behavior change campaigns, shared with national alliance of partners routinely
- Quarterly surveys and rapid feedback from poorest geographies

**Administrative data**
- Investments in improving administrative data quality via third party checks
- Use of administrative data to analyze impacts of COVID-19 on services

**Capacity building**
- Trained district administrators on nutrition, and on use of data for nutrition actions

**Data use**
- Analyses of existing and new survey data using the framework of indicators
- NITI Aayog POSHAN Abhiyaan monitoring reports
Reflections on improving data use

• **Ownership across levels is key:**
  Data interlocutors and data engagement around prioritized indicators is essential; implementation entities have limited bandwidth

• **Flexibility helps:**
  Being able to work with flawed and incomplete data is often important

• **Value of evidence/data needs to be clear:**
  Continuing to work on filling data gaps is important at many levels (global, national, local).
  • Still too many interventions, actions, determinants without any data to assess progress
Thank you
Global guidance on national nutrition information systems

UNICEF-WHO TEAM just launched:
- The Fundamental Series with 5 modules
- An e-course
to support countries in the design and implementation of National Nutrition Information Systems.

Learn more: https://uni.cf/nnis-guidance
COMMITMENT TO STRENGTHENING NUTRITION DATA VALUE CHAINS

Data Creation & Collection, Curation, & Analysis
Speaker Introduction

Isaac Dambula
Deputy Director of Planning
Ministry of Health, Malawi

Dr. SM Mustafizur Rahman
Director of the National Nutrition Service,
Institute of Public Health & Nutrition,
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Bangladesh
Introducing and Integrating Nutrition Data in DHIS2 for both development and emergency contexts: Malawi

Presented by
Mr. Isaac Dambula
MoH Deputy Director - DPPD
Background - Nutrition Context in Malawi

- Malawi has made progress in its efforts to reduce malnutrition:
  - Wasting has reduced: Malawi is on-track to reach the WHA goal for wasting
  - Vitamin A deficiency reduced among pre-schoolers (6–59 months) from 59.2% in 2003 to 3.6% in 2016
  - While stunting has been reducing, still 4 in every 10 children (37%) are stunted: increased efforts for further reduction underway
  - At least 1 in every 10 children aged 6–23 months meet the minimum acceptable dietary standards
  - Overweight is gradually increasing, and anemia rates among children and adolescents remain high

- Malawi migrated from multiple nutrition reporting databases within health to DHIS2
- Requires technical & human capacity building for sustainability
- Nutrition program data reporting coverage in HMIS/DHIS2 is across all 29 districts
- Partners supporting nutrition program include UNICEF, WFP, USAID, GIZ, DFID, WVI and Irish Aid
Data Collection Processes and Integration

Programmes reporting include:
- CMAM Stock Sheet
- NCST
- NRU
- OTP
- SFP

Guiding policies and documents:
- National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy & Strategy
- Nutrition Indicator Handbook
- HIS Policy
- M & E HIS Strategy
- Health Sector Strategic Plan II
- SoP on Data Collection, reporting and storage
- SoP on data quality

National Level
- Data set customization in DHIS2
- Reporting rates analysis 25th of every month

District Level
- Perform data set assignment to reporting organization units
- Create users with data entry roles
- Perform data validation for facility reports
- Data entered in DHIS2 by 15th of every month

Facility Level
- Reporting forms filled and sent to DHO 5th of every month
- Data entered in DHIS2 by 15th of every month (DHIS2 mobile sites implemented in 13 districts)
Data Flow

- National Level Directors, Deputy Directors, Senior Mgt, National Program Managers
- Zonal Level Zonal M & E Officer
- District Level DHMT
- District Level HMIS Officer/Program Coordinators
- Health Facility Level Health Workers/Statistical Clerk
- Community Level SHSA
- HSA

Data Use and Lessons Learnt

**Data Use**

- Data analysis through visualization tools in HMIS
- HMIS Bulletin produced by CMED covering National level program indicators
- Customization of nutrition indicators and dashboards
- Promoting use of dashboards

**Lessons Learnt**

- Clarity on roles and responsibilities is important
- Integrating program reporting in DHIS2 improves collaboration across all levels of the healthcare system
- Configuration of validation rules is important to limit data entry error
- Creating data demand is important – data quality improves as data is used
- Infrastructure investment is required for robust HMIS
Introducing and Integrating Nutrition in DHIS2 for Both Developmental and Emergencies Context in Bangladesh

S M Mustafizur Rahman
Line Director, National Nutrition Services
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bangladesh
Mainstreaming of National Nutrition Services (NNS)

- The Government of Bangladesh introduced National Nutrition Service (NNS) in 2011, to mainstream nutrition service delivery through the health sector.

- But, two bottlenecks identified:
  1. Inadequate management and tracking of nutrition plans at districts and sub-district levels.
  2. Limited health worker skills to deliver quality nutrition services

- No mechanism to strengthen accountability and improve quality and coverage of nutrition services
Core Nutrition Indicators

Goal: To reduce malnutrition and improve nutritional status of the peoples of Bangladesh with special emphasis to the children, adolescents, pregnant & lactating women, elderly, poor, underserved population of both rural and urban area and in emergency context.

Impact
- Reduction of anemia in WRAs and adolescents
- Reduction in stunting
- Reduction in wasting
- Increased prevalence of Exc breastfeeding
- Increased minimum acceptable diet

Outcome
- Maternal counselling
- PLWs who receive IFAs
- Pregnant women weighed
- Child weight monitoring
- IYCF/CC reporting
- SAM Management
- vitamin A supplementation

Output
- Effective nutrition Information system
- Enhanced capacity of planners and service provider
- % of Health workers trained on CCTN with P4P
- % of workers passing training uptake assessments
- % of DNOs trained in nutrition planning and supportive supervision
- Ensure responsive quality services- Quality Control & Supportive Supervision
- % of facilities receiving SS&M
- % of facilities providing quality IYCF/Maternal counselling
- % of facilities providing quality Nut reporting

Inputs
- SAM corners reporting
- % of workers trained in nutrition planning and supportive supervision
- % of DNOs trained in nutrition planning and supportive supervision
- IFA tablets
- Counselling materials
- Vitamin A Capsules
- Anthropometry tools
- F-75 and F-100 therapeutic feeding
- Ensure adequate nutrition supplies
Effort to Implement

1. Child Health Register-9
   - Nutrition Information
   - From community clinics
   - DHIS-2 monthly reporting form
   - 7 indicators

2. Maternal Register-7
   - Nutrition Information
   - DHIS-2 monthly reporting form
   - 1. IFA distribution
   - 2. Counselling
   - 3. Weighing

Source: DNSO, Satkhira
Multi Function Data Visualization Platform MUKTO pull data from DHIS2

Linking of DHIS-2 individual tracker system with SMS technology (Rapid Pro) and connecting with health workers for problem solving

Use of DHIS2 individual tracker for nutrition results in Sector’s Pay for Performance initiative

DHIS2 Guided External Monitoring And Mentoring
Facilities providing IFA, IYCF and SAM screening

Sector partners report and track minimum emergency nutrition interventions in CXB by using Realtime data entry system in 27 camps

Transformation
Important Links:

https://nnsop.org/
www.dghs.gov.bd
https://mukto.nnsop.org/dashboard
https://emergencynutrition.org/
THANK YOU
Innovation in data collection

In Peru local youth were engaged to monitor budget allocation and public investment for nutrition using simple open-access tools.

Learn more: https://bit.ly/N4G_data_Peru
UNICEF and partners will soon launch the DHIS2 Standard Nutrition Module and an Administrative Data Guide with recommended indicators in key nutrition areas to support countries in the design and implementation of routine administrative reporting systems for nutrition.

Learn more: https://uni.cf/nnis
COMMITMENT TO STRENGTHENING NUTRITION DATA VALUE CHAINS

Data Translation & Dissemination for use in Decision Making
Speaker Introduction

Dr. Denisa-Elena Ionete
Ambassador of the European Union, Niger

Mr. Saâdou Bakoye
Secretary General, Ministry of Planning, Niger
Denisa-Elena Ionete, MD, PhD
Ambassador of the European Union, Niger

Certified Side Event
IMPROVING NUTRITION THROUGH ACCOUNTABILITY AND DATA SYSTEMS
SMART Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Data Commitments
Plateforme Nationale d’Information sur la Nutrition :
un outil d’aide à la décision au Niger

SAADOU BAKOYE
Secrétaire Général - Ministère du Plan
Président du Comité de Pilotage NIPN Niger
Depuis une dizaine d’année, forte volonté politique et engagement dans la lutte contre la malnutrition au Niger

- Un droit dans la Constitution (article 12),
- Engagement sur le plan international : adhésion SUN/REACH
- 1er cadres politiques : Politique Nationale de Sécurité Nutritionnelle (PNSN) et Plan d’Action

**MAIS**

**Manque d’informations importants en information multisectorielle**

Des enquêtes nationales sont régulièrement menées (nutrition, vulnérabilité, démographie, santé et récemment consommation alimentaire : elles restent insuffisantes pour orienter & prioriser les actions et décisions

**En 2018: Plateforme Nationale d’Information pour la Nutrition (PNIN)**
Mise en place un système d’information centralisé et d’analyse multisectorielle (PNIN) (1er Préréquis)

- Outil de stockage et de diffusion des micro données
- Outil de suivi des indicateurs multisectoriels sur la nutrition
  → 340 indicateurs provenant des Ministères contributifs
- Développement de méthodologies adaptées au contexte national
- Mise en place d’un système centralisé en lien avec le Plan d’Action Multisectoriel

1er résultat : Mise à disposition de l’information
- Assurant les critères de qualité
- Et aligné avec les politiques publiques
Répondre à la demande : identifier les besoins en information stratégique et leurs objectifs

- Élaboration de Plans Cadre d’Analyses biennuels avec les décideurs
- Renforcement des capacités:
  - Incluant les utilisateurs et décideurs
  - La nutrition dans la « Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique »
- Appuie aux instances de coordination des interventions nutrition
- Validation des analyses par le Comité Technique en charge du Plan d’Action
  Ex: ateliers d’interprétations avec les secteurs contributifs
- Traduction des résultats (policy briefs, synopsis, présentations)
- Valorisation et dissémination auprès des décideurs:
  Ex: honorables de l’Assemblée Nationale du Réseau Nutrition;
  Ex: journées de plaidoyer « nutrition » auprès des médias, universitaires, acteurs nutrition
Traduire et utiliser les résultats:
Appui aux processus de planification stratégique et décisions

- Organisation de sessions parlementaires (x2)
- Présentation des résultats sur les investissements lors d’une session budgétaire au Parlement
- Élaboration d’une feuille de route du Ministère de la Santé Publique:
  - Création d’une ligne budgétaire pour la malnutrition aigüe
- Orientation du 2ème Plan Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2020-2022:
  - Rééquilibrage actions de prise en charge et de prévention
  - Renforcement des synergies entre actions spécifiques et sensibles
- Définition des engagements nationaux pour le Sommet sur les Systèmes Alimentaires

3ème résultat: les espaces existants sont utilisés et les processus accompagnés dans un échange basé sur les données probantes
La PNIN a montré ses résultats en tant que « preuve de concept » au Niger et élément contribuant à un environnement favorable à la prise de décisions basés sur les données probantes.

Il faut poursuivre les efforts pour continuer à renforcer les capacités le long de la chaîne des valeurs des données.

Des actions sont déjà en place mais doivent être soutenues et appuyées :
- Phase II du financement NIPN (EU/2022-24)
- Processus d’institutionnalisation
  1ière étape: étude de pérennité
- Une décentralisation des processus
  1ière étape: ateliers régionaux
Wa fonda goy aran kam ka ga aï hangane

Na gode da kou ka bani hankalin kou

Merci de votre attention

Thank you for your attention
Developing subnational information systems

NIPN partners in Guatemala are replicating multi-sector information platforms at territorial level in order to support local decision makers.

Ensuring data are publicly available

Indonesia has developed a public open-access platform for monitoring multi-sector actions and outcomes of the national Acceleration of Stunting Reduction programme.

Learn more: https://bit.ly/N4G_data_Indonesia
Question & Answer

use the Q&A button to submit questions
Making commitments to strengthen Nutrition Data Value Chains
Panelist Introduction

Samalie Namukose
Assistant Commissioner - Head of Nutrition Division
Ministry of Health, Uganda

Paul Mbaka
Assistant Commissioner - Head of Health Information
Ministry of Health, Uganda

Karima Ahmed Al-Hada’a
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Yemen
Planning and Liaison Specialist, SUN Secretariat

Erin Milner
Senior Nutrition Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Advisor
USAID, Washington DC
Improving data use for accountability

The Nigeria Governors Forum Nutrition Scorecard, launched in 2020, holds Nigeria’s 36 Governors accountable to four commitments to improve the enabling environment for nutrition at state level.

Learn more: https://bit.ly/N4G_data_Nigeria
CLOSING

Call to action: Commitments to strengthen Nutrition Data Value Chains
Speaker Introduction

Patricia N’goran Theckly
Conseiller à la Présidence de la République de Côte d’Ivoire, Point Focal SUN, Conseiller du Gouvernement auprès du CERFAM

Satoshi Ezoe
Director, Global Health Policy Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Thank you for participating

A special thank you to our speakers, panelists, translators & the organizers from the NDPG
Thank you for participating.

A recording of the webinar is available now at the Data for Nutrition YouTube Channel.

Copies of language translations, presentations and summary of the Q&A will be shared via the CoP in the coming weeks. Visit www.datafornutrition.org for more information.