

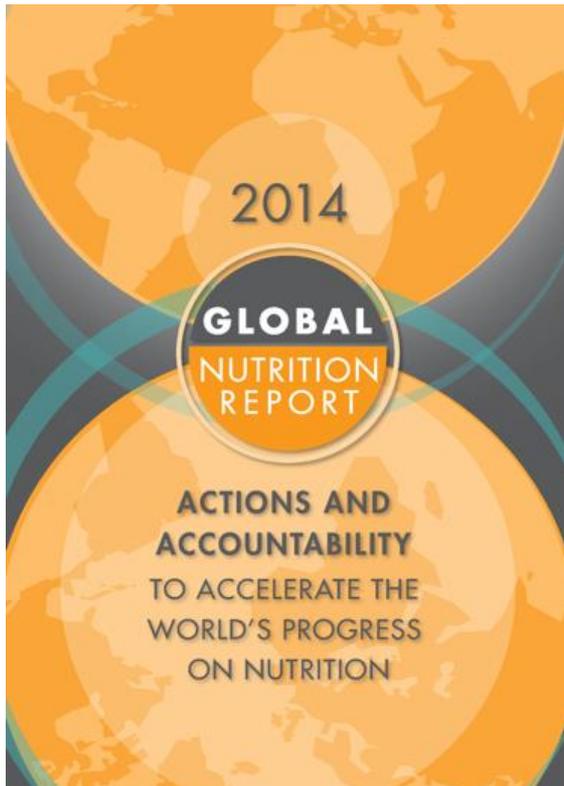


# NATIONAL NUTRITION CONFERENCE ETHIOPIA 2021

GENERATION AND MOBILIZATION OF NUTRITION  
EVIDENCE TO TACKLE MALNUTRITION: FROM DATA TO ACTION

## Tracking progress in the implementation of FNS: Data needs and data availability

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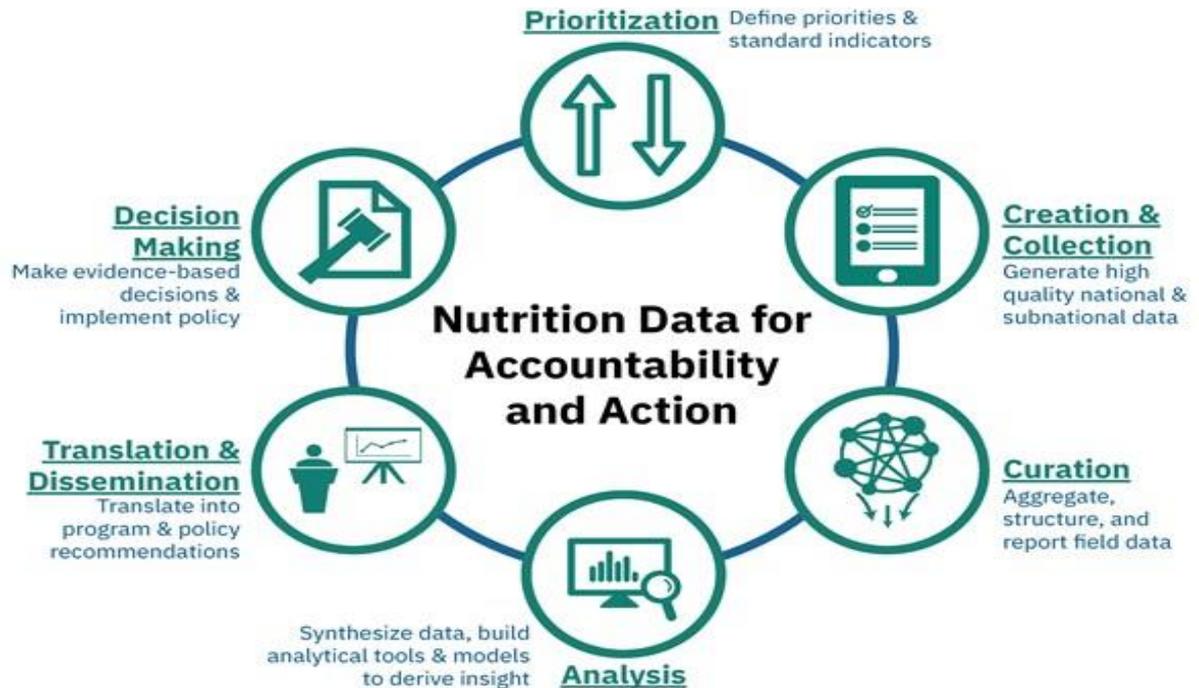


*“Nutrition needs a data revolution. . . . . Of the many information gaps, the ones most needed to be filled are those that constrain priority action and impede accountability.”*

# Nutrition data value chain

A blueprint for a **common language and action** around **data and information systems** to ensure that better data and information is used in decisions.

Data is a value adding ingredient that **not only** serves to describe progress towards nutrition goals but also an essential component to achieving them.



A global nutrition data ecosystem characterized by strong leadership, consensus on data priorities and capacity to generate, analyze and use data, analytics, and evidence is needed to tackle malnutrition in all its forms and and monitor progress towards SDGs and global nutrition goals.

# Tracking implementation of the FNS for greater accountability



Federal Democratic  
Republic of Ethiopia

## National Food and Nutrition Strategy

From 2020/21-2030/31 GC  
and from 2013 -2023 EFY both years

May 2021

**What to measure and  
for what purpose?**

**Better data and  
systematic  
monitoring** are key to  
identifying the  
progress needed  
ensuring we stay on  
track

**Greater  
accountability.**

# Tracking the implementation of FNS

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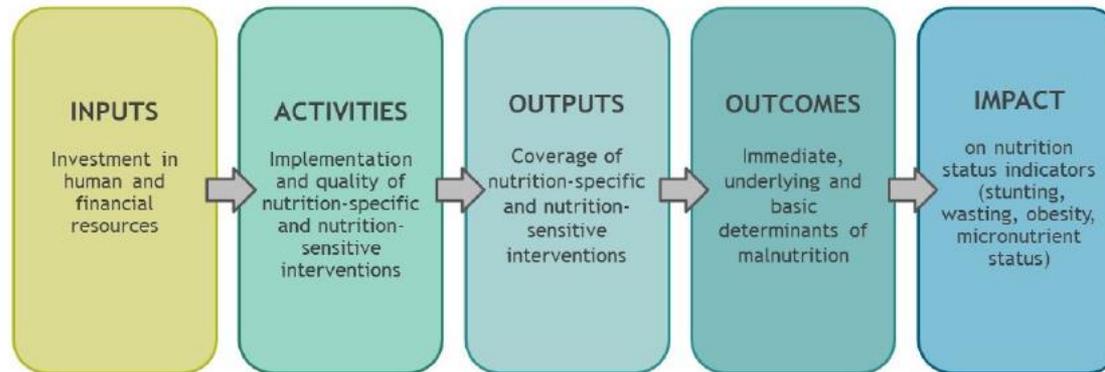
## What to measure and for what purpose

1. We must track **progress on intervention coverage** in order to know whether strategic actions are reaching target populations throughout the lifecycle.
2. For each intervention type, **it is important to track progress on the most relevant immediate and underlying determinants.**
3. We must **track progress** on indicators for target outcomes but must do so in **meaningful programmatic timeframes.**

# Track progress on indicators following meaningful timeframes

**Outcome:** Reduction of Anemia

**Strategic action:** Provision of iron/folate supplementation to adolescent girls



First year: Monitoring and preparedness

Stocks of IFA

Second year: coverage of iron/folate

Later years: Coverage and impact

# Tracking the implementation of FNS: Uses for data/evidence

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## Uses of Data in the context of FNS:

1. Track progress, reporting and assessment of impact: Regular and timely data collection is essential for monitoring progress
2. Strategy refinement
3. Program refinement and course correction: Input indicators: information on factors that affect implementation such as human resource and supplies.

Each of these uses requires both the **availability of data** and careful choices of **what data to use, in what timeframes and for what decisions.**

# Assessment of data availability and accessibility for FNS indicators



Nutrition Data Mapping for Ethiopia:  
Assessment of the Availability and  
Accessibility of Nutrition-Related Data



February 2021

## Aims of data mapping

Assess the availability and accessibility of data for selected nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators among national nutrition actors.

**Scope of Data Mapping:** Priority given to NNP signatory ministries and national stakeholders (2

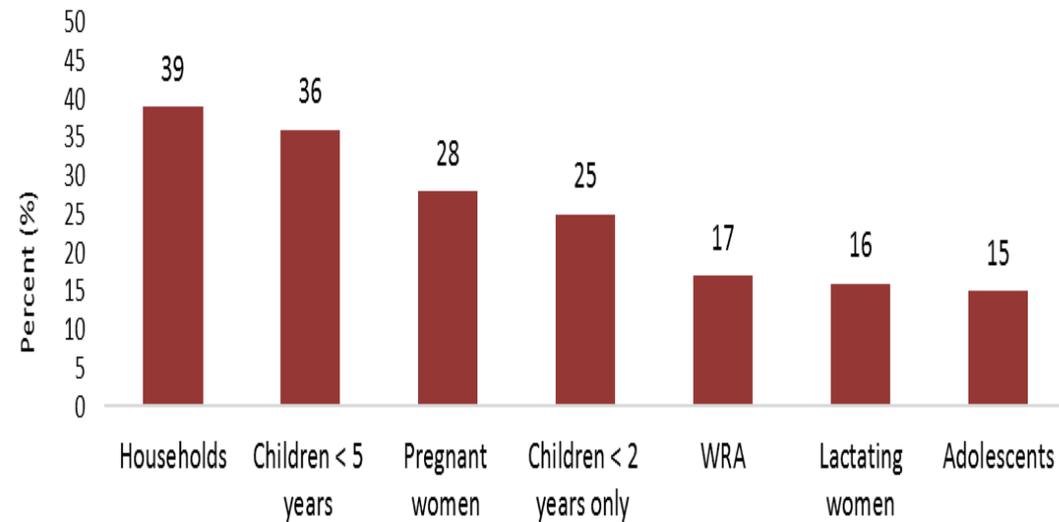
**Data Collection Method:** Stakeholder interviews and document review

Focus on identification of data sources and data availability for 70 Indicators

# Key Findings: Data availability to track FNS implementation

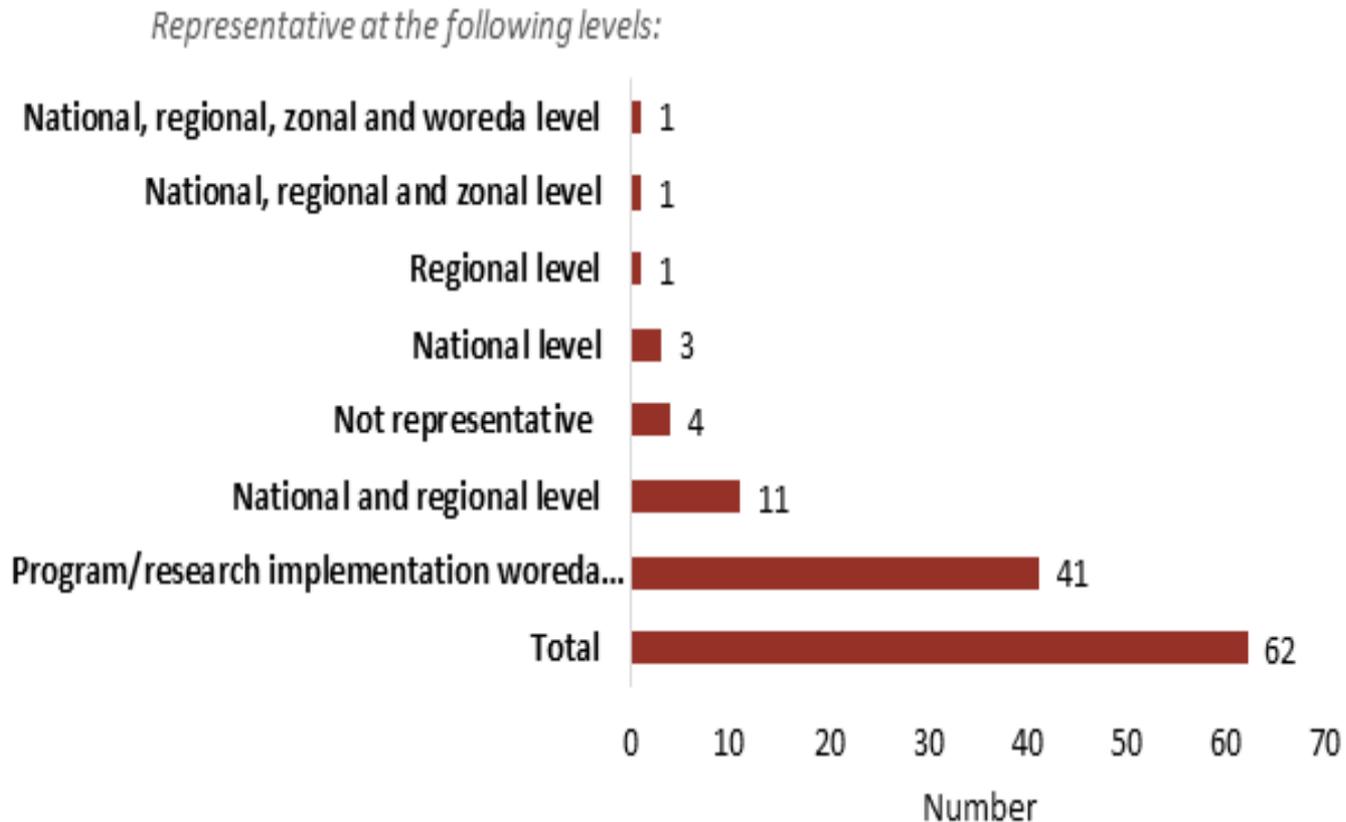
- **29 stakeholders** contacted
- **83%** response rate
- **62 data sources** identified
- **Type of datasets**
  - Surveys: **87%**
  - RCTs: **8%**
  - Routine monitoring information systems: **5%**

## Availability of Data for Different Target Groups Across Datasets



# Key Findings: Data availability to track FNS implementation

## Level of Representativeness of Datasets



# Key Findings: Data availability to track FNS implementation

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## Data Accessibility

**18%** Data sources open access

**73%** Data sources accessible upon request

**27 %** Data sources were not accessible

# Key Findings: Data availability for selected indicators across datasets

Indicators	n
<b>Anthropometric indicators</b>	
Stunting	27
Underweight	28
Wasting	26
Child overweight/obesity	21
Women overweight/obesity	18
Low Body Mass Index (BMI)	16
Low birth weight	5
<b>Diet and food security indicators</b>	
Individual diet diversity	21
Household Food insecurity	21
Household diet diversity	17
Minimum Diet Diversity-Women (MDD-W)	13
Food price	5

Indicator	n
<b>IYCF indicators</b>	
Minimum Diet Diversity (MDD)	57
Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF)	46
Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	46
Exclusive breastfeeding	48
Introduction of CF at 6 months	44
Initiation of breastfeeding	43
Coverage of IYCF promotion	10

- Data available for child anthropometric indicators.
- Limited data available on women's nutritional status (Diet & Antro)
- No data on LBW
- IYCF indicators widely measured

# Key Findings: Data availability for selected indicators across datasets

Indicators	n
<b>Nutrition interventions in the health sector</b>	
Vitamin A supplementation	28
Iron folate supplementation during pregnancy	26
Deworming	25
4 or more ANC visits	25
Coverage of iodized salt	16
Coverage of ORS	16
Sever acute malnutrition management	7
DTP immunization	7
Iron/folate supplementation for adolescents`	5

<b>WASH indicators</b>	
Access to improved drinking water	28
Access to improved sanitation facilities	26
Availability of hand washing facilities	25

Indicators	n
<b>Nutrition sensitive agriculture indicators</b>	
Amount of fruits and vegetables produced	23
Amount of nutrient dense staple crops & pulses produced	15
Number of eggs produced	12
Household production diversity	20
Proportion of households with home gardens	14
Number of bio-fortified crops promoted	5
Fruits and vegetables loss	14

<b>Safety net indicators</b>	
Coverage of Productive Safety Net Program	9
Coverage of Urban Safety Net Program	4
Safety net clients benefiting from nutrition-related conditionality	4

# Key Findings: Information systems

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## Information Systems that Contain Information on Nutrition Indicators

### MOH:

- Health Management Information System (HMIS ): 9 nutritional indicators
- Unified Nutrition Information System (UNIS): data on nutrition-sensitive indicators

### MOE:

- No nutrition related indicators included in the Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Absence of an information system in the other ministries limits the availability of multi-sectoral nutrition-related data that can be used to monitor the nutrition programs.

# Key takeaways

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## **Future surveys and impact evaluations should focus on filling identified data gaps.**

- These include information on nutritional outcomes for adolescents, dietary intakes, and coverage of nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- The scope of population-based surveys needs to be expanded to include additional indicators

## **Routine monitoring information systems should be strengthened and expanded.**

- Include more nutrition indicators in the HMIS.
- Prioritize the establishment of routine monitoring information systems in FNS implementing sectors.

# Key takeaways

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**Facilitate data use by promoting better data documentation and accessibility.**

- Prioritize the establishment and maintenance of central nutrition data repository systems.

**Promote the use of the best data sources for specific information needs.**

- Population-based surveys are ideal data sources on nutritional outcomes while routine monitoring data are useful to track intervention coverage.

# Key Findings: Indicator Definitions Across data sources

Different indicators definitions used across datasets. **For example, EDHS and HMIS intervention coverage rates are not comparable.**

Intervention	HMIS	EDHS
<b>Vitamin A supplementation</b>	Children aged 6-59 months who received <b>two doses of Vitamin A</b>	Children 6-59 months who received <b>vitamin A supplements in the six months</b> preceding the interview
<b>Deworming</b>	Children aged <b>24-59 months</b> dewormed <b>twice per year</b>	Children <b>6-59 months</b> dewormed in the <b>six months preceding the interview</b>
<b>Iron/folate 90+</b>	<b>Pregnant women</b> received IFA at least 90 plus	<b>Women</b> who took 90+ iron tablets <b>during the pregnancy of their last birth</b>

# Key takeaways

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- Better and more granular data is needed, including on financing, to fully understand the current state of nutrition, inform effective action, and ensure that impact can be measured and monitored.
- **Invest in data and information systems !!!!**

# Thank you!

## Acknowledgments



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8. Central Statistics Agency
9. Policy Studies Institute
10. Ethiopian Public Health Institute
11. Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
12. Seqota Declaration (Ministry of Health)
13. Agricultural Transformation Agency
14. Food and Agriculture Organization
15. United Nations Children's Fund
16. World Food Program
17. World Bank
18. International Food Policy Research Institute
19. Save the Children International
20. Alive and Thrive
21. Nutrition International
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