Better data for enhancing implementation
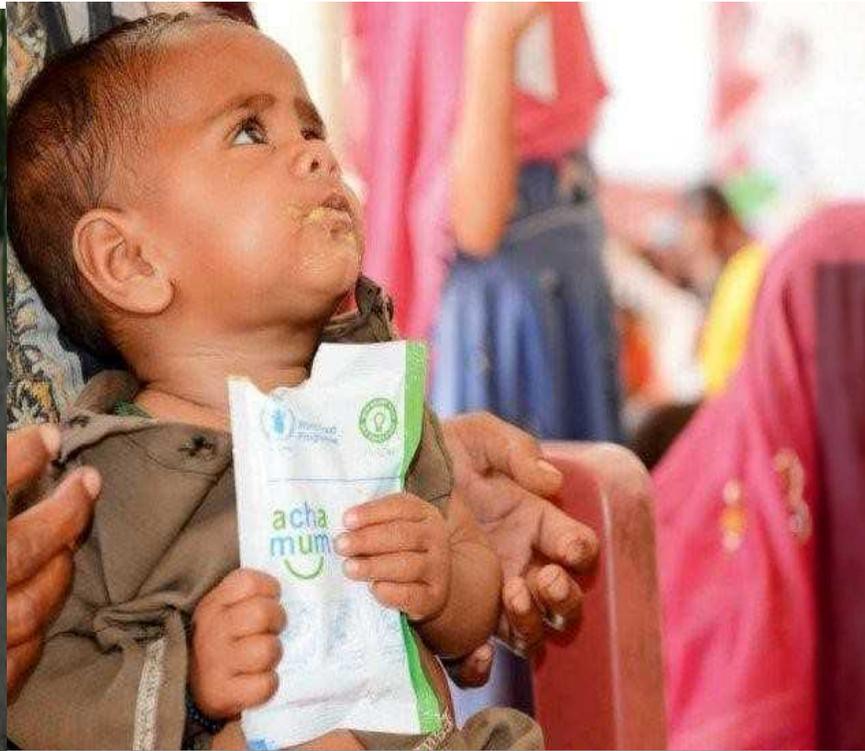
Examples of WFP's data related activities

- Monitoring and Evaluation (**M &E**) for program course corrections.
- Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (**VAM**).
- **mVAM** (mobile VAM).
- Fill the Nutrient Gap (**FNG**) study.

Using data better: Stunting prevention in Malawi

The program:

Provision of specialized nutritious food

- Small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS) to 6 – 23
- Super cereal to PLW with MAM

- **Extensive SBCC and nutrition education**

  - Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)
  - Correct use of LNS

- **Support standard health practices for PLW, children**

  - Iron/folic acid for PW
  - Deworming
  - Vitamin A capsules

IT Solutions for M and E

Register Beneficiaries

Issue Cards

Track Participation

Post-Distribution Monitoring
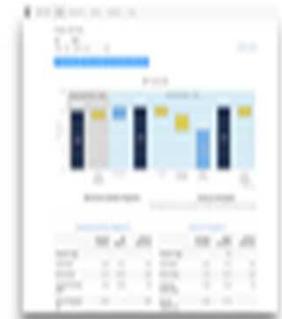
Business Intelligence tool

Use of data for program course correction

MALAWI, NTCHISI
Health Facilities and Beneficiaries
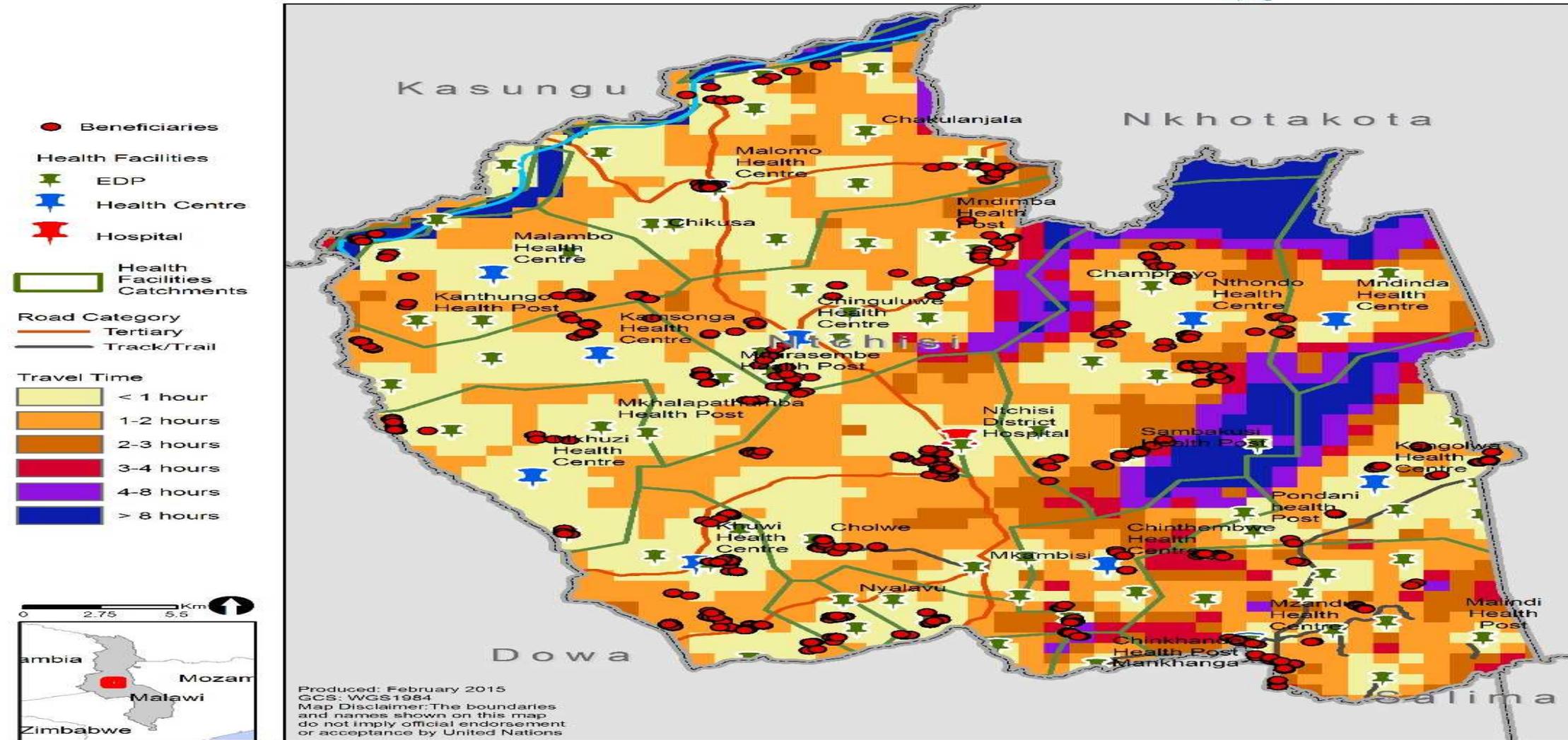
Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM)

- VAM data analysis is used in a) **needs assessment** through VAC, b) **programme design i.e. targeting, beneficiary selection, selection of programme areas** and the **prioritization of geographic areas**, c) **monitoring and early warning**, c) **national response analysis** and d) **contingency planning**.

- VAM is part of the national assessment system known as the VAC where it contributes to the **determination of food and nutrition security and livelihood needs** which is used for **national appeals**.

- In 25 countries, WFP provides technical assistance with the programing and operation of **android-based data collection tools, analysis and reporting**. The information derived from this process was used in providing **evidence for declaring emergencies at the national level and by SADC**.

- For WFP this evidence is used for **scaling-up and re-designing** WFP food and nutrition security programs.

mVAM

- As part of early warning and monitoring, VAM has rolled out **mobile-based remote monitoring** of food and nutrition security indicators and food prices popularly known as mVAM in **25** countries.

- WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) project **collects food security or nutrition** data through short **mobile phone surveys, using SMS, live telephone interviews, Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and online surveys**.

- mVAM is an important source of **regular** and near real-time information on the **evolving food security situation** especially during **emergencies**.

- In DRC, the Office of the Prime Minister has used the mVAM concept with the support of WFP to develop a **nationally owned market monitoring system** known as *mKengela*.

mVAM data collection methods

mVAM

Additional examples of mVAM uses include:

- In Malawi, mVAM is used for monitoring **new admissions** of under-five children for the moderately acute malnutrition (**MAM**) treatment and is also being used to pilot the collection of **Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD**) in Malawi, Kenya and soon Tanzania.

- In Mozambique it is being used to track **market functionality**.

- In Lesotho, mVAM is used to track the **coverage of the government food subsidy** program.

- In Malawi, mVAM is the primary data used to **compute transfer values for cash-based transfer programs.**

mVAM implemented

mVAM planned

Fill the Nutrient Gap study (FNG)

- **Meeting nutrient requirements** is a pre-requisite for the prevention of malnutrition. However, the **availability and affordability of an adequate nutritious diet** is not often reflected in a **typical nutrition situational analyses**.

- By combining an **analytical framework and a stakeholder process**, the FNG aims to strengthen analysis, build consensus and **improve decision making for improving nutrient intake.**

- The FNG highlights **nutrient gaps** and **identifies barriers to adequate nutrient intake** in a **specific context** for specific target groups.

- It uses **innovative analysis** (enhanced Cost of Diet analysis) combined with **better use of existing secondary data on markets, local dietary practices and malnutrition** to identify options for a more nutritious diet.

- The tool is designed to contribute to **national policy and programming planning** cycles, with a myriad of potential entry points for nutrition-related action by different sectors.

FNG

- WFP, with support from UC Davis, Epicentre/Harvard, IFPRI, Mahidol University and UNICEF, **has developed** the FNG method and has conducted pilots in **Guatemala, El Salvador, Ghana and Madagascar**. Pakistan and Tanzania studies are underway.

- In El Salvador, results have been used to **redesign government social protection policies**.

- In Ghana, results have been used to **lead the active engagement of stakeholders across sectors on nutrition strategies**.

- In Madagascar, results have been used to **design a new national nutrition policy and action plan**.

The FNG framework and process

IDENTIFICATION
- Define focus of analysis (target groups, geographies)

POLICY ANALYSIS
- Analyse enabling environment

ANALYSIS
Analyse food and nutrient availability, access, intake, and local practices, and affordability of nutritious diets

DECISION
Identify effective, context-specific intervention and policy options to fill the nutrient gap

IDENTIFICATION
- Multi-stakeholder inception meetings
- Establish technical working group
- Consensus on key target groups and level of analysis

ANALYSIS
- Stakeholders provide data and insights on interpretation through follow-up meetings: bilateral and technical working groups
- Cost of the Diet analysis and modelling of interventions- engaging relevant stakeholders
- Draft final report

DECISION
- Technical working group validates preliminary results
- Multi-stakeholder dissemination meeting
- Joint identification of strategies to improve nutrient intake

Fill the Nutrient Gap
Nutrition situation analysis framework and decision tool