

Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

Nigeria Report Scoring Details

Component & Indicators	Scoring	Comments	Source
1. Government Commitment & Enabling Environment			
1.1 Policy & Planning Documents			
1.1.1 Existence of CRF (including draft documents)	0	National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition 2014-2019	
1.1.2 Existence of an agreed M&E framework	1	M&E Framework in NSPAN (p 23-24)	
1.1.3 Budgeting for nutrition			
1.1.3.1 Performed the budget exercise once	1		
1.1.3.2 Repeated the budget exercise for a second time	0		
1.1.3.3 Shows trends (more than one data point)	0		
1.1.3.4 Shows funding sources	0		
1.1.3.5 Shows actual expenditures	0		
1.1.3.6 identified nutrition specific allocations	1		
1.1.3.7 Includes ≥ 3 sectors	0		
1.2 Tracking Global Nutrition Targets			
1.2.1 WHA targets			
Stunting in children under five	1	% of children under five who are stunted (<-2 SD)	NSPAN M&E Framework
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	1	% of children under five who are wasted (<-2 SD)	
Overweight in Children	1	% of children under five who are overweight	
Birth weight in newborns	1	% of infants born low birth weight (<2500 g)	
Breastfeeding in children under six months	1	% of children exclusively breastfed for first six months	
Maternal Anemia	1	% of women of reproductive age with anemia	
1.2.2 NCD nutrition-related targets			
Overweight/Obesity in adults	0	No indicators	
Diabetes	0	No indicators	
Salt Intake	0	No indicators	
1.3 Institutionalization & coordination			
1.3.1 Government ministry/department designated for coordination	1	National Planning Commission (NPC) responsible for facilitating dissemination of nutrition data (p. 34) Nutrition Division of the Department of Family Health, FMOH responsible to strengthen and sustain the nutrition information and surveillance system to provide adequate information on progress made in reducing nutrition related morbidity and mortality (p.35)	NSPAN
1.3.2 Central repository for information and reports	0	National Bureau of Statistics has five data accessibility systems in place: NBS eLibrary (http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/nbslibrary), Nigeria Statistical Data Portal (http://nigeria.prognoz.com), Nigeria Open Data (http://nigeria.opendataforafrica.org), Nigeria National Data Archive	

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		(http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/nada/index.php/home), and Nigeria Info (http://www.devinfo.info/nigeria/).	
1.3.3 Publically accessible information	0	No	
1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	1		SUN Business Network
1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	0		
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	1		
1.3.4.3. Done by UNNetwork	0		
1.3.4.3.1 REACH Mapping	0		
1.3.4.3.2 UN Inventory	0		
1.3.4.3.3 Stakeholder and Action Mapping	0		
2. National Assessment Data			
2.1 National health & demographic surveys			
2.1.1 Demographic Health Survey (USAID)	1		DHS Program
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	1		UNICEF
2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	1	Nationally representative Nutrition SMART survey conducted in 2012 and 2014	UNICEF
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	0	FACT survey done by GAIN in Kano & Lagos states to assess large-scale fortification of multiple food vehicles, 2015 (two additional states planned for 2017) Serum iron and plasma zinc measured through "Nigeria Food Consumption and Nutrition Survey 2001-2003"	GAIN http://www.izincg.org/countries-serum-zinc-data/
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	1	Nigeria General Household Survey (GHS) 2012-2013	World Bank Smith 2014
2.4 Food security and vulnerability assessment (eg. WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, CFSVA, CFSS, FSVA)	1	mVAM data collection	WFP
3. National Performance Monitoring Data			
3.1 Nutrition specific program performance monitoring			
3.1.1 Micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy	1	% of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	NSPAN M&E Framework
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	0	No indicators	
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	% of infants initiated on breastfeeding within half hour of birth % of health facilities that are certified BFHI	NSPAN M&E Framework
3.1.3.2 Community level	?		
3.1.4 IYCF counseling			
3.1.4.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	% of trained facility and community-based health workers sensitizing women on optimal IYCF	NSPAN M&E Framework
3.1.4.2 Community level	?		
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	% of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplement within the last 6 months (reported in NIS, HMIS)	NSPAN M&E Framework
3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1		

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3.1.6 Detection & management of acute malnutrition children under 5			
3.1.6.1 Detection/surveillance of acute malnutrition	1	% of children under five that are screened at the community level and referred for nutrition management (reported in NIS, HMIS)	NSPAN M&E Framework
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	1	SAM outpatient admissions reported in HMIS % of discharges of stabilization centres that recover from SAM	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef) NSPAN M&E Framework
3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	1	Coverage monitoring survey completed by NGOs	http://www.coverage-monitoring.org/
3.1.7 Fortification of staple foods	0	No indicators	
3.1.7.1 Monitoring system to track USI program activities	1	At both national and subnational levels (provincial/ district/county)	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.2 Sectoral platforms relevant to nutrition			
3.2.1 Health, HMIS	1	DHIS2	https://dhis2nigeria.org.ng/
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	1		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	?	In January 2016, WFP started remote phone-based data collection and food security monitoring in Nigeria through the mVAM (mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping) approach	
3.2.2.2 Food markets	1	Source of food price monitoring listed by FAOSTAT is FEWS NET; "Market price data are collected by many agencies at the federal level, including NBS, Central Bank of Nigeria, Abuja Commodity Exchange and NAERLS. The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) also collects and produces its own price data on selected markets and commodities." (AMIS report p.2)	http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/Meetings/AMIS_Nigeria_Data_Assessment_Report_042014.PDF
3.2.3 Education sector	1	The main source of Administrative data on Education is the Annual School Census. Individual states have their own EMIS. World Bank is supporting EMIS strengthening in several states.	EMIS Activity List (World Bank)
3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	1		WHO (2014) UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2014 report. http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/139735
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.2 Data for health sector response to WASH-related disease outbreaks	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.3 Sanitation data for policy & strategy decision-making	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.4 Sanitation data for resource allocation decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.5 Drinking water data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.6 Drinking water data for national standards decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.7 Drinking water data availability for resource allocation decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.5 Social Protection, including Safety Net Programs	0	A recent review of Social Protection Program Information Systems across African nations, categorized Nigeria as having no solid plans for a safety net system although having individual projects or elements of programs in place	Monchuk, Victoria. 2013. Reducing Poverty and Investing in People: The New Role of Safety Nets in Africa. Washington, DC: World Bank.

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3.2.6 Early Childhood Development	1	<p>The Government of Nigeria has established national laws and regulations to promote the provision of ECD services. The National Policy for Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) is a multi-sectoral policy that comprises the education, health, nutrition, and child protection sectors. Strong survey data exist, but administrative data are not available consistently. Child development outcome indicators are not collected in relevant sectors. EMIS collects data on young children's access to ECCE services, including ECCE enrollment at the national, state and LGA levels through annual school censuses.</p>	<p>SABER-Early Childhood Development Program Rating http://saber.worldbank.org/index.cfm?index=8&pd=6&sub=1 http://wbfiles.worldbank.org/documents/hdn/ed/saber/supporting_doc/CountryReports/ECD/SABER_ECD_Nigeria_CR_Final_2013.pdf</p>