

Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

Congo 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)	1		
1.1.2 Existence of an agreed M&E framework	1	Plan Multisectoriel de Suivi et Evaluation de la Mise en Oeuvre du Programme de lutte Contre la Malnutrition au Congo (2016-2018)	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
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	1		
1.1.3.5 Shows actual expenditures	0		
1.1.3.6 identified nutrition specific allocations	0		
1.1.3.7 Includes ≥ 3 sectors	1		
1.2 Tracking Global Nutrition Targets			
1.2.1 WHA targets			
Stunting in children under five	1	Percentage of children under 5 classified as stunted	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	1	Percentage of children under 5 classified as wasted Percentage of children under 5 with global acute malnutrition	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
Overweight in Children	0	No indicators	
Birth weight in newborns	0	No indicators	
Breastfeeding in children under six months	0	No indicators	
Maternal Anemia	1	Prevalence of anemia within pregnant women	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
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		Establishment of a nutrition information system and surveillance system is included within their goals of their development plan however currently no evidence of a system in place	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
1.3.1 Government ministry/department designated for coordination	0		
1.3.2 Central repository for information and reports	0		
1.3.3 Publically accessible information	0		
1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	0	None known	
1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	0		
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	0		

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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	Completed in 2011-2012	DHS Program
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	1	Completed in 2014-2015	UNICEF
2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	0		
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	0		
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	1	Enquête Congolaise Auprès des Ménages pour l'Évaluation de la Pauvreté (ECOM) 2011	IHSN
2.4 Food security and vulnerability assessment (eg. WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, CFSVA, CFSS, FSVA)	1	Completed in 2010	WFP
3. National Performance Monitoring Data			
3.1 Nutrition specific program performance monitoring			
3.1.1 Micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy	?		CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	1	Percentage of pregnant and lactating women consuming heavily supplemented foods such as Nutributter (Reports from health groups)	
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Percentage of health care providers trained in exclusive breast feeding counseling (yearly training reports) Number of facilities where Global Breastfeeding Week is organized and celebrated Number of hospitals certified as Baby Friendly (BFI routine reports) Number of communities certified as Baby Friendly (BFI routine reports)	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.1.3.2 Community level	0	Not monitored at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.4 IYCF counseling			
3.1.4.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	0	Percentage of health care providers trained in IYCF counseling (yearly training report)	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.1.4.2 Community level	0	Not monitored at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Number of health districts implementing the essential package of nutrition interventions	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1	Vitamin A supplementation coverage coupled with systematic deworming (Campaign reports)	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.1.6 Detection & management of acute malnutrition children under 5			
3.1.6.1 Detection/surveillance of acute malnutrition	0	Planned for 2018	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	1	SAM outpatient admissions reported in HMIS	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	?	No indicators; IMAM national protocol was updated in 2015	

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3.1.7 Fortification of staple foods	0	Number of widely consumed fortified foods on the market *one time report Compliance of fortification of foods (iodized salt, wheat flour with iron, cassava flour with iron, sugar with vitamin A) *one time report	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.1.7.1 Monitoring system to track USI program activities	0	No	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.2 Sectoral platforms relevant to nutrition			
3.2.1 Health, HMIS	1	M&E Indicators speak of incorporating more nutritional indicators with HMIS currently not being utilized; HMIS exists - plans underway to introduce DHIS2 nationally as part of WB-funded HSS project	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf Republic of Congo - Second Health System Strengthening Project
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	0		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	*	Development of an warning and early response of functional food and nutritional crisis system Existence of a contingency plan for preventing food and nutrition crisis;	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.2.2.2 Food markets	0	No source of food price monitoring listed by FAOSTAT (no country-specific reports on mVAM site either)	
3.2.3 Education sector	0	Re EMIS Operational - "Although progress has been made through procurement of software and training of staff, education statistics are produced with a year of delay and there are still issues with their quality." (per World Bank Support to Basic Education project 2004-13) Percentage of schools covered by a school feeding program (Ministere de l'Enseignement Primary, Secondary et de la Jeunesse- MEPSA) Percentage of children who benefit from the school feeding program (MEPSA)	EMIS Activity List (World Bank) CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	1	Number of boreholes with hand pumps in completed or fixed Percentage of families with improved latrines Percentage of schools with improved ventilated latrines separated by gender and accessible Percentage of schools with urinals Percentage of schools with separate hand washing stations per gender Number of water point managers trained on tracking latrine maintenance/sustainability of the investment *routine data all collected on either a quarterly or yearly basis	CONGO_nutrition_M&E_Plan_V4.pdf
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease	0		WHO (2014) UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2014 report. http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/139735
3.2.4.2 Data for health sector response to WASH-related disease outbreaks	0		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.3 Sanitation data for policy & strategy decision-making	0		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.4 Sanitation data for resource allocation decision-making	0		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.5 Drinking water data for policy & strategy decision-making	0		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.6 Drinking water data for national standards decision-making	0		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.7 Drinking water data availability for resource allocation decision-making	0		GLAAS 2014 country survey data

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3.2.5 Social Protection, including Safety Net Programs	1	<p>A recent review of SPPIS across African nations, categorized Congo as having no solid plans for a safety net system.</p> <p>'Some critical management systems are more or less completely absent. There is no IT network and no management information system (MIS), even at the central Ministry level, and almost none of the departmental directorates or CAS have any computer equipment at all. They also have virtually no means of transport, making it impossible to reach the outlying villages in some of the larger rural districts. There is no real monitoring and evaluation framework for assessing the performance of the system.' (p 16)</p>	<p>Monchuk, Victoria. 2013. Reducing Poverty and Investing in People: The New Role of Safety Nets in Africa. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.</p> <p>Anthony Hodges Clare O'Brien Lisile Ganga. Nov 2012. Strengthening social protection for families and children in the republic of Congo. UNICEF</p>
3.2.6 Early Childhood Development	0	No information found	