

Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

Democratic Republic of 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	0	No CRF/M&E Indicators	
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	1		
1.1.3.3 Shows trends (more than one data point)	1		
1.1.3.4 Shows funding sources	1		
1.1.3.5 Shows actual expenditures	0		
1.1.3.6 identified nutrition specific allocations	1		
1.1.3.7 Includes ≥ 3 sectors	1		
1.2 Tracking Global Nutrition Targets			
1.2.1 WHA targets			
Stunting in children under five	0	No indicators	
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	0	No indicators	
Overweight in Children	0	No indicators	
Birth weight in newborns	0	No indicators	
Breastfeeding in children under six months	0	No indicators	
Maternal Anemia	0	No indicators	
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	Information all provided through the PRONANUT (Programme National de nutrition) website through their coordinate SNSAP (Surveillance nutritionnelle, Securite Alimentaire et Alerte Precoce)	
1.3.2 Central repository for information and reports	1	SNSAP provides quarterly reports of the nutrition situation amongst the country through combining all data collected through their surveillance system; PRONANUT website designed to provide survey reports as well but only two currently available	http://www.pronanut-rdc.org/telechargements/bulletin-snsap.html#
1.3.3 Publically accessible information	1	Reports available online to the public	
1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	1	1. UN Inventory (May-ongoing as of 30 Sept 2016): mapping of nutrition actions, investments, geographic areas covered and alignment to national priorities. Included: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA 2. SUN Civil Society Network	UN Network

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1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	1		
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	0		
1.3.4.3. Done by UNNetwork	1		
1.3.4.3.1 REACH Mapping	0		
1.3.4.3.2 UN Inventory	1		
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 2013-14	
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	1	Being completed in 2017	UNICEF
2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	1	Conducted a national survey using SMART technology	http://www.pronanut-rdc.org/nos-interventions/surveillance-nutritionnelle/2014-11-28-17-17-23.html
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	0	Regional specific micronutrient surveys conducted however nothing nationally representative	
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	0	Enquête Nationale du Type 1-2-3 auprès des Ménages 2004	Smith 2014
2.4 Food security and vulnerability assessment (eg. WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, CFSVA, CFSS, FSVA)	1	Completed in 2014	WFP
3. National Performance Monitoring Data			
3.1 Nutrition specific program performance monitoring			
3.1.1 Micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy	1	Tracked by HMIS monthly report - Prenatal consultation - Fer+Acide Folique 1/2/3 dose received	SNIS RDC Edition décembre 2013 : Canevas Mensuel du Centre de Santé; https://www.snisrdc.com
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	0	No indicators	
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Mères/gardiennes d'enfants de 0 à 24 m. ayant reçu un counseling en ANJE Mères ayant pratiqué l'allaitement exclusif jusqu'à 6 mois	SNIS RDC 2013: Canevas Mensuel du Centre de Santé; https://www.snisrdc.com
3.1.3.2 Community level	1	Breastfeeding counseling in ANC monitored and reported at the community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.4 IYCF counseling			
3.1.4.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Mères enfants 0-23 mois conseillés sur l'aliment. des enfants Mères ayant pratiqué correct. l'aliment. des compléments à partir de 6 mois	SNIS RDC 2013: Canevas Mensuel du Centre de Santé; https://www.snisrdc.com
3.1.4.2 Community level	1	IYCF counseling for mothers of children 0-23 months monitored and reported at the community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Enfants 6-11 & 12-59 mois supplémentés en vitamine A	SNIS RDC 2013: Canevas Mensuel du Centre de Santé; https://www.snisrdc.com
3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1		
3.1.6 Detection & management of acute malnutrition children under 5			

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3.1.6.1 Detection/surveillance of acute malnutrition	1	Measured through sentinel sites using MUAC Also tracked by HMIS monthly reports from health centres "The nutrition surveillance early warning system is spread nationally and functioning at health zone level" (UNICEF 2016)	http://www.pronanut-rdc.org/nos-interventions/surveillance-nutritionnelle/2014-11-28-17-44-44.html http://www.cmamforum.org/Pool/Resources/1er-SEM-UNICEF-IMAM-Final-Report-YEAR-2016.pdf
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	1	Suivi de la croissance à la Consultation Prescolaire (CPS) - track progress, new admissions, referrals & outcomes SAM outpatient admissions reported in HMIS (per NutriDash 2015, Unicef)	SNIS RDC 2013: Canevas Mensuel du Centre de Santé; https://www.snisdrc.com
3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	?		
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	Gathers information on MUAC, vitamin A supplement for children at 6 months, birth weight, pre- & post-natal supplementation, growth monitoring, etc.	http://www.pronanut-rdc.org/nos-interventions/surveillance-nutritionnelle/2014-11-28-17-46-27.html
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	1		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	1	Système de Surveillance Nutritionnelle, Sécurité Alimentaire et Alerte Précoce (SNSAP): % of children with MUAC <125 mm, nutritional edema, low birth weight, increase by 30% in malnutrition admissions, PW or LW with MUAC <210 mm,	Bulletin SNSAP No. 23
3.2.2.2 Food markets	1	FAO-WFP and Ministry of Agriculture	
3.2.3 Education sector	1	Current World Bank project seeks to accelerate the decentralization and quality improvement of the EMIS which collects and manages information on a range of parameters that are required for managing the education system (e.g. school enrollment, teachers, textbooks, etc.). The project will also focus on developing more transparent systems that create stronger accountability within the Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Professional Education, as well as between the Ministry and its external stakeholders at all levels, with a particular focus at the community level.	EMIS Activity List (World Bank)
3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	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
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.2 Data for health sector response to WASH-related disease outbreaks	0.2		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	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.5 Drinking water data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.6 Drinking water data for national standards decision-making	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.7 Drinking water data availability for resource allocation decision-making	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.5 Social Protection, including Safety Net Programs	0	A recent review of SPPIS across African nations, categorized DRC as having an 'early stage or no plans' for a national safety net system with no adequate safety net programs in place.	Monchuk, Victoria. 2013. Reducing Poverty and Investing in People: The New Role of Safety Nets in Africa. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.

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3.2.6 Early Childhood Development	1	The country has taken steps to include ECD within its national education policy. Relevant administrative and survey data are collected on access to ECD for some interventions. Survey data are more complete than administrative. Data on ECCE access for special groups are limited.	<p>SABER-Early Childhood Development Program Rating http://saber.worldbank.org/index.cfm?indx=8&pd=6&sub=1</p> <p>http://wbfiles.worldbank.org/documents/hdn/ed/saber/supporting_doc/CountryReports/ECD/SABER_ECD_Democratic_Republic_of_Congo_CR_Final_2014.pdf</p>