

Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

Malawi 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	M&E Indicators included within the National Nutrition Policy 2016-2020	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
1.1.3 Budgeting for nutrition			
1.1.3.1 Performed the budget exercise once	?		
1.1.3.2 Repeated the budget exercise for a second time	?		
1.1.3.3 Shows trends (more than one data point)	?		
1.1.3.4 Shows funding sources	?		
1.1.3.5 Shows actual expenditures	?		
1.1.3.6 identified nutrition specific allocations	?		
1.1.3.7 Includes ≥ 3 sectors	?		
1.2 Tracking Global Nutrition Targets			
1.2.1 WHA targets			
Stunting in children under five	1	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	1	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
Overweight in Children	1	% of children under five years of age who are overweight	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
Birth weight in newborns	1	Proportion of children with low birth weight	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
Breastfeeding in children under six months	1	% of newborns breastfed within 30 minutes of birth % of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
Maternal Anemia	1	% of pregnant women age 15-49 years with anemia	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
1.2.2 NCD nutrition-related targets			
Overweight/Obesity in adults	1	% of women of reproductive age 15-49 years who are obese or overweight	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
Diabetes	0	No indicator	
Salt Intake	0	No indicator	
1.3 Institutionalization & coordination			
1.3.1 Government ministry/department designated for coordination	1	National Statistics Office (NSO) maintains the National Evaluation Platform data system, conducts analyses, and leads capacity-building workshops for other public sector stakeholders. The National Evaluation Platform provides information to help guide decision making about maternal, newborn and child health including nutrition (supported by Johns Hopkins programs)	http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/institute-for-international-programs/current-projects/national-evaluation-platform/
1.3.2 Central repository for information and reports	1	Has a strong centralized national statistics website with a Malawi National Data Archive which has the DHS/MICS and links to a data portal that includes many nutrition and health related indicators	http://www.nsomalawi.mw/national-data-archive-nada.html

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1.3.3 Publically accessible information	1	Yes all information available online	http://www.dataportal.nsomalawi.mw/
1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	1		SUN CS Network
1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	1	SUN Civil Society Network (year?)	
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	0	SUN Business Network has secured funding for mapping	
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 2015-2016	DHS Program
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	1	Completed in 2013-2014	UNICEF
2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	0	in 2015 conducting SMART surveys in coordination with UNICEF Malawi to assess GAM in flood-affected areas	SMART-2015Review-WEB.pdf
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	1	Completed in 2009 Survey on serum iron and plasma zinc is being conducted	Malawi NIPN- Country Brief_Final Sep 2015.docx http://www.izincg.org/countries-serum-zinc-data/
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	1	Integrated Household Panel Survey 2013	World Bank
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 who received 90+ days iron/folate supplementation	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	0	No indicator	
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Percentage of hospitals certified as baby-friendly Breastfeeding counseling in ANC - monitored by HMIS	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.3.2 Community level	1	Breastfeeding counseling in ANC - monitored and reported at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.4 IYCF counseling			
3.1.4.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	IYCF counseling for mothers of children 0-23 mon - monitored and reported in HMIS	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.4.2 Community level	1	IYCF counseling for mothers of children 0-23 mon - monitored and reported at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	% of children 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1		UNICEF Vitamin A Database
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	<i>Integrated Nutritional and Food Security Surveillance</i> which followed growth monitoring was established in 2002 with support from Action Against Hunger, system was handed over to the government in 2008. In 2009 a mobile-phone RapidSMS system was piloted in 3 districts with recommendation for national scale up but was not successful. In 2011 the DNHA restarted surveillance activities in 10 districts % of children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	Malawi NIPN- Country Brief_Final Sep 2015.docx Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	1	Increased in number of Out Patient nutrition Therapy sites (OTP) Number of children reached by OTP services (Quarterly/Annually MOH)	MWI 2009 National nutrition Policy Strategic Plan 2009.pdf
3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	1	Proportion of children who have been discharged as recovered in CMAM program* Proportion of children who have defaulted in the course of the program* Proportion of children 6-59 months of age admitted for treatment in CMAM* Proportion of children who have died in the course of the program* Percentage of HSAs trained in CMAM* *including NRUs, OTPs, SFPs	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
3.1.7 Fortification of staple foods	0	No indicator	
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	CMAM indicators, baby friendly hospital, folate/iron supplementation, breastfeeding, anthropometrics	Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	1		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	1	Part of the Famine Early Warning System Network supported by USAID National Early Warning Unit for Food Security (NEWU) is linked to the SADC umbrella body, the Regional Early Warning Unit for food Security (REWU). NEWU collects market information and price data to prepare the quarterly early warning bulletins on food situation in the country, focusing on disaster preparedness and mitigation Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), coordinated by the Min of Finance and Devt Planning, has enumerators spread across the country collecting data to depict the situation at local level up to Traditional Authority and aggregate at national level.	Malawi NIPN- Country Brief_Final Sep 2015.docx FAO Food Security Commitment and Capacity Profile 2014
3.2.2.2 Food markets	1	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	http://www.moafsmw.org/
3.2.3 Education sector	1	WB-funded Improve Education Quality Project used EMIS as main tool for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data, with capacity built at all levels (school, district, and central) for producing data. The EMIS required district education managers to review data prior to forwarding to the Ministry. However, despite focus on strengthening EMIS, data quality was insufficient for reporting on project outcomes (e.g. completion rate not tracked regularly), as identified by a public expenditure tracking survey undertaken in 2014. The project therefore used other more reliable data sources (2013 Household Survey and 2014 Welfare Monitoring Survey). School Health and Nutrition reports provide data on % of schools operating school meals & beneficiaries	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/822211468090566380/Malawi-Improve-Education-Quality-Project Malawi NNP 2016_2020 20 Sept 2016.docx

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3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	1	<p>There is no harmonized national M&E system. The quality and accuracy of data therefore continues to be compromised leading to uncertainty over the level of need.</p> <p>Waterpoint (and more recently piloted sanitation) mapping has been done at a national level and is a key tool for targeting excluded communities.</p> <p>A simplified community-based Water Point Monitoring tool for data collection and analysis has been adapted to fit the capacities and core information needs of district officials. The quality and reliability of data collected has been improved by using community health surveillance assistants. The tool has been piloted in two districts and is now being used by district officials as a basis for routine planning and monitoring. It will be further refined and scaled up to other districts. At the national level, the data is currently held and managed by MoIWD.</p>	WaterAid Malawi country strategy 2011-2015
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease			
3.2.4.2 Data for health sector response to WASH-related disease outbreaks			
3.2.4.3 Sanitation data for policy & strategy decision-making			
3.2.4.4 Sanitation data for resource allocation decision-making			
3.2.4.5 Drinking water data for policy & strategy decision-making			
3.2.4.6 Drinking water data for national standards decision-making			
3.2.4.7 Drinking water data availability for resource allocation decision-making			
3.2.5 Social Protection, including Safety Net Programs	0	A recent review of Social Protection Program Information Systems across African nations, categorized Malawi as having an early stage of development of a national safety net system with no solid plan or no adequate programs in place.	Monchuk, Victoria. 2013. Reducing Poverty and Investing in People: The New Role of Safety Nets in Africa. Washington, DC: World Bank.
3.2.6 Early Childhood Development	1	The Government has developed national policies, laws, strategic plans and operational guidelines to guide service delivery in each of the relevant ECD sectors. The government coordinates ECD policy development and service delivery across sectors under the supervision of the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW). Financing for ECD service delivery is budgeted but expenditures are not tracked. Data are collected for many ECD health and nutrition indicators, but data collection on demographics is lacking and only a few mechanisms are in place to monitor ECD service delivery. Financial data are particularly lacking.	<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/EC D/SABER_ECD_Malawi_CR_Final_2015.pdf</p>