

Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

Tanzania 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	M&E Indicators found within National nutrition Strategy JULY 2011/12 – JUNE 2015/16 SUN notes that this is not an agreed upon M&E framework as the development of an agreed upon M&E framework is still ongoing	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
1.1.3 Budgeting for nutrition			
1.1.3.1 Performed the budget exercise once	?	Have done the Public Expenditure Review in 2013	SMS
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	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	1	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
Overweight in Children	0	No indicator	
Birth weight in newborns	0	No indicator	
Breastfeeding in children under six months	1	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in children < 6 months Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in children 4-5 months Prevalence of breastfeeding amongst children 6-9 months old	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
Maternal Anemia	1	Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
1.2.2 NCD nutrition-related targets			
Overweight/Obesity in adults	0	No indicator	
Diabetes	0	No indicator	
Salt Intake	0	No indicator	
1.3 Institutionalization & coordination		There is a National Evaluation Platform that provides the information to help guide decision making about maternal, newborn and child health including nutrition which is supported by Johns Hopkins programs	

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1.3.1 Government ministry/department designated for coordination	1	The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) maintains the National Evaluation Platform data system, conducts analyses, and leads capacity-building workshops with other public-sector stakeholders. Public-sector institutions focused on MNCH&N—including the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, the Prime Minister’s Office of Regional Administration and Local Government Authority, the Prime Minister’s Office (Scaling Up Nutrition), Sokoine University of Agriculture, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Science—have pledged their support for NEP and are leading actors in every aspect of NEP’s development and use.	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	Utilizes DHIS2 as central repository	
1.3.3 Publically accessible information	0	Requires login to view information	
1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	1		WHO (2014) Accelerating nutrition improvements (ANI): mapping of stakeholders and nutrition actions in three SUN countries in SSA: report of a meeting, 27–28 February 2014, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112728/1/9789241507127_eng.pdf
1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	1		
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	1		
1.3.4.3. Done by UNNetwork	1		
1.3.4.3.1 REACH Mapping	1	REACH stakeholder mapping (May-Aug 2013): multi-stakeholder (government, civil society, UN, donors) mapping of priority actions, including analysis of geographic and beneficiary coverage, covering all districts. REACH stakeholder mapping (Jun-Oct 2014): multi-stakeholder (government, civil society, UN, donors) mapping of priority actions, including analysis of geographic and beneficiary coverage, covering 10 districts in 3 regions.	
1.3.4.3.2 UN Inventory	1	UN Inventory (July-ongoing as of 30 Sep 2016): mapping of nutrition actions, investments, geographic areas covered and alignment to national priorities. Included: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, IFAD, IAEA 6. SUN Business Network	
1.3.4.3.3 Stakeholder and Action Mapping	1	Stakeholder and Nutrition Action Mapping (SUN PMT, Jun-Oct 2014): multi-stakeholder (government, civil society, UN, donors) mapping of Core Nutrition Actions, including analysis of geographic and beneficiary coverage and delivery mechanism, covering all regions. Stakeholder and Nutrition Action Mapping (SUN PMT, Jun-ongoing as of 30 Sep 2016): second round of national mapping conducted in 2014 but collecting data at the district level in all districts.	
2. National Assessment Data			
2.1 National health & demographic surveys			
2.1.1 Demographic Health Survey (USAID)	1	Completed in 2015-2016	DHS Program
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	0	Last completed in 1996	UNICEF

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2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	1	Conducted in 2014 (National Nutrition Survey)	TFNC (2014) Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2014: Final Report. http://www.unicef.org/esaro/Tanzania_National_Nutrition_Survey_2014_Final_Report_18012015.pdf
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	1	GAIN FACT survey conducted in 2015 to assess large-scale food fortification of multiple vehicles	GAIN
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	1	National Panel Survey (NPS) completed in 2012-2013	World Bank/IHSN
2.4 Food security and vulnerability assessment (eg. WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, CFSVA, CFSS, FSVA)	1	Completed in 2013	WFP
3. National Performance Monitoring Data			
3.1 Nutrition specific program performance monitoring			
3.1.1 Micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy	0	No indicator	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	0	No indicator	
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Breastfeeding counseling in ANC - monitored in HMIS	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.3.2 Community level	1	Breastfeeding counseling in ANC monitored 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 months - monitored & reported in HMIS	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.4.2 Community level	1	IYCF counseling for mothers of children 0-23 months - monitored at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	0	No indicator	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1		
3.1.6 Detection & management of acute malnutrition children under 5			
3.1.6.1 Detection/surveillance of acute malnutrition	1	Screening through community and facility levels (MUAC) then referral; indicator in nutrition program is to develop an operational surveillance system	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	1	Proportion of children with severe acute malnutrition and complications who are treated at a health facility Facility-based fatality rates for severe acute malnutrition (HMIS & Survey data)	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	0	Not a focus country for CMN	
3.1.7 Fortification of staple foods	0	No indicator	Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
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	Tanzania finalized its countrywide rollout of DHIS 2 in 2013 after completely deploying a revised HMIS tools national wide. Indicators include anthropometric, nutrition care outcomes, supply availability and demand of nutrition equipment and supplies, availability of nutrition services	DHIS 2 website http://opendata.go.tz/en/organization/ministry-of-health-and-social Tanzania nutrition Policy.pdf
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	1		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	?	*NIPN brief mentioned agriculture surveillance named MUCHALI but haven't researched further	

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3.2.2.2 Food markets	1	Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network	http://www.ratin.net/
3.2.3 Education sector	1	Education Sector Management Information System (ESMIS) is being established to cover the entire education sector from pre-primary through to postgraduate programmes as well as to folk and vocational education training programme. Min of Ed & Vocational Training has datasets available on government OpenData portal	Tanzania Education Sector Development Plan 2008-2017 http://opendata.go.tz/en/organization/ministry-of-education-and-vocational-training
3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	1	Ministry of Water & Irrigation has datasets available on government OpenData portal	http://opendata.go.tz/en/organization/ministry-of-water
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease	0.7		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	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.3 Sanitation data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.7		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	1	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) A recent review of Social Protection Program Information Systems across African nations, categorized Tanzania as having an emerging safety net system.	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	Laws to promote the health and nutrition of women and young children in Tanzania are strong but current policies do not promote preschool enrollment strongly. Once approved, the draft Early Childhood Development (ECD) policy will need to be costed and increase access to scale, particularly for preprimary school. Data are available in Tanzania for some important indicators, but not all. There is not a comprehensive system to monitor children's development across sectors and financial information is particularly scarce.	SABER-Early Childhood Development Program Rating http://saber.worldbank.org/index.cfm?indx=8&pd=6&sub=1 http://wbfiles.worldbank.org/documents/hdn/ed/saber/supporting_doc/CountryReports/ECD/SABER_ECD_Tanzania_CR_Final_2012.pdf