



EPHI Monitoring and Evaluation Steering Committee (MER SC)

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Agenda

Ethiopia's Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture strategy

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MOA

Edible oil Vitamin A stability & nutrient to food transfer

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Data mapping for Ethiopia

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Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS) update

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M&E Advisor

MCH Nutrition case team

MOH



Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Intervention for Improved Nutrition

Mulugeta Teamir (PhD)
NSA senior advisor, FNCO-MoA



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Introduction

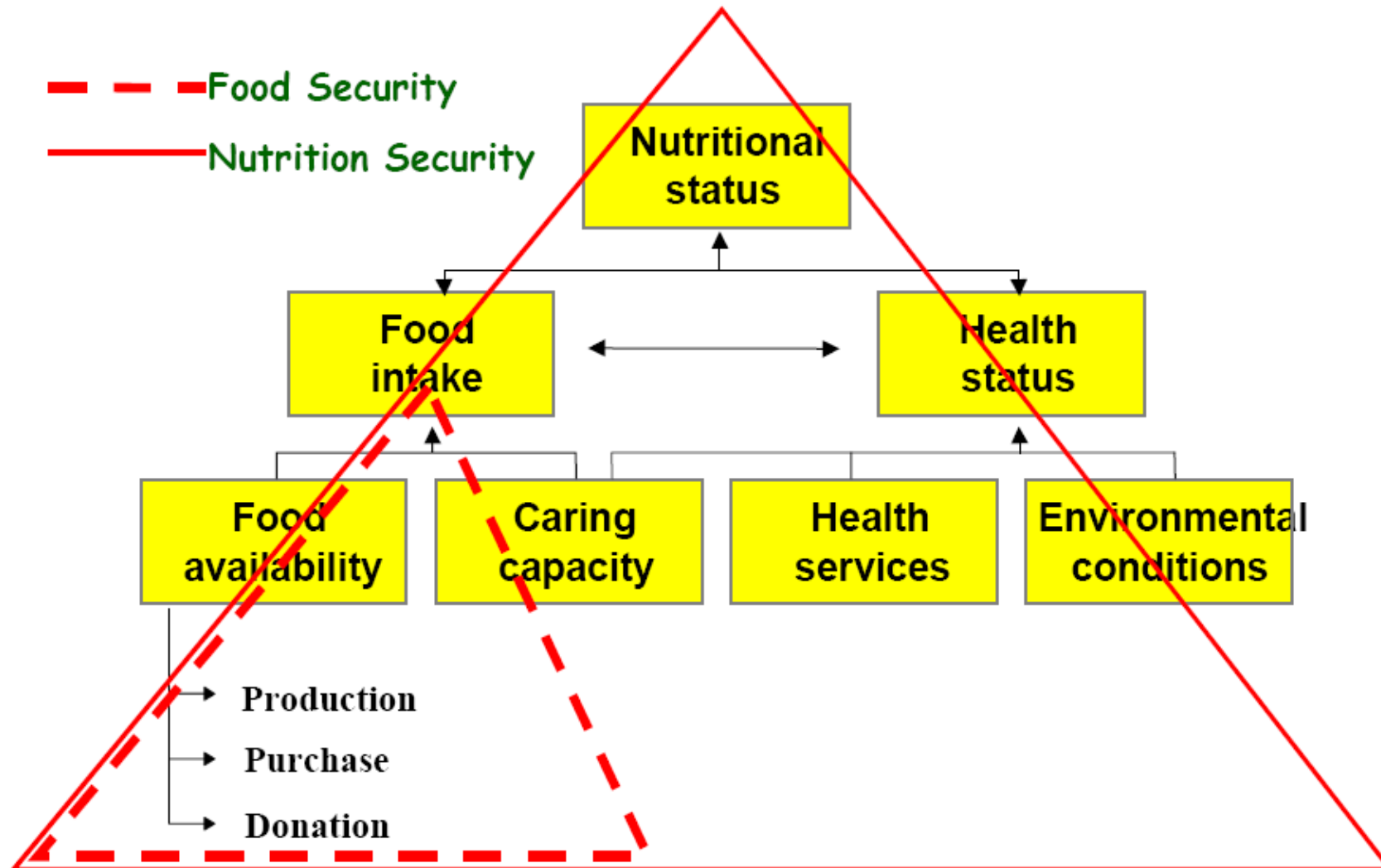
- Ethiopian economy and availability of food are heavily dependent on agriculture
- Increased availability and access to food contributes for household food security
- When integrated **with appropriate nutrition interventions**, food security contributes to increased access to adequate, safe and diversified foods and **improves nutrition through consumption of diversified diets**.
- In the NNSAS, different initiatives planned to be executed through NSA mainstreaming

Introduction



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Food and Nutrition Security

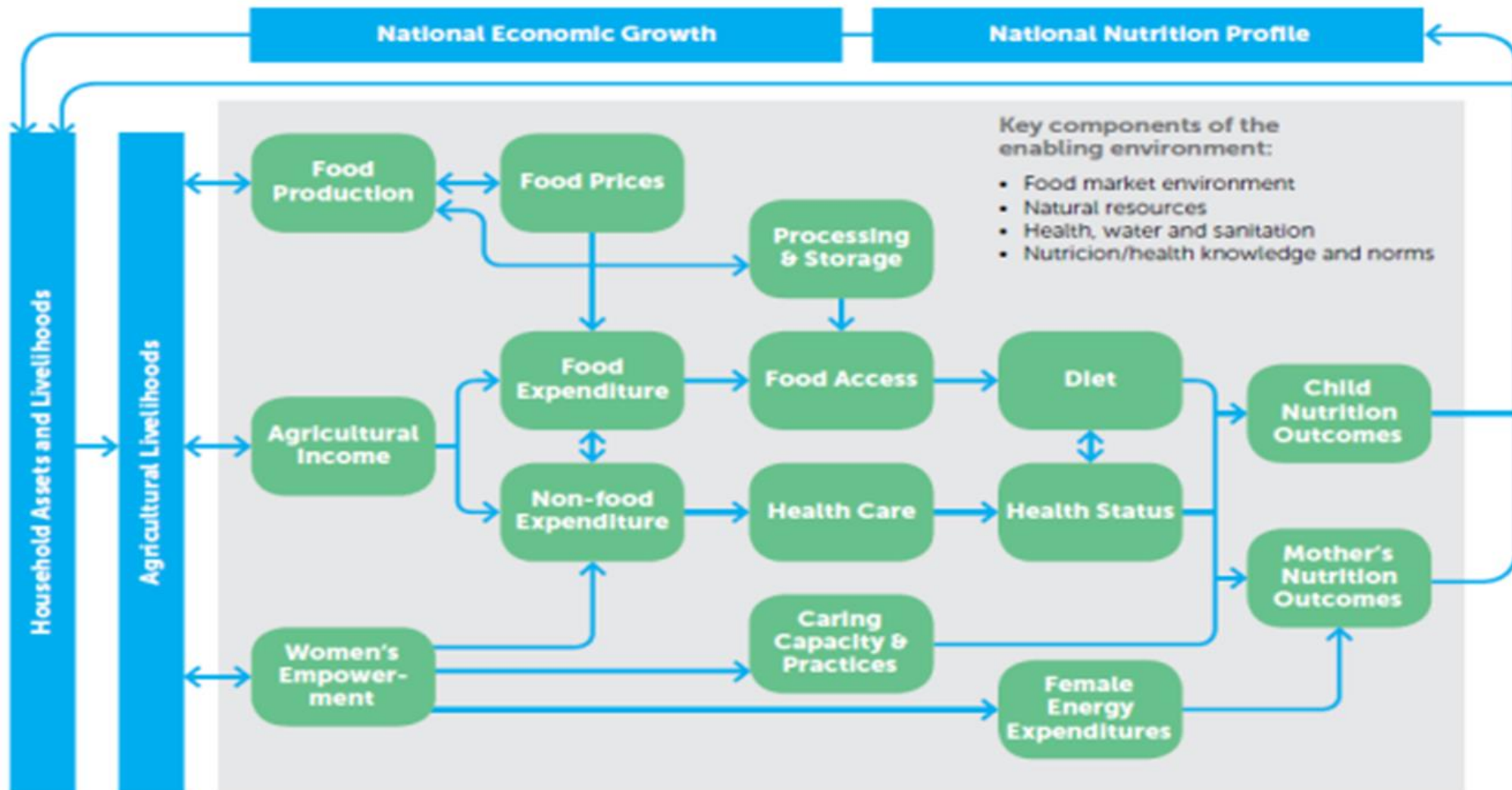


Introduction



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Agriculture to nutrition impact pathways



Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture

An approach that seeks to ensure the production of a variety of **affordable, nutritious, culturally appropriate** and **safe foods** in **adequate quantity and quality** to meet the **dietary requirements** of populations in a **sustainable manner**.

National NSA Strategy

Designed to:

Integrate nutrition into the ministry of agriculture starts from maintaining the quality of land and soil ([natural resource conservation](#)), provision of improved inputs ([seed and fertilizers](#)), agronomic practices ([diversification, inter-cropping](#)) and animal husbandry ([animal breeding, animal feed and nutrition, animal health care and market](#)), food storage and handling, [post-harvest management, marketing](#), income and consumption or proper utilization of food.

National NSA Strategy

Goal

The overall goal of the NSA strategy is to contribute to improving the nutritional status of children and women by increasing the quantity and quality of food available, accessible and affordable and promoting utilization of diverse, nutritious and safe foods for all citizens at all times.

National NSA Strategy

Strategic Objectives (SOs):

SO 1	To leverage nutrition into agriculture policies, strategies, programs and work plans at all levels
SO 2	To establish/ strengthen institutional and organizational structures and capacity responsible for planning and implementing NSA
SO 3	To increase year-round availability, access and consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious foods of both plant and animal origin
SO 4	To enhance resilience of vulnerable agrarian, agro-pastoral and pastoral households and communities prone to climate change
SO 5	To ensure women and youth empowerment and gender equality
SO 6	To establish/strengthen multi-sectorial coordination within the agriculture sectors and with signatories of NNP and other development partners

Implementation Plan



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Under these strategic objectives there are 27 initiatives with many activities and indicators mainly on:

- **Mainstreaming**
- **Establishment and strengthening of structures**
- **Building capacity**
- **Incorporation of NSA in curriculum**
- **Nutritious foods production and productivity**
- **Post-harvest management including food safety**
- **Support research on NSA promotion**
- **Increase consumption**
- **Income generation**
- **Women empowerment**
- **Coordination within agricultural sectors**
- **Linkage with NNP/FNP actors**

Major Achievements

- Different agricultural strategies and packages revised using nutrition lens
- Strategy of Food Science and Nutrition Directorate of EIAR revised to include NSA approaches
- Sensitization on NSA conducted, and NSA incorporated in annual plans
- Food and nutrition coordination office established accountable to the minister's office (from single expert structure)
- Structure for NSA specialists created at federal, regional zonal and woreda level
- Focal persons responsible for NSA appointed in regional BoA and directorates at federal level
- Food and nutrition coordination directorate established in Afar BoA

Major Achievements

- ToT on NSA implementation approach to regions and regions cascaded to zonal and woreda level
- Sensitization program on NSA delivered to minister, state ministers and standing committee for agricultural sector from HoR
- Sensitization program on NSA implementation approach delivered to high officials of ministry of agriculture
- Training materials on NSA implementation produced and disseminated
- NSA implementation manual and job aids developed and disseminated
- Course syllabus on NSA prepared and incorporated into agri graduate curriculums
- Training on NSA to agri universities and ATVET instructors

Major Achievements



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- Seeds and seedlings of biofortified crops and vegetables promoted and disseminated
- Production and productivity of nutritious foods increased
- Milk collection centers, hatchery centers and FTC with cooking demonstration facilities increased
- Different postharvest management and food safety related technologies and information promoted and disseminated
- Training on diversified food consumption delivered to extension workers
- Consumption of diversified foods promoted through different mass media

Major Achievements



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- Different small scale food processing and preservation technologies promoted which are suitable for income generation
- Bi-annual NSA planning, monitoring and evaluation platform created that bring all regional BoA, agri research institutes, HLI, CGIAR centers
- FNCO participated and still participating on FNP and its strategy development

Challenges



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- Budget limitation
- NSA structure establishment delay at regional level
- Absence of nutrition security issue in the existing agricultural policy
- Higher officials' turnover at federal and regional level
- Absence of adequate NSA knowledge in agriculture sector
- Engagement of agriculture sector with many high priority issues
- Inadequate development partners participating in supporting of NSA activities

Way Forward



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- Inclusion of nutrition security as one of main goals in the revised agricultural policy
- Adoption of agriculture related FNP strategy
- Advocacy for nutrition specific agriculture
- Adoption of NSA indicators by the monitoring and evaluation directorate at federal and CSA
- Increase NSA implementation efficiency by all stakeholders

Commercial Edible Oil Quality, Vitamin A Stability and Transfer of the Nutrient to Some Common Ethiopian Foods

By Kifle Habte,
Associate Researcher, in Food & Nutrition

MER-SC, virtual meeting, Nov 12, 2020



Discussion and Q&A

NSA Strategy and
Vitamin A stability

National Nutrition Data Mapping for Ethiopia: Availability and Accessibility of Data to Track Progress Towards Targets

Meron Girma

Ethiopian Public Health Institute
National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN)

November 12, 2020



Rational for the Data Mapping

- To effectively monitor the implementation of programs, assess impact, and set priorities: data availability for priority indicators is critical.
- **What is measured gets done!!!**
- Using existing data is one way of facilitating evidence-informed decision-making.
- Limited information exists on the availability and accessibility of existing data that can be used to inform decision-making.

Aims of data mapping

Assess the availability and accessibility of data for selected nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators among national nutrition actors.

Methods of Data Mapping

Scope of Data Mapping:

Priority given to NNP signatory ministries and national stakeholders

Data Collection

- Stakeholder interviews and document review
- November 2019- March 2020

Focus on identification of datasets and data availability for **70 Indicators** with in these datasets

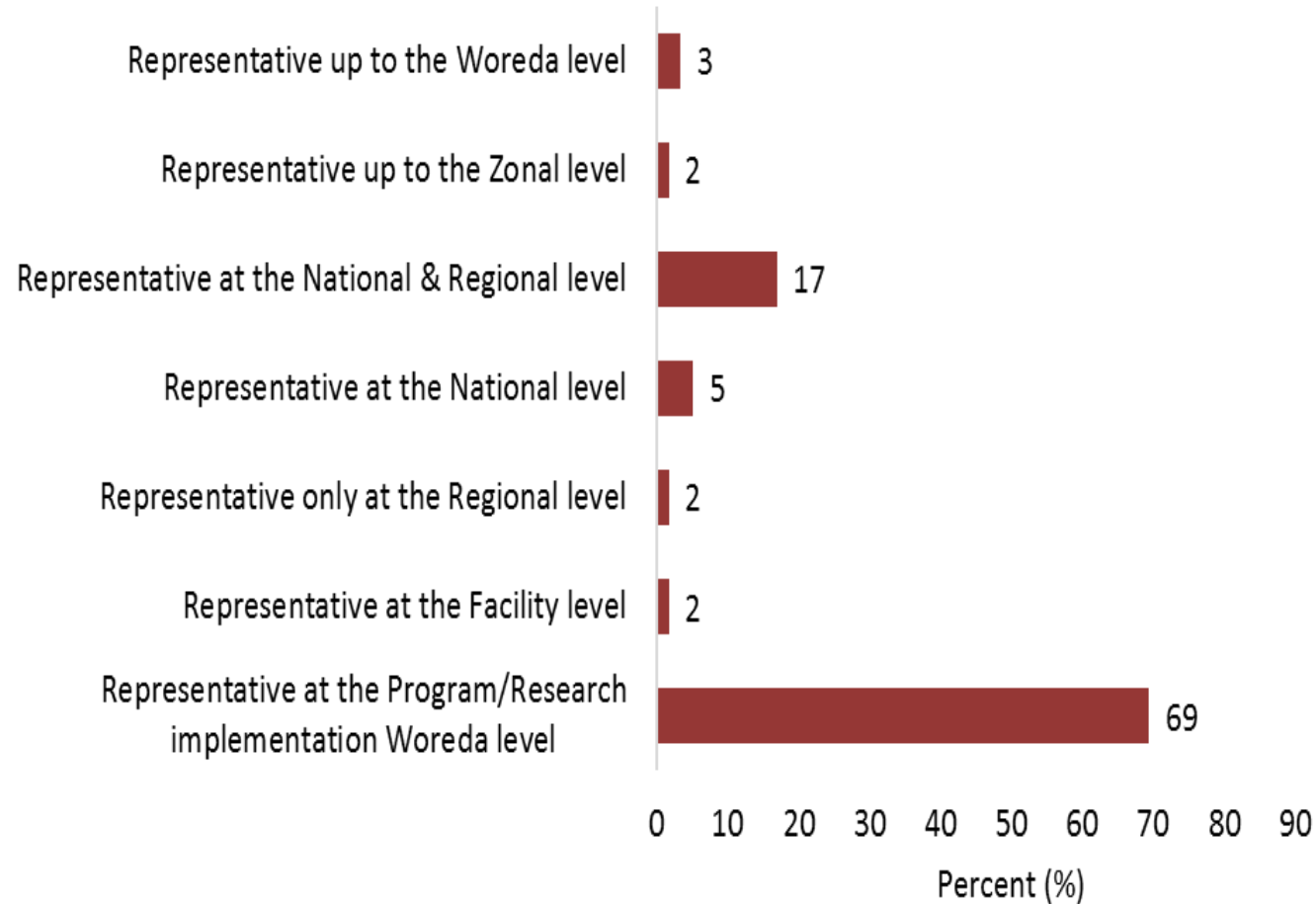
Datasets: surveys/evaluations such as the EDHS or information systems such as HMIS

Indicators Drawn from: National strategic and program documents, the global nutrition monitoring framework and SUN MEAL

Nutrition and health indicators	Anthropometric, diet, and food security, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), and nutrition intervention coverage
Nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators	Fruit, vegetable and ASF yield, production diversity, homestead production, bio-fortified crop use, food processing.
Safety net indicators	Coverage of safety net programs, household food security, and nutritional status of safety net beneficiaries.
WASH indicators	Household and school WASH indicators.

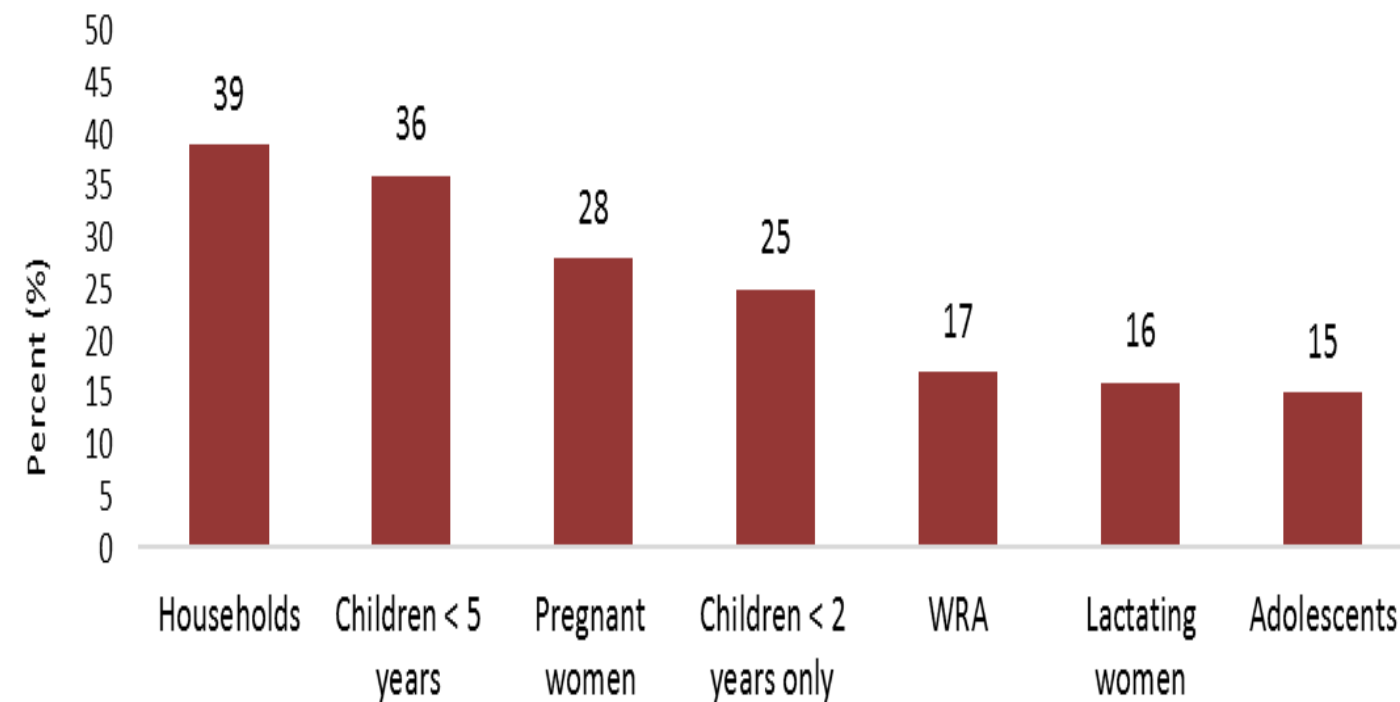
- **29 stakeholders** contacted
- **83%** response rate
- **61 datasets** identified
- **Type of datasets**
 - Surveys: **51%**
 - Evaluations: **37%**
 - Operational research studies: **7%**
 - Routine monitoring: **3%**
- Panel and longitudinal datasets were not available.

Level of Representativeness of Datasets



Availability of Data for Different Target Groups Across Datasets

Data Accessibility



18%

Datasets open access

74%

Datasets accessible upon request

Key Findings: Data Availability for Selected Indicators Across Datasets

Indicators	n
Anthropometric indicators	
Stunting	27
Underweight	28
Wasting	26
Child overweight/obesity	21
Women overweight/obesity	18
Low Body Mass Index (BMI)	16
Low birth weight	5
Diet and food security indicators	
Individual diet diversity	21
Household Food insecurity	21
Household diet diversity	17
Minimum Diet Diversity-Women (MDD-W)	13
Food price	5

IYCF indicators were the most measured, followed by anthropometric indicators.

Indicator	n
IYCF indicators	
Minimum Diet Diversity (MDD)	57
Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF)	46
Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	46
Exclusive breastfeeding	48
Introduction of CF at 6 months	44
Initiation of breastfeeding	43
Coverage of IYCF promotion	10

Key Findings: Data Availability for Selected Indicators Across Datasets

Indicators	n
Nutrition interventions in the health sector	
Vitamin A supplementation	28
Iron folate supplementation during pregnancy	26
Deworming	25
4 or more ANC visits	25
Coverage of iodized salt	16
Coverage of ORS	16
Sever acute malnutrition management	7
DTP immunization	7
Iron/folate supplementation for adolescents	5
WASH indicators	
Access to improved drinking water	28
Access to improved sanitation facilities	26
Availability of hand washing facilities	25

Indicators	n
Nutrition sensitive agriculture indicators	
Amount of fruits and vegetables produced	23
Amount of nutrient dense staple crops & pulses produced	15
Number of eggs produced	12
Household production diversity	20
Proportion of households with home gardens	14
Number of bio-fortified crops promoted	5
Fruits and vegetables loss	14

Information Systems that Contain Information on Nutrition Indicators

MOH:

- Health Management Information System (HMIS): 9 nutritional indicators
- Unified Nutrition Information System (UNIS): data on nutrition-sensitive indicators

MOE:

- No nutrition related indicators included in the Education Management Information System (EMIS)

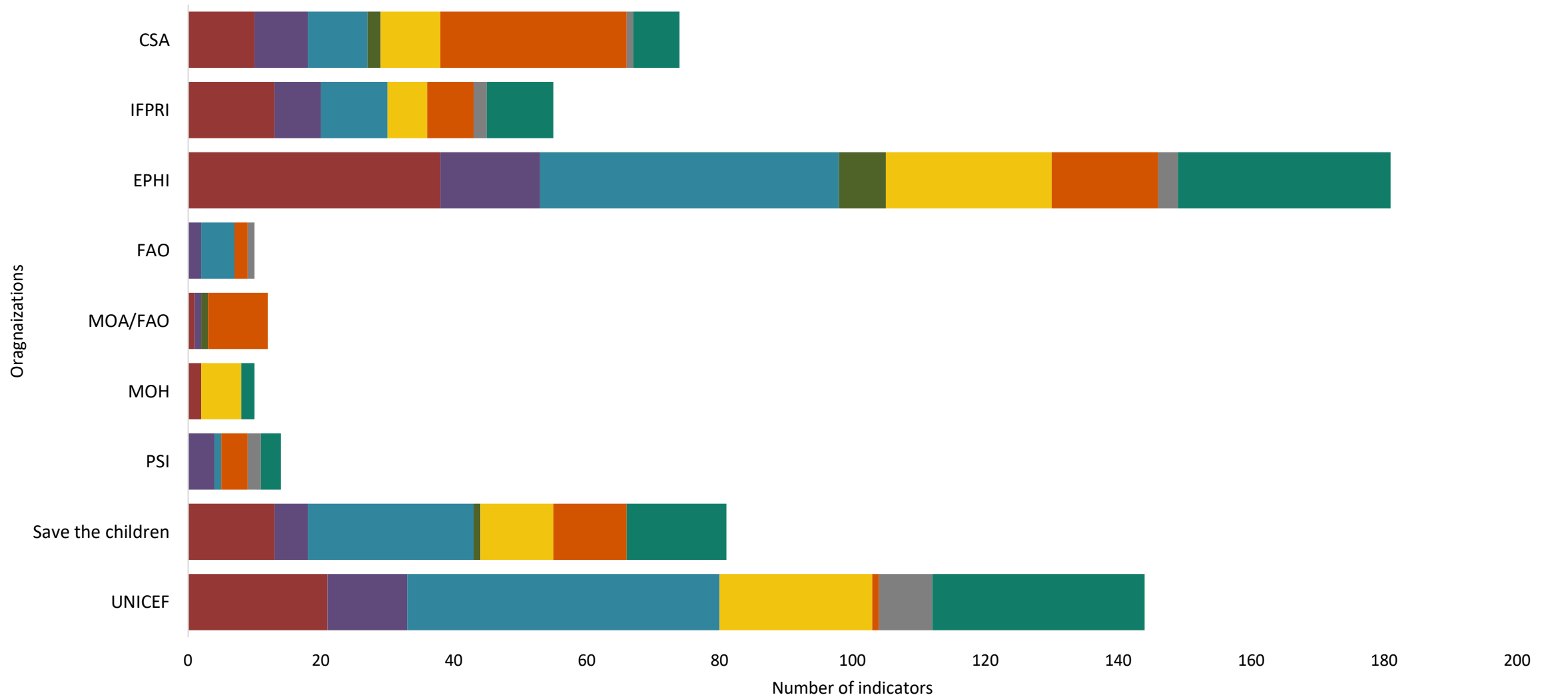
Absence of an information system in the other ministries limits the availability of multi-sectoral nutrition-related data that can be used to monitor the nutrition programs.

Key Findings: Indicator Definitions Across Datasets

Different indicators definitions used across datasets. **For example, EDHS and HMIS intervention coverage rates are not comparable.**

Intervention	HMIS	EDHS
Vitamin A supplementation	Children aged 6-59 months who received two doses of Vitamin A	Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the interview
Deworming	Children aged 24-59 months dewormed twice per year	Children 6-59 months dewormed in the six months preceding the interview
Iron/folate 90+	Pregnant women received IFA at least 90 plus	Women who took 90+ iron tablets during the pregnancy of their last birth

Key Findings: Type of Indicators by Data Source

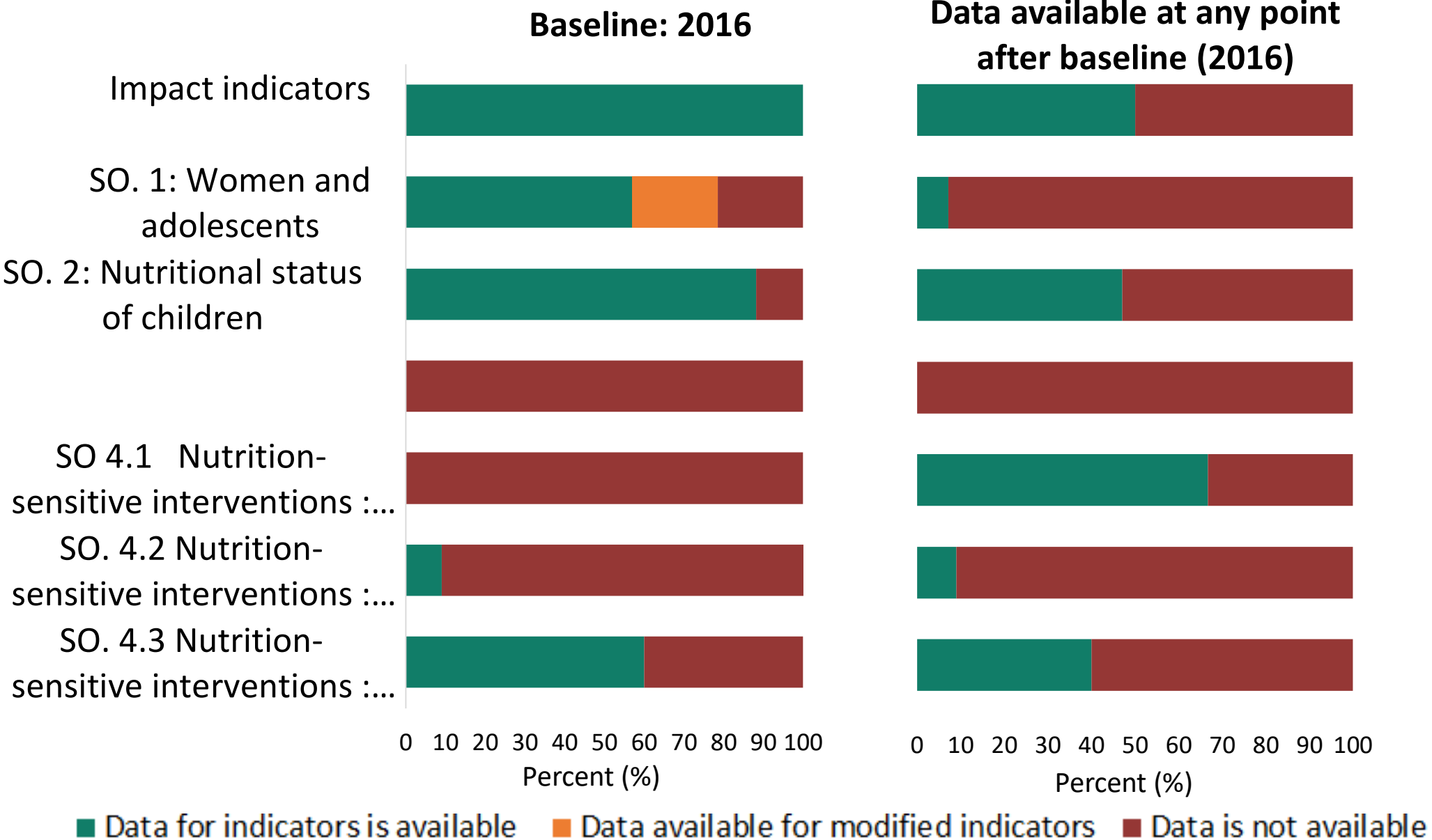


■ Anthropometric indicators
■ Biochemical indicators
■ Safety net indicators

■ Diet indicators
■ Nutrition specific interventions
■ WASH indicators

■ IYCF indicators
■ Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture indicators

Availability of Data for NNP-II Accountability and Results Indicators



- Available data is reasonably accessible.
- Although implementing sectors are starting to incorporate nutrition into their plans they are not collecting data on relevant nutrition indicators.
- Nutrition information systems need to be established in NNP implementing sectors. And existing information systems needs to be strengthened to include more nutrition related indicators.
- Data storage is not centralized and data is not always kept with owners.
- Data is collected continually. Thus data mapping should be done repeatedly with possible expanded scope.

Thank you!

Acknowledgments



BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*

National Food and Nutrition strategy update



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HEALTHIER CITIZENS FOR PROSPEROUS NATION!

By Tarekegn Negese

Ministry of Health

November 12, 2020

NFNS update

- We are currently in 9th version for FNS
- 13 Strategic objectives
- M&E framework and TOC finalization from Nov 9-13,2020
- Costing will be from Nov-23-Dec,5,2020
- There is no NNP-III but this FNS will take the role but NNP-II will take place in 2021 by EHPI

FN information system Update

- One of the key intervention for well being of the program/Project is well functioning information system.
- MOH in collaboration with signatory sectors finalized **MSFN Score card**
- Currently, 41 Federal level FN and M&E experts took TOT
- Regional level TOT cascading was conducted in Amhara and Gambella regions

Current Food and nutrition information system in Ethiopia

S.n	Sector	Information system	Remark
1	MOH	DHIS2/UNISE	8/17 Indicators
2	MOA	Progress report	Not specified
3	MOE	EMIS	No FN indicators
4	MOTI	Progress report	No FN indicators
5	MoWEI	Progress report	9 FN indicators
6	MWCY	Child MIS	No FN indicators
		National gender IS	No FN indicators
7	MOF	IFMIS	No report related to FN
8	MoLSA	Progress report	1 FN indicators
9	EPHI	Technical report	NiPN
10	NDRMC	Progress report	8 FN indicators
11	EPDA	Electronic regulatory IS	4 FN indicators
12	EIAR	Progress report	

What is expected from Sectors

- Fully engage to finalize the FNS
- Actively participate for costing exercise and finalization
- Develop program implementation guideline after finalization of FNS
- Create statures for FN and fill with appropriate FN professionals
- Include FN indicators for their respect data collection tool
- Develop Mobile apps(ODK) for collection, analysis and visualization of MSFN data
- Monitor their plan jointly and with their respective sector



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Thanks



Discussion and Q&A

National Nutrition Data
Mapping

FNS update



Thank you!
