DATA MAPPING

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INTRODUCTION

Establishment of the ‘National Information Platform for Nutrition’ (NIPN) initiative to support Burkina in using data to benefit nutrition.

Data mapping aims to analyze available data to meet the need for statistics to monitor indicators and for the analysis of nutrition issues in a multi-sectoral framework.

It consists, among other things, of:

- listing all the data sources on nutrition;
- making an inventory of the data series that are most relevant in the light of needs;
- Defining the sources and data available.
IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

- Participative process with the involvement of the (multi-sectoral) NIPN monitoring committee
- Joint work with multi-sectoral coordination Technical Assistant to identify data needs
- Validation of tools by monitoring committee
- Search for documents and interviews with those involved
- Presentation of results to the GPOP (Multi-disciplinary Guidance and Forward Planning Group) and update of mapping
The inventory of needs is based on:

✓ Who uses the data?


- Multi-participant coordination SUN Platform, PTF (Technical and Financial Partners) Technical Group

- Activity sectors: Health, Nutrition, Food security (agricultural, animal resources, environmental), Water, hygiene and sanitation, Social protection, Education, Research, Private sector

- Participants: Political decision-makers, State participants, Civil society participants, Researchers, Development partners (UN, NGOs, etc.), Industries, Consumer associations, General public.
What is the data used for?

✓ Principal indicators for monitoring nutrition
  - Impact indicators (Defining the problem and monitoring progress towards eliminating malnutrition)
  - Effect indicators (Defining the immediate causes of shortages and monitoring progress in correcting those causes)
  - Indicators of coverage by interventions (areas of intervention of the national multi-sectoral nutrition plan)
METHODOLOGY (3/4)

✓ Description of data sources

- Name of source (Usual name of statistical operation, e.g.: SMART National Nutritional Survey)
- Organization responsible and contacts (Official name, department responsible for source, Contacts)
- Types of source (Survey/census, Administrative data, etc.)
- Storage or distribution format (Paper/report, Electronic file, Database (Access, etc.))
- On-line access (link)
- Types of population (Households, Businesses, Service users, Specific populations)
- Geographical coverage (Level of coverage; Level of breakdown)
- Regularity (Monthly, Quarterly, Annually, Occasionally; Other)
- Thematic coverage: Broad nutritional or related themes covered in the source
- Indicators: List of priority nutritional or related indicators
**Summary sheet for description of data sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Regularity</th>
<th>Geographical coverage/Level of representativeness</th>
<th>Units of analysis/Target populations</th>
<th>Main nutritional indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
III. RESULTS OBTAINED (1/2)
Analysis by data source

Thirty nine (39) data sources

- **Nine (09) routine information systems and monitoring observatories**
  - Seven (07) conducted annually
  - Two (02) conducted weekly

- **Twenty-two (22) permanent survey and census systems**
  - Fourteen (14) conducted annually
  - Four (04) conducted biennially
  - Three (03) conducted five-yearly
  - One (01) conducted ten-yearly

- **Eight (08) occasional surveys**
### III. RESULTS OBTAINED (2/2)

**Analysis by producing structure (21)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Six (06) State public institutions</strong></th>
<th>INSD (National Institute for Statistics and Demography)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of health</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ministry for animal and fisheries resources</td>
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<td>Ministry for national education</td>
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<td>Ministry for water and sanitation</td>
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<td>Ministry for agriculture and hydraulic installations</td>
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<td><strong>Seven (07) Non-governmental Organizations</strong></td>
<td>Hellen Keller International (HKI)</td>
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<td>Alliance Contre la Faim (ACF)</td>
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<td>Terre des Hommes</td>
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<td>Alive and Thrive</td>
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<td>Save the Children</td>
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<td>Catholic Relief Services</td>
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<td>GRETF</td>
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<td><strong>Eight (08) Research institutions</strong></td>
<td>INERA (Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research)</td>
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<td>RSAT (Institute for Research in Applied Science and Technology)</td>
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<td>ISSP (Higher Institute for Population Sciences)</td>
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<td>IRSS (Institute for Research in Health Sciences)</td>
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<td>CRSN (Nouna Health Research Centre)</td>
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<td>URCN (Nanoro Clinical Research Unit)</td>
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<td>IRD (Institute for Development Research)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UFR/SVT), Université Ouaga I Pr Joseph Ki-Zerbo</td>
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</table>
CONCLUSION AND LESSONS LEARNED

✓ There are a large number of mechanisms for collecting data on nutrition with a wide variety of participants, but no coordination to ensure coherence of information

✓ Most of the indicators are distributed in the form of reports and accessible on the websites of the producing organizations and some on-line platforms (agristat, Opendata, Fasostat, etc.). However, there is very little online access to microdata

✓ The permanent mechanisms seem to be the most widespread but they are not always conducted on a regular basis. Their frequency varies depending on the availability of funding. The most regular sources are the SNIS (National Health Information System), the SMART survey, EDS (?)

✓ Mapping is more appropriate after having properly identified the needs in order to limit the scope of the exercise

✓ Data mapping is very dynamic and must be updated as the process goes along in order to take changes into account
THANK YOU