



# Data for Nutrition

Webinar Q&A Responses

## Strengthening the monitoring of a national multi-sectoral nutrition plan: Lessons learned from NIPN Côte d'Ivoire

05 October 2023

Link to the DfN community event listing: click [here](#).



Watch the recording [here](#)



86 live participants.

**Q: How has the road map on the food system been integrated into the new plan and in the sector of the plan?**

**Answer from Dr. Patricia N’Goran:** The road map food system was accessed but was not completed. However, the indicator has been taken up by the agriculture sector. There are five actions recommended by the assessment which we can share.

**Q: Which kind of tool has been used to identify the target for the new plan?**

**Answer from Dr. Patricia N’Goran:** The tool used is the optimum. There was a list of actions that were established, and cost and effectiveness in some scenarios were being defined with some activity to be performed with the cost, and the effect of this activity led to the supplement of food and nutrition. The most important scenario was the five actions and further action-connected scenarios, one with more funds.

**Q: How did you use monitoring of the old plan in order to establish the new plan?**

**Answer from Dr. Patricia N’Goran:** All the plans about the impact have been implemented, and all impact the old plan. We have chosen six at the UN level, which would have allowed us to achieve four objectives and eradicate these problems. We have chosen a target related to GDP; however, in the old plan, there were no indicators. Also, we have worked with the sector in order to define the two sector objectives.



In the past, there was only one objective. Thus, we have targeted the indicator that is more relevant to the family and household level. The social protection indicator is important at the sector level, e.g. breastfeeding. We have to change the mindset and create a program within the ministry and the ministry to be in charge of the program.

**Q: How did you establish the right budget in order to cater to the needs as far as data is concerned, and which strategy did you use to get the funds from the ministry?**

**Answer from Dr. Patricia N’Goran:** We established the road map related to commitment, financial levels, and program levels, and Ivory Coast provided 15%.

**Q: What was the tool used in order to centralize indicators for the multisectoral plan?**

**Answer from Dr. Patricia N’Goran:** We have used data in order to have standardized data, and we have used a new tool in order to have information about nutrition and food. The secretariat will continue supporting the team in order to improve data collection. There are some projects coordinated by an executive secretariat, and data of the project are not considered by the sector. We have to implement the system in order to allow data of this project to be capitalized by different sectors.

## Questions from the Q&A chat

**Q: Among the strategic objectives of NIPN, I note that the 3rd objective is about access to diverse nutritious foods. However, diet quality itself (what people actually eat) appears to be missing. Of course, dietary intake is an immediate cause of malnutrition. Is there a discussion to include dietary intake / diet quality indicators within the next set of strategic objectives?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N’DRI:** Indicators of food intake/diet quality are well aligned with the next set of strategic objectives.

**Q: Regarding the different sources of the data, I have not seen DHIS2, is it not yet implemented in Côte d'Ivoire? Especially for routine data.**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N’DRI:** Among the data sources, DHIS 2 is included and holds an important place, especially for routine data in the field of health. The follow-up of the plan takes it into account.

**Q: Is similar work ongoing/planned in other countries in the region?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N’DRI:** I don't have any information on that. We're going to ask the question to C4N, which coordinates the platforms to better inform us.

**Q: Will M&E officers of other sectors/ministries provide the respective indicator data only, or is there a multisectoral mechanism for them to be regularly involved in multisectoral meetings to jointly discuss and analyse the data?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N’DRI:** M&E leads from other sectors/departments provide the platform with validated data from their respective sectors. There is a multi-sectoral mechanism that regularly allows for involvement in multi-sectoral meetings to jointly discuss and analyse data. This exercise takes place twice a year.



**Q: I wanted to know: how long did the monitoring take you? What action have you taken towards sectors such as agriculture and others that have not done well in relation to the targeted indicators?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N'DRI:** One of the platform's missions is to monitor national and regional progress in preventing malnutrition in relation to the implementation of the Nutrition Action Plan 2016-2020. This activity continues to this day. Regarding the Agriculture sector, capacity building has been done for data producers. In the absence of financial means to carry out surveys, routine data were preferred, proxies were used to monitor the plan.

**Q: How can I explain to you that more than half of the agricultural indicators are not filled in? What strategies of the NIPN to improve the completeness rate?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N'DRI:** Regarding the Agriculture sector, capacity building has been done for data producers. In the absence of financial means to carry out surveys, routine data were preferred, proxies were used to monitor the plan.

**Q: How has this work contributed to communication with sectors, especially food production sectors?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N'DRI:** The communication that was produced from this analysis allowed Côte d'Ivoire to prioritize and improve the coverage of interventions and approaches that have the most potential to reduce malnutrition according to the different contexts. As a result, NIPN has helped to better guide the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan 2016-2020.

**Q: For the data sources, do you use international data (e.g. WHO or FAO databases)?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N'DRI:** NIPN contributes to the creation and consolidation of a database of available information and data from all sectors. With this data, the NIPN produces regular reports, statistical summaries, explanatory notes and other information documents to feed national databases and information systems and meet the technical needs of stakeholders. No international data.

**Q: The Ministry of Agriculture in the past was more focused on cash crops than on food crops?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N'DRI:** No. The Ministry of Agriculture has always focused on food crops. These actions are implemented through projects and an implementing agency which is ANADER (National Agency for Rural Development).

**Q: Question for clarification - what was the tool used to support development of targets for the new NIPN?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N'DRI:** We used the LiST tool to define the intervention packages to be implemented that have an impact on the reduction of malnutrition. The Optima nutrition tool provided a comprehensive analysis of the total and incremental costs of nutrition interventions in order to fill the knowledge gaps that persist in terms of monetary needs, impacts and financing of nutrition interventions needed to achieve the 2025 global targets for stunting, anaemia in women, exclusive breastfeeding of infants and wasting of young children.



**Q: LiST analyses had also made it possible to identify intervention packages as well as their costs and effectiveness. Two detailed reports have been produced on this subject. In the end, what was the added value of Optima compared to the LiST analysis results?**

**Answer from Dr. Faustin N'DRI:** Indeed, we used the LiST tool to define intervention packages as well as their costs and effectiveness. However, the World Bank has offered us another tool, Optima nutrition. This tool allowed us to do a comprehensive analysis of the total and incremental costs of nutrition interventions in order to fill the knowledge gaps that persist in terms of monetary needs, impacts and financing of nutrition interventions needed to achieve the 2025 global targets for stunting, anaemia in women, exclusive breastfeeding of infants and wasting of young children.

The choice of the SUN Focal Point was the analysis done with optima nutrition, because she participated in the work and this is what she understood best.

All these analyses together with Optima nutrition and LiST contributed to the development of the new 2021-2025 nutrition plan.

