Informal Consultation with Member States and UN Agencies on
A Proposed Set of Indicators for the Global Monitoring Framework for
Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition
WHO/HQ, Geneva, 30 September – 1 October 2013

Background of consultation and expected outcomes

Francesco Branca
Director
Department of Nutrition for Health and development
In May 2012 the WHA endorsed the Comprehensive Implementation Plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition.
Six global nutrition targets

1. 40% reduction in the number of children under 5 who are stunted

2. 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age

3. 30% reduction in low birth weight

4. No increase on childhood overweight

5. Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%.

6. Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%
Global Child Malnutrition Trends (1990-2012)

The graphs show trends (1990-2012) in child malnutrition indicators for stunting, underweight and overweight as well as the latest (2012) estimates of wasting and severe wasting. The green bar charts show estimates of burden. The blue lines graph prevalence estimates with upper and lower 95% confidence limits in grey. Mouse-over, click or tap on bars or lines to view data details.

Legend
- Green: Burden (millions of children aged <6)
- Blue: Prevalence (% of children aged <6)
- Black: 95% Confidence Limits

Stunting

Underweight

Wasting
- Burden: Global prevalence of wasting was almost 8 percent in 2012

Severe Wasting
- Burden: Global prevalence of severe wasting was less than 3 percent in 2012

Overweight
Five actions

1. To create a supportive environment for the implementation of comprehensive food and nutrition policies
2. To include all required effective health interventions with an impact on nutrition in national nutrition plans
3. To stimulate development policies and programmes outside the health sector that recognize and include nutrition
4. To provide sufficient human and financial resources for the implementation of nutrition interventions
5. To monitor and evaluate policies and programmes
ACTION 5: To monitor and evaluate policies and programmes

60. A well-defined monitoring framework is needed to assess progress made towards the objectives of the comprehensive implementation plan. The framework has to provide accountability for the actions implemented, resources and results and include indicators for input (policy and legislative frameworks and human resources), output and outcome (nutrition programme implementation and food security) and impact (nutritional status and mortality).

61. A proposed set of indicators is provided in the background document developed by WHO in preparation of this plan.\(^1\) Indicators need to be adapted to the country context and priorities, but will be retained for assessment purposes at the global level. Additional indicators should be considered for monitoring progress in intersectoral action.

62. Surveillance systems should be established to ensure regular flow of information to policymakers. Reporting time should be in line with national priorities and the requirements of the governing bodies.\(^2\)
Process of developing a global monitoring framework

- **WHA 65**
  - Extended list of 38 indicators
  - Prioritised list of 21 indicators

- **Current consultations**
  - Extended list of 50 indicators
  - Prioritised list of 29 indicators

- **WHA 67**
  - Extended list (?)
  - Prioritised list (?)
Process for approving the framework

Informal Consultations with Member States
Informal Consultations with private sector
Additional Consultations

Informal Consultations with civil society

Discussion at the 134th Executive Board

Open web based Consultations

Discussion at the 67th WHA

Oct 2013  Jan 2014  May 2014
Objectives of the monitoring framework

To monitor progress towards the achievement of the 6 global targets (for use at *global and regional* levels)

To track implementation of programmes required to achieve the global targets (for use at *national* level)

To track implementation of programmes required to achieve the global targets at sub-national level
Country vs. global

Country A

Country B

Country C

Global framework
Linking indicators to global targets

Activities:
- Policies: Development & implementation of policies, legislation, regulations & registrations
- Production & Supply: Development & implementation of provision, production, procurement, & training strategies
- Delivery: Development of delivery system & maintenance of motivation among providers & distributors
- Quality: Development & implementation of an external & internal quality control system
- Behaviour Change Communication: Engagement of stakeholders & advocacy & implementation of intervention strategy for information, education & communication for behaviour change

Outputs:
- Availability of intervention in country
- Coverage of intervention
- Access or presence of intervention in communities or facilities
- Importation, production & distribution of products meeting quality standards & specifications
- Providers/distributors have knowledge & motivation to adequately distribute, inform & problem solve with target population

Outcomes:
- Target population uses intervention appropriately
- Improved intake & diminished loss of vitamins & minerals
- Decreased mortality & morbidity
- Improved nutritional status
- Improved development, performance & productivity
- Achieved Millennium Development Goals
- Other interventions

Effective project management & monitoring and evaluation

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Categories of indicators

• Primary outcomes
• Core intermediate outcomes
• Expanded Intermediate outcomes
• Core process (direct + indirect)
• Expanded process (direct + indirect)
• Policy environment and capacity
Criteria for choosing the proposed indicators

• the indicator is relevant for the pathway to the achievement of one or more Global Target
• the indicator has been validated
• there are surveillance systems or other data collection instruments that allow to set a baseline and monitor changes over time
• the indicator is either currently collected in most countries or could be added to the current infrastructure at minimal cost
• there is country capacity to monitor indicators (including data generation, compilation and sharing, quality assessment, analysis and synthesis, and communication of results)
WHO Global Health Observatory

- Nutrition
- Malaria
- Immunization
- Health workforce
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO nutrition databases

- Child anthropometry
- Anemia
- Policy indicators
- Code of marketing BM substitutes
- Maternity protection
UNICEF Childinfo

- Infant feeding
- Low birthweight
- Iodine
Measure DHS

- Demographic & Health Surveys (260 in 1988-2013)
- Service Provision Assessment (MCH, HIV – 21 in 2000-2013)
World Malaria Report

- Malaria prevalence
- Use of insecticide treated bednets
- Prophylaxis and treatment
WHO-UNICEF joint monitoring programme for water supply and sanitation

- MDG indicators
  - Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source;
  - Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Countdown 2015

- Antenatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Socioeconomic inequities
- Immunization
- Wasting
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- Low birthweight
- Introduction of semi-solid foods
- profiles for 75 countries
Methodological issues

- Frequency of data collection
- Representative samples
- Level of aggregation of the data
- Quality of data collection
- Harmonisation of the definition of indicators
- Use of routine administrative data or sentinel site approaches
Consultation with Civil Society

• Process indicators should include
  – availability, access and utilization of health services (e.g. attendance to antenatal care services)
  – health system indicators (number and capacity of health workers, supplies)
  – Equity considerations
  – Community level indicators
  – HIV infection rates (for exclusive breastfeeding)
• Strengthen the evidence base for the link between indicators and targets
• Use the web consultation to prioritise indicators
• Clarify what are the data collection requirements for the different indicators
• Use of the monitoring framework for accountability mechanisms
Purpose of this consultation

• To review the monitoring framework
• To advice on principles for prioritization
• To identify gaps in the background paper
• To express expectations on reporting
• To express capacity needs to establish monitoring systems at country level
## Agenda day 1

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:45</td>
<td>Opening&lt;br&gt;Election of Chair&lt;br&gt;Background of consultation and expected outcomes</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>12:30 – 14:30</td>
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<td>Indicators for stunting&lt;br&gt;Discussion</td>
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<td>Indicators for wasting&lt;br&gt;Discussion</td>
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## Agenda day 2

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:00</td>
<td>Indicators for low birth weight</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:45</td>
<td>Indicators for anaemia</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Indicators for breastfeeding</td>
<td>Discussion continued</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 – 12:30</td>
<td>Indicators for overweight</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>12:30 – 14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:45</td>
<td>Policy and health system capacity indicators</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 17:30</td>
<td>Summary of consultation outcomes</td>
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<td>Closing of the meeting</td>
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