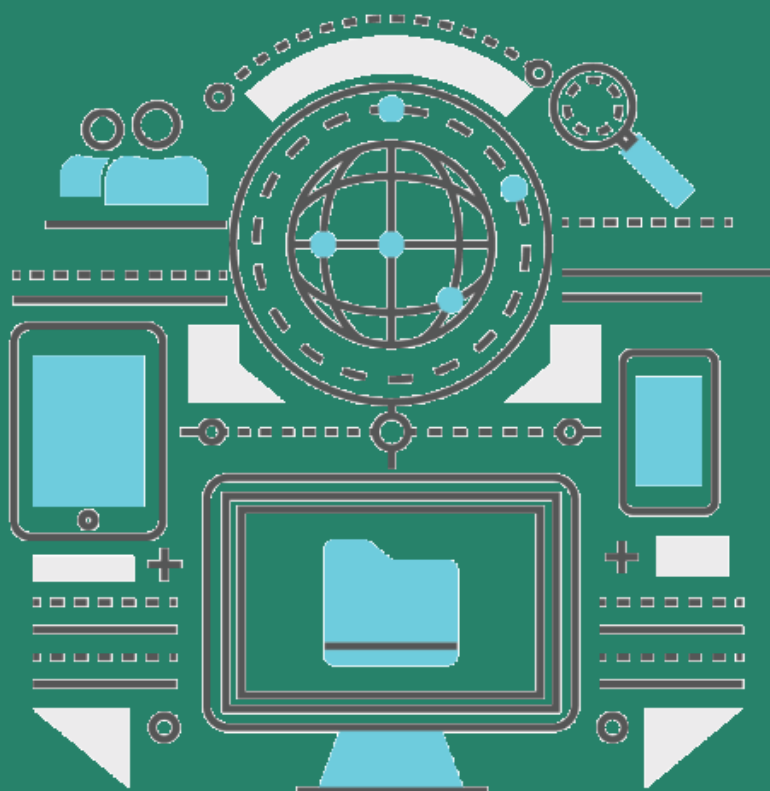Report

Overview of the Nutrition Information System in Ethiopia

DURE Technology

ABOUT THE NIPN INITIATIVE

National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) is an initiative of the European Commission supported by the United Kingdom Department for International Development and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The initiative aims to strengthen national capacity to manage and analyse information and data from all sectors which have an influence on nutrition and to disseminate and use information so as to better inform the strategic decisions countries are faced with to prevent undernutrition and its consequences. A Global Support Facility has been set up by the European Commission to coordinate the NIPN initiative, managed by the Agrinatura alliance and hosted by Agropolis International.

DISCLAIMER

This publication has been commissioned by the Global Support Facility for the National Information Platforms for Nutrition initiative. The findings, interpretations, conclusions, advice and recommendations expressed in this work are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organizations that host, manage or fund the Global Support Facility.

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Contents

Introduction

This report presents the findings for Ethiopia of a study undertaken by Dure Technology (http://www.duretechnologies.com/), commissioned by the Global Support Facility of the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NiPN) global initiative.

The summarized findings are presented in 4 sections:

- **Section 1: Global parameters**

  Key parameters of the Nutrition Information System have been assessed and are presented in a synthetic table.

- **Section II: Mapping of existing information systems**

  Sectoral and multi-sectoral information systems that can be relevant to nutrition have been identified and are described in this section. A table summarizes the findings.

- **Section III: Indicator mapping**

  17 multisectoral "key indicators" were arbitrary selected to represent multi-sectoral information important for Nutrition. For those indicators, the institution(s) in charge of data collection / quality review / analysis and dissemination were identified.

- **Section IV: Mapping of the main stakeholders identified**

The assessment followed key steps:

1. Creation of a questionnaire

2. Pre-populating the questionnaire with available country-specific information (including the work undertaken by SUN available here: https://scalingupnutrition.org/share-learn/planning-and-implementation/information-systems-for-nutrition/)

3. Interviews with main stakeholders (held between 1st - 30th Sep 2018)

4. Thorough investigation of open access/publicly available information

5. Report compilation

Section I: Global Parameters

Parameters assessed	Situation in Ethiopia
Existence of any IT system for Central Data Repository	NDMC & UNISE- underway
Access to raw data/ metadata across IT systems	Unsatisfactory
Frequency of Data updation on existing IT systems	Unsatisfactory
Analysis of available nutrition-related data	Partial (Limited analyses of existing datasets)
Data exchange capability between IT systems	Limited
Presentation of summary statistics on existing IT systems	Available for some IT systems (STATcompiler, IMIS)
Existence of IT systems	Available
Infrastructure for efficient data reporting (Computers/ Internet)	Likely existing (No gaps highlighted)
Availability of Standard Reporting Tools	Limited standardized reporting tools for most of the signatory ministries
Type of Data collection- (Hardcopy-based/ Digital)	Mostly hardcopy-based, Digitization underway for some (eHMIS, eIFMIS, eCHIS)
Tools used for nutrition-related Data Consolidation	IT System: NDMC (underway)
Data Analytics/ Reporting & Dashboard	IT system: STATcompiler, IMIS, NDMC (underway), UNISE (in the pipeline), eHMIS (not fully operational), EthioInfo
Level of Program Coverage across the country	Moderate
Plan for a Multi-sectoral nutrition-related Data repository in place	Yes, Ethiopia NiPN
Existence of Data sharing law/ Policy	Not yet (There is lack of clear institutional data sharing policy) *EPHI, CSA and HDSS (Health and Demographic Surveillance Sites) are some of the few institutions that have their own data sharing policy and forms. Although existing, the practice seems nonexistent except for the CSA.
A compliant data exchange mechanism/ guideline	Absent for most *Existing for CSA to some extent. Research ethics guideline of Ethiopia lacks clarification in addressing data sharing practices as well
Existence of Intra-/ Inter-sectoral Data sharing culture	Limited
National Budget allocated for Nutrition-related interventions	Yes
Major sources of nutrition-related Data	Survey (EDHS, MICS), Routine data collection through HIS, Other National Surveys accessible from CSA and/ or from development partners (in particular UNICEF and WFP), the food security and nutrition surveillance system of the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU), Program-specific Data sources (PSNP, AGP, CHD), Bi-annual and Sporadic Nutrition surveys, surveys from research institutions and universities
Presence of a Governing body for inter-sectoral coordination of nutrition in Ethiopia	Yes, NNCB (It is the highest governance body of the NNP-II)

Section II: Mapping of existing information systems

Current Nutrition Environment in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has developed over the years a multi-sectoral national governance system under the umbrella of the National Nutrition Program (NNP) implementation. FMoH (Federal Ministry of Health) is mandated to carry out monitoring of the implementation of the NNP-II (2016-2020) through a nutrition-focused dashboard named as 'Unified Nutrition Information System for Ethiopia' (UNISE). UNISE is designed to monitor NNP-II implementation and aims at supporting the NNP implementation monitoring and reporting through a set of regular and systematic reported indicators not captured through HMIS. UNISE hopes to accommodate ten revised HMIS nutrition-specific indicators and other nutrition-sensitive indicators from thirteen external sectors. UNISE is decided to be implemented on DHIS2 to ensure sustainability and ownership.

A National Data Management Center (NDMC) was established in June 2017 with the intention of creating a system of systematic data management and evidence synthesis with creating a data repository and advancement in health data management for Ethiopia on and from epidemiologic/ burden of disease researches, health seeking behavior; health service utilization; health systems research; human resource for health; health economics and health care financing; Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health; Public Health Nutrition; Clinical and community diagnosis; traditional medicine; biomedical research; Pharmacology, other health and health related evaluation studies and disease control priority. It is currently a work in progress. Three development phases for NDMC has been proposed by EPHI in Ethiopia. The first Phase is scheduled for 2018-2021, the second for 2022-2025 and third for 2026-2028, respectively.

Below is a brief overview of the existing IT systems, the associated technical details and the information (indicators) captured by these systems (wherever accessible).

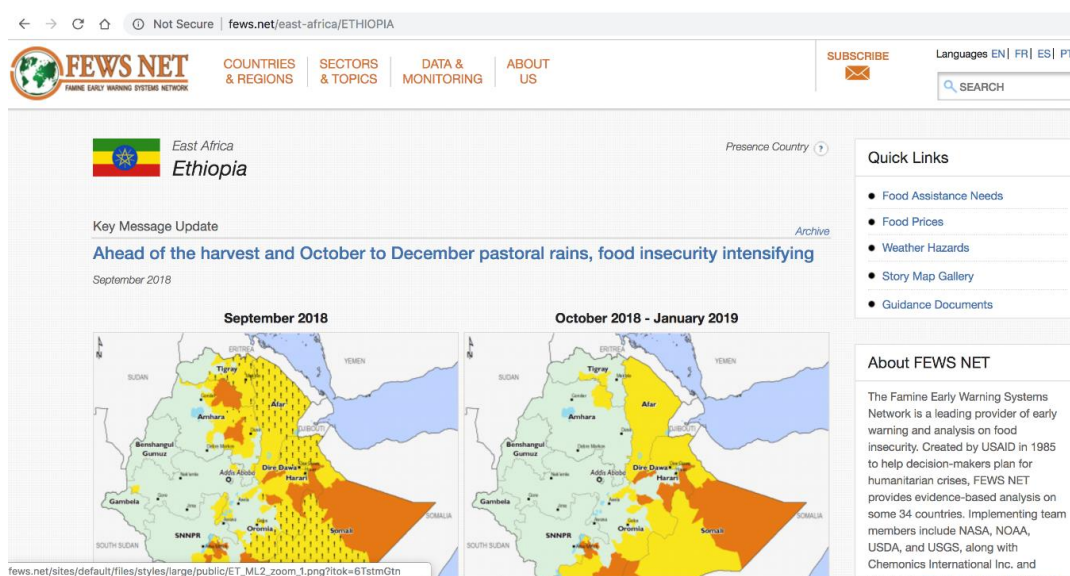## Electronic Health Management information systems (eHMIS)

➔ **Description of the IT system:** Health Management Information System (HMIS) is a core health system building block designed to provide important data for continuous quality improvement at all levels of health care administration. In response to the changes in health system organization, the FMoH has undertaken revision of the HMIS; the electronic system is an initiative to support this revision.

➔ **Technical Details:** eHMIS is the automation of the HMIS of the country. HMIS in Ethiopia was however half paper and half digitized until recently. The comprehensive health data management platform DHIS2 was adopted to roll out eHMIS and the software was launched in Ethiopia in early 2018, although implemented, it is however not fully operational as yet. A weblink for the same is unavailable.

➔ **Indicators:** Out of the 17 core NiPN indicators, four indicators falling under 'List 3: Interventions and Food Supply Indicators' are captured on HMIS as HMIS reports. A list of the indicators that are being captured (routine and administrative data) by HMIS is presented in Annexure 3 (as identified from 'The Health and Health Related Indicators Report for financial year 2016/17').

National Data Management Center (NDMC)

➔ **Description of the IT system:** Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) has established the NDMC in 2017 to create a coordinated and centralized system that continuously collects, stores, manages, analyzes, synthesizes, and disseminate public health and biomedical data available at EPHI, research institutes, academics and agencies in Ethiopia as well as data that can legitimately be accessed from international data repositories. NDMC is a centralized storage facility that helps to store and provide adequate space to the data that is coming from various government sectors and agencies.

➔ **Technical Details:** There are two options being proposed for IT infrastructure development for NDMC:

i. EPHI, under FMoH leadership, is planning to build Tier 3 to Tier 4 IT center considered as most robust and less prone to failures to serve for NDMC and the routine data system of FMoH. High capacity servers and computers will be purchased to run the NDMC.

ii. FMoH is proposing to develop and implement a health data warehouse that can also serve to the needs and goals of EPHI's NDMC.

➔ **Indicators:** Data against indicators captured by the following sectors, institutions and organizations will be stored on NDMC outside EPHI:

- Federal Ministry of Health for the integrated routine data and surveys,
- AHRI, CSA, VERA, National Plan Commission,
- Nine Regional and two City Administration Health Bureaus,
- Public post-graduate schools with or without HDSS sites
- Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia
- Ministry of Education, Ethiopia
- Metrology Agency, Ethiopia
- Private sector and private universities
- UN Agencies
- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Local NGOs, bilateral as well as multi-lateral institutions that generates health related data.
- Universities that work in collaboration with local universities or other public services contractors.
- Data from uniformed services, refugees, public health projects

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

➔ **Description of the IT system:** The Famine Early Warning Systems Network is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on food insecurity. It is created and maintained by USAID and partners to help decision-makers plan for humanitarian crises, FEWS NET provides evidence-based analysis on close to 34 countries including Ethiopia. This system collects information from multiple sources for early warning. Data sources are relevant to food security and nutrition.

➔ **Technical Details:** The FEWS NET represents aggregated data rolled out on a national level and is hosted on out of country premises. Data from multiple sources is used to first estimate future food security outcomes to next predict an early warning on food security situation. FEWS NET can be found here: http://fews.net/east-africa/Ethiopia

→ **Indicators:** None of the core 17 NiPN indicators are captured on FEWS NET. The weblink for FEWS NET was not indicative of a list of indicators that is considered by this system to make food security projections/predict warning situations, these are therefore currently unknown.

Electronic laboratory information system (eLIS)

→ **Description of the IT system:** eLIS is a nationwide laboratory service with the support of a well-developed, customized, quality, and cost-effective electronic system. It is defined as a computer information system that manages laboratory information for all the laboratory disciplines such as clinical chemistry, hematology, microbiology, etc. Laboratory information is used for sending laboratory test orders to the instruments through its instrument interfaces, tracking those orders, and then capturing the results as soon as they become available.

→ **Technical Details:** Unknown.

→ **Indicators:** n/a

Electronic Community Health Information System (eCHIS)

→ **Description of the system:** CHIS is a part of HMIS & is a family-centered health information system designed for health extension workers (HEW) to manage and monitor their work in educating households and delivering an integrated package of promotive, preventive & basic curative health services to families. CHIS is a component of the reformed HMIS designed by the FMoH according to the principles of standardization, integration and simplification to provide information for decision making. CHIS is a point of service health information system i.e a system that is being provided to the health workers directly. HEW are the major and frontline users of this system.

→ **Technical Details:** The CHIS collects data on basic demographic statistics and health service delivery and utilization based on the health extension package delivered through the Health Extension Program at the household and individual level. Owing to the family-centered provision of health services, a Family Folder (FF) was put in place to record health information related to members of the family from birth to death, as well as housing conditions. FF is however not digitized as yet. CHIS is piloted in selected urban sites of the country only.
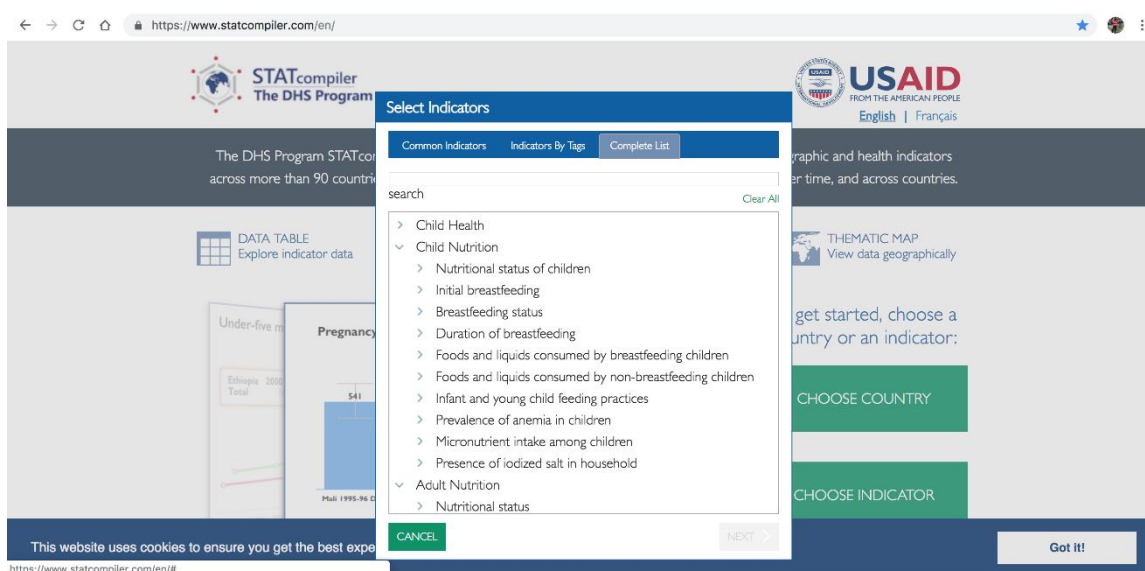
➔ **Indicators:** None of the core 17 NiPN indicators are captured on CHIS. A list of all the indicators that are being captured by CHIS is unavailable.

Electronic Integrated Financial Management Information System (eIFMIS)

➔ **Description of the IT system:** IFMIS is an integrated Public Financial Management system being implemented by Federal Government of Ethiopia (FGE) through the Ministry of Finance and Economic cooperation to improve Public Financial Management System and Property Administration; enhance greater accountability, timely financial and property information and transparency across Federal Ministries, Agencies, Regions, City administration, Zones and Woredas. The eIFMIS application helps FMoH, agencies, Regional Health Bureaus (RHBs), all health facilities, and other responsible donors to distribute the budget and manage expenditures in a timely basis in line with the accomplishment of tasks or activities (especially inventory and fixed asset).

➔ **Technical Details:** IFMIS is an oracle-based financial application. This financial system is a web based system and accessible over a wide area network or LAN, depending on the accessibility of the client from the main server hosting the application. Currently 12 Public Bodies and 8 Branch Offices rolled out and are using IFMIS for day to day activities.

➔ **Indicators:** None of the core 17 NiPN indicators are captured on eIFMIS. As eIFMIS has restricted access (an associated weblink is unavailable as well), a detailed list of the indicators being captured by eIFMIS is therefore beyond the scope of this report.

STATcompiler

➔ **Description of the IT system:** STATcompiler is a DHS Program that allows users to make custom tables based on thousands of demographic and health indicators across many countries (90 to be precise), of which Uganda is one. It allows for customization of tables to view indicators by background characteristics, over time, and across countries.

➔ **Technical Details:** STATcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/en/) represents aggregated DHS (survey) data rolled out on a national level and is hosted on outside country premises. The system is a brainchild of USAID and is being maintained by the same. Data access seems to be of open access.

➔ **Indicators:** 10 out of the 17 core NIPN indicators are reported on STATompiler. These belong to the SUN MEAL indicator Lists 5, 6, 7 and 8. A consolidated list of the indicators that are being captured by STATcompiler can be found here: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/

Electronic logistics management information system (eLMIS)

➔ **Description of the IT system:** eLMIS is an automation of the Supply Chain Management System (SCMS) of the health sector. It will facilitate and manage the end-to-end process of SCMS, such as usage of all medical equipment and drugs, procurement, distribution, functional status of medical devices, and drug stock-out including expiration dates. Using this system, it is also possible to determine which health facilities are partially equipped, fully equipped, and not-equipped. Therefore, by deploying this electronic system a non-abused, fair distribution of medical equipment and drug resources can be created and monitoring their condition for maintenance and/or replacement and future planning can be ensured.

➔ **Technical Details:** eLMIS remains to be deployed/implemented.

➔ **Indicators:** To be defined.

Electronic Health geographic information system (eHGIS)

➔ **Description of the IT system** A geographic information system or geographical information system (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data. Geographic information systems, remote sensing (RS) satellites and other environmental observing technologies are providing researchers with the tools and the data to make clear the geographic relationships between environmental habitats of disease vectors and agents and the occurrence of disease. The responsible government bodies, health program managers, and other individuals can effectively analyze the incidence and direct cause of illness if they get information directly from the community spatially. GIS and RS have the capability to gather data to assess outbreaks of diseases, pathogens, and environmental contaminants that adversely affect human health and watch and model environmental and habitat changes. Therefore, FMoH has considered GIS as one big eHealth system that must be scaled up in the health sector from the federal to the community level.

➔ **Technical Details:** Unknown. HGIS remains to be scaled up in the health sector.

➔ **Indicators:** None of the core 17 NiPN indicators are captured on HGIS. A list of all the indicators (health-related) that are going to be captured by HGIS is unavailable.

Electronic human resource information system (eHRIS)

➔ **Description of the IT system:** The main objective of eHRIS is to provide managers with appropriate knowledge, information, and tools to assist them in the management and development of their staff for effective delivery of service. eHRIS includes data for personnel, payroll, and HR-related information.

➔ **Technical Details:** eHRIS is planned and developed to be a web-based application that helps to harmonize the nationwide human resource information systems. In time, information that is generated from eHRIS will eventually be used for budget management, people

management, learning development, workforce planning, and other important purposes. eHRIS remains to be implemented.
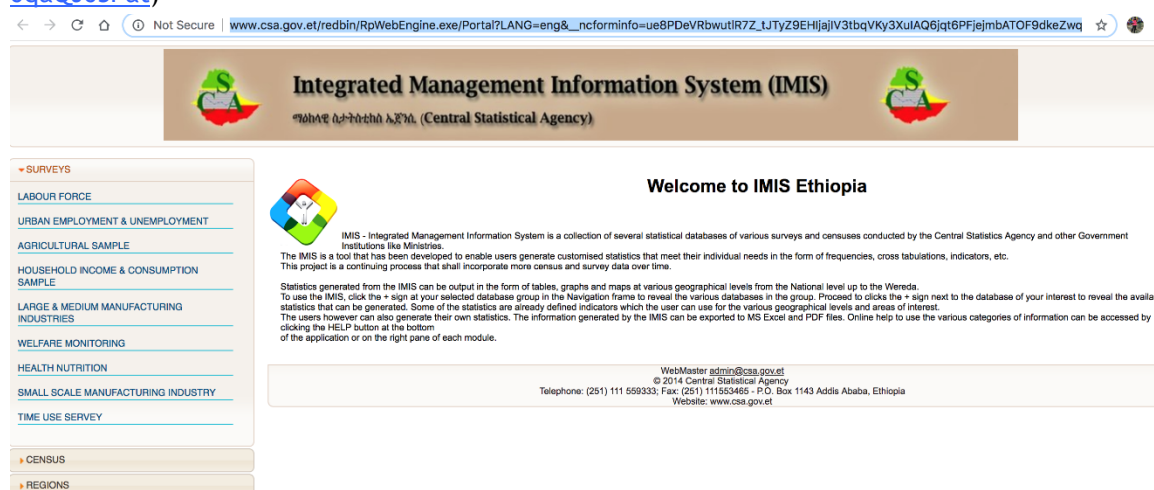
➜ **Indicators:** None of the core 17 NiPN indicators are captured on eHRIS. A list of all the indicators that are going to be captured by eHRIS is unavailable.

Electronic regulatory information system (eRIS)

➜ **Description of the IT system:** eRIS is an electronic regulatory information system that will automate the current paper-based regulatory information system in the country and will provide an integrated and centralized platform for licensing-related activities including the issuing, renewal, suspension, and revocation of health sector licenses.

➜ **Technical Details:** eRIS remains to be deployed/implemented.

➜ **Indicators:** To be defined.
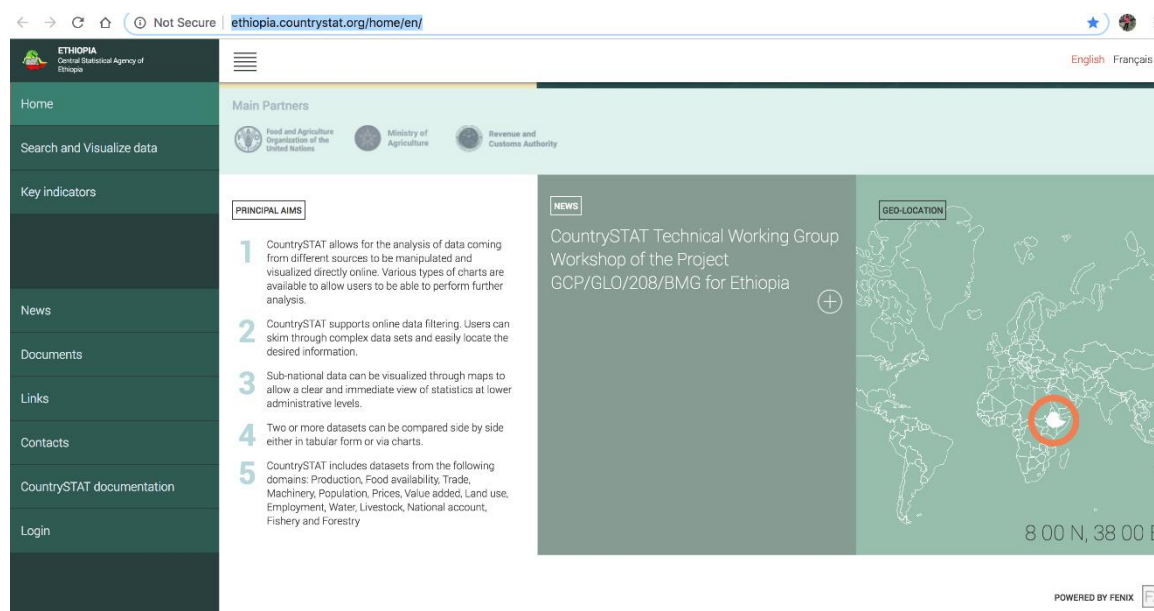
Integrated Information Management System (IMIS)

➜ **Description of the IT system:** IMIS is a collection of several statistical databases of various surveys and censuses conducted by the Central Statistics Agency and other Government Institutions like Ministries.

➜ **Technical Details:** IMIS is a tool that has been adopted (since 2014) to enable users generate customised statistics that meet their individual needs in the form of frequencies, cross tabulations, indicators, etc. It is a continuing process that shall incorporate more census and survey data over time. IMIS is REDATAM based. The IT system can be found here: http://www.csa.gov.et/redbin/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?LANG=eng&__ncforminfo=ue8PDeV RbwutlR7Z_tJTyZ9EHIjajIV3tbqVKy3XuIAQ6jqt6PFjejmbATOF9dkeZwqyPzxNiT9CIQzuT3Z9Qh 0qaQJ0SPat)

➜ **Indicators:** Includes all indicators covered by censuses, surveys, routine information systems, etc. Therefore, it should potentially include all core NiPN indicators too, as most of these are captured by routine information systems and surveys only.

CountrySTAT

→ **Description of the IT system:** CountrySTAT is a web-based system that integrates national food and agricultural statistical information to ensure harmonization of national data and metadata collections for analysis and policy-making. The CountrySTAT was developed at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy in August 2008 project by which funds were provided by the FAO. Through the CountrySTAT system, the national statistics on food and agriculture of Ethiopia is hoping to substantially improve in terms of quality, accessibility, relevance and reliability. In doing so, it will facilitate planning and decision-making by policy makers and analysts, particularly in the push to reduce hunger and poverty.

→ **Technical Details:** CountrySTAT is a collection of software tools, methods, and standards to facilitate the acquisition, management, and analysis of large, diversified and distributed sets of data. It supports multiple-sourced data integration and harmonization according to international standards and contributes to improving data quality and reliability. It allows for the analysis of data coming from different sources to be manipulated and visualized directly online. Various types of charts are available to allow users to be able to perform further analysis. The IT system can be found here: http://ethiopia.countrystat.org/home/en/ and is being maintained by CSO, Ethiopia.
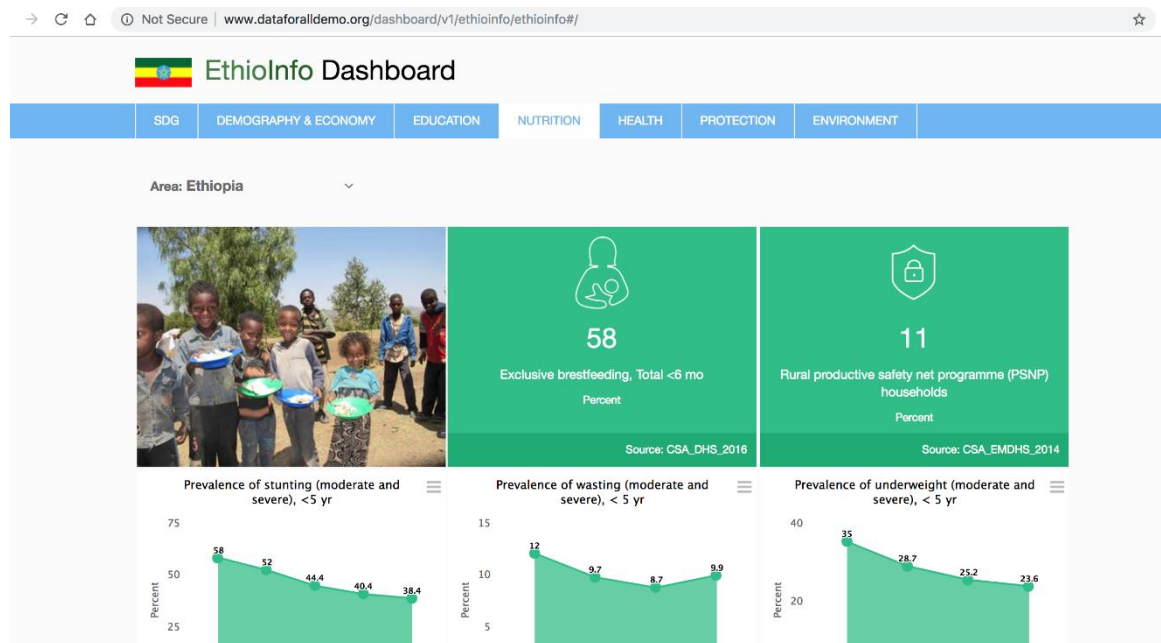

→ **Indicators:** Includes (i) Socio-demographic, (ii) Poverty and hunger, (iii) Economic, (iv) Land and Inputs, (v) Production quantity of major agricultural national commodities and (vi) Trade indicators.

EthioInfo Dashboard

→ **Description of the IT system:** The EthioInfo Dashboard is Ethiopia's new generation of data dissemination software for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

→ **Technical Details:** EthioInfo provides a set of tools suited for easy data dissemination through intuitive visualizations. This includes maps and graphs, managed by a customizable online data manager to quickly facilitate the inclusion of new data. The interconnected dashboard, data manager, and database make the latest information publicly available, allowing users to better understand how the indicators are performing and subsequently create better policies.

The platform is also mobile-responsive, for use in remote areas. The IT system can be found here: http://www.dataforalldemo.org/dashboard/v1/ethioinfo/ethioinfo#/

➔ **Indicators:** Includes indicators covered under the SDGs, spanning Nutrition, Demography & Economy, Education, Health, Protection and Environment. 7 out of the 17 core NiPN indicators are reported on the EthioInfo Dashboard. These belong to the SUN MEAL indicator Lists 3 (one indicator), 5 (two indicators), 6 (one indicator), 7 (two indicators) and 8 (one indicator), respectively.

Table 1. Summarised overview of existing IT systems

SYSTEM NAME	Scale of rolling out	Data last updated	Individual/Aggregated	Hosted at?	Data Access	Which Ministry/Dept developed it?	Current Status	Indicator coverage (17 SUN MEAL ones)
eHMIS	National	DHIS2 adopted in 2018	Aggregated	Unknown	Restricted	FMoH	Implemented	4 out of 17
NDMC	National	n/a	Should have both	To be defined	To be defined	EPHI supported by FMoH	Implementation initiated	Should include all 17
UNISE	National	DHIS2 is to be adopted	Aggregated	To be defined	To be defined	FMoH supported by UNICEF	Implementation initiated	2 out of 17 (partly)
FEWS NET	National	n/a	Aggregated	n/a	n/a	USAID and partners	Implemented	none
eLIS	National	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Restricted	FMoH	Implemented	none
eCHIS	National	n/a	Should include both	n/a	n/a	FMoH	Piloted in selected urban sites only	none
eIFMIS	2 Public Bodies and 8 Branch Offices	Oracle based	Unknown	In country premises	Restricted	Ministry of Finance and Economic cooperation and FGE	Implemented	n/a
STATcompiler	National	2016 (up to the last DHS survey)	Aggregated	Out of country	Unknown	USAID	Implemented	10 out of 17
eLMIS	To be defined	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FMoH	Not yet implemented	n/a
eHGIS	To be defined	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FMoH	Not yet implemented	n/a
eHRIS	To be defined	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FMoH		n/a
eRIS	To be defined	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FMoH	Not yet implemented	n/a
IMIS	National	REDATAM based	Aggregated	In country premises	Restricted	CSA supported by FGE	Implemented	Should include all 17
CountrySTAT	National	Unknown	Aggregated	Likely in country	Restricted	CSA supported by FAO	Implemented	none
EthioInfo Dashboard	National	Unknown	Aggregated	Likely in country	Open access	CSA supported by UNICEF	Implemented	7 out of 17

Section III Indicator Mapping

The GSF identified an arbitrary list of 17 indicators selected from 6 domains of the SUN MEAL system. The list numbers of these indicators have been kept consistent with that of the numbering used for the SUN meal system found here (https://scalingupnutrition.org/?s=MEAL) to avoid any nomenclature related confusion. The objective of this list is ONLY to get a flavor of the multi-sectoral data environment in Ethiopia. This report identifies, for each indicator, the institutions responsible for collecting, controlling for quality, analyzing and reporting on those indicators. Data gaps are also highlighted.

Finance for Nutrition

In the current scheme of things, although the overall yearly budget estimated for the below mentioned 'Finance-associated indicators' is known (Information source: National Nutrition Program estimated intervention budget, 2016–2020) the associated granularities are however unknown.

➔ **Gap(s):** There seems to be a potential shortage of adequate capacity from the country's end required for extracting/ mapping the above indicator-specific information from the existing system.

Intervention and Food Supply

Data for all below mentioned indicators are collected via routine collection system at a health facility level and are stored in the form of HMIS (Health Management Information System) report(s). The frequency of data collection for indicators 1 and 3 is biannual and that of indicators 2 and 4 is unknown. Data is collected in a hard copy format and is reported on to the national HMIS database. CSA under the auspices of FMoH is responsible for data collection, quality control, analysis and reporting.

➔ **Gap(s):**

i. No IT system is currently being used for collection and storage of data.

ii. Data stored in HMIS reports collected from health facilities get reported on to the national HMIS database. There is currently no provision for directly reporting data on to an IT system at the health facility level.

Both these highlight a technology gap for data collection, storage and reporting at the health facility level, which most probably is instrumental in delaying programmatic action and the associated decision making in some level or the other.

SDG Drivers of Nutrition

Data for all below mentioned indicators are collected via nationally-representative surveys. For all three indicators, the frequency of data collection is mostly every 5 years for EDHS. For indicator 2, data is also collected every 2-3 years via WMS. Data is collected at the household level. The frequency of reporting is not known. CSA under the auspices of FMoH is responsible for data collection, quality control, analysis and reporting for all three indicators. As for indicator 3, Ministry of Education (MoE) is also potentially involved in data collection and reporting, alongside CSA and FMoH. The mode of data storage (prior to reporting) is unknown for all indicators. Data for indicators 1 and 2 however gets reported on to the national HMIS database and also on STATcompiler and that of indicator 3 gets reported on STATcompiler only.

➜ **Gap(s):** No IT system is currently being used for collection and storage of data prior to reporting on to national HMIS database or the USAID DHS Program's online tool STATcompiler.

Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices and Dietary Intakes

Data for both below mentioned indicators are collected every 5 years via nationally-representative surveys (EDHS). Data is collected at the national level. Data for both indicators gets reported on STATcompiler. The mode of data storage (for both indicators) is currently unknown. CSA under the auspices of FMoH is responsible for data collection, quality control, analysis and reporting.

➜ **Gap(s):** No IT system is currently being used for collection and storage of data prior to reporting on to the USAID DHS Program's online tool STATcompiler.

Nutrition Status

Data for all four indicators are mostly collected every 5 years via nationally-representative surveys (EDHS). Data is collected at the national level. CSA under the auspices of FMoH is responsible for data collection, quality control, analysis and reporting. Data for all indicators are reported on STATcompiler. The frequency of data reporting and the mode of data storage prior to reporting is however unknown.

➜ **Gap(s):** No IT system is currently being used for collection and storage of data prior to reporting on to the USAID DHS Program's online tool STATcompiler.

SDG goals that are linked to better nutrition

Granularities associated with indicator 1 is unknown. Data for indicator 2 is mostly collected every 5 years via nationally-representative surveys (EDHS) and reported on STATcompiler. CSA under the auspices of FMoH is responsible for data collection, quality control, analysis and reporting for indicator 2. The mode of data storage (prior to reporting) is unknown for this indicator.

➜ **Gap(s):**

i. There seems to be a shortage of adequate capacity from the stakeholder's end required for extracting/mapping information regarding indicator 1 from the existing system(s).

ii. For indicator 2, no IT system is currently being used for collection and storage of data prior to reporting on to the USAID DHS Program's online tool STATcompiler.

Section IV Mapping of the main Stakeholders identified

Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI)

➔ **Description of the Department/Ministry:** EPHI is the legally mandated national focal point for public health in Ethiopia. It is a leading contributor for addressing the national goal of ending hunger and malnutrition in Ethiopia by 2030, and more specifically to lend support to achieving the objectives of the second National Nutrition Program (NNP II) that aspires to cut stunting and wasting levels to 26% and 4.9%, respectively, by 2020. EPHI is currently leading the establishment of a 'national data management center' (NDMC), under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), to store, analyze, synthesize and disseminate nationally relevant evidence for health and health-related data to inform policies and programmes to facilitate data-driven decision-making. Considering EPHI's experience in leading national level studies in nutrition (such as the Cost of Hunger and the NNP related studies), it has been mandated to contribute to data analysis and evidence generation in nutrition. And also to take the lead role in setting up and establishing the NiPN platform for Ethiopia. EPHI is responsible for establishing a multi-sectoral nutrition data repository for all nutrition-related data.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

➔ **Description of the Department/Ministry:** IFPRI provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries (Ethiopia is one such country in the current context). While EPHI has been mandated to lead the implementation of the NiPN Action i.e to set-up and establish the NiPN, IFPRI has been designated to complement the action due to its long standing expertise in supporting capacity development and institutional changes. IFPRI has the expertise for evidence generation/analysis to influencing policy/programmatic changes. The technical assistance to the EPHI analysis unit is to be provided by IFPRI. This is particularly beneficial as IFPRI brings along its food expertise in complement to the public health expertise carried by EPHI. IFPRI has in fact already been putting in place the technical assistance: a senior international nutrition expert, located at the EPHI office, who has started to work on scoping priority actions to support EPHI's objectives.

➔ **Data Team:** Yes, a senior international nutrition expert from IFPRI is already working at EPHI as part of the NiPN initiative.

➔ **Technology Gaps:** None highlighted

➔ **Capacity Gaps:** Unknown

Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH)

➔ **Description of the Department/Ministry:** Its role in the scope of the NiPN project is to serve as an active collaborator for the NiPN analysis unit providing technical guidance (as and when required), and supporting the NiPN project management and advisory committee in the efficient implementation of NiPN in Ethiopia.

National Nutrition Coordination Body (NNCB)

➜ **Description of the Department/Ministry:** In order to coordinate government sectors and development partners for nutrition, NNCB was created comprising ministers from seven sectors: Health, Agriculture, Water and Energy, Education, Industry, Labour and Social Affairs and Women, Children and Youth Affairs. It also includes country representatives from United Nations agencies, bi-lateral donors as well as technical and research institutions and soon will comprise representatives from the private sector and civil society as well. It is mandated to review policies and take strategic decisions on nutrition-specific programme implementation. It is the highest governance body of the NNP-II.

National Nutrition Coordination Body (NNCB)

Summary

This report presents the findings for Ethiopia of a study commissioned by the Global Support Facility of the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) initiative; to assess the design, processes and practices related to data handling and usage from existing nutrition-related information management systems.

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