

2021 Scaling Up Nutrition National Conference



27th -29th April 2021
Location: Virtual/Lusaka





2021 Scaling Up Nutrition National Conference



Use of Data in
programme
planning and
decisions

PETAUKE DISTRICT



Date: 29th April 2021



Presentation Title: USE OF DATA IN PROGRAMME PLANNING AND DECISIONS

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Organization: Petauke District

“Sustaining stunting reduction through creating an enabling environment for nutrition programmes”



Outline

- Acknowledgements
- Introduction
- Approaches
- Results outcomes
 - The implications
 - Sustainability
- Next steps
 - Lessons learned.
 - Recommendations

Acknowledgements



The Petauke DNCC expresses gratitude to NFNC and SUN LE for inviting us to be part of this year's nutrition conference

We also thank the District Administration and the GIZ team for their continued support to ensure the DNCC sustainably remains functional and relevant

This presentation is an outcome of the Petauke DNCC under the able guidance of Xavier Tembo; Nutrition Governance Advisor from GIZ-FANSER Project.

Special thanks to the DNCC members that directly contributed to the presentation on behalf of all members. These are: Daniel Kanyinji, George Zulu, William Phiri, Moffat Tonga and Emmanuel Tandwe.

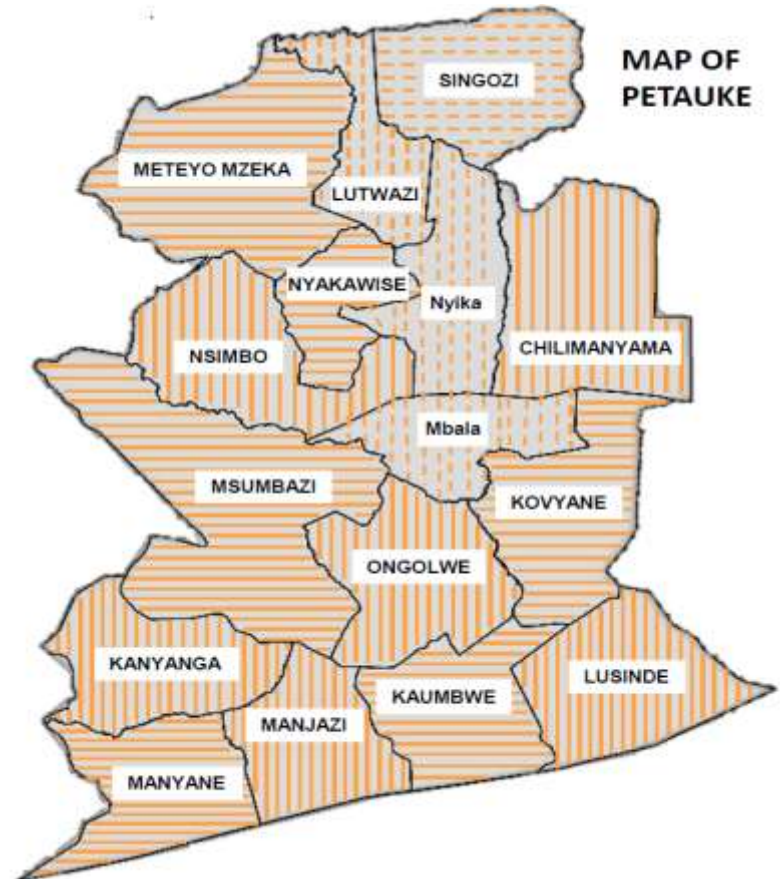
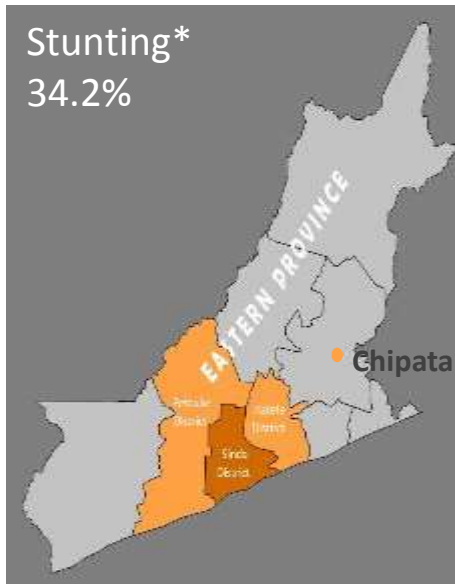


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Background

- Area: 11000 km²
- Population: 380,000 people
- Major languages: Nsenga and Chewa
- Stunting is at 29.8% (MCDP II baseline)



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Target Areas



- Present in 15 wards out of 16:
 1. Chilimanyama
 2. Kaumbwe
 3. Manjazi
 4. Manyane
 5. Musumbazi
 6. Nyika
 7. Ongolwe
 8. Mbala
 9. Kovyane
 10. Nsimbo
 11. Nsingozi
 12. Nyakawise
 13. Kanyanga
 14. Lusinde
 15. Mateyo Mzeka

Economic Situation

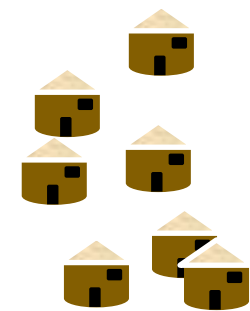
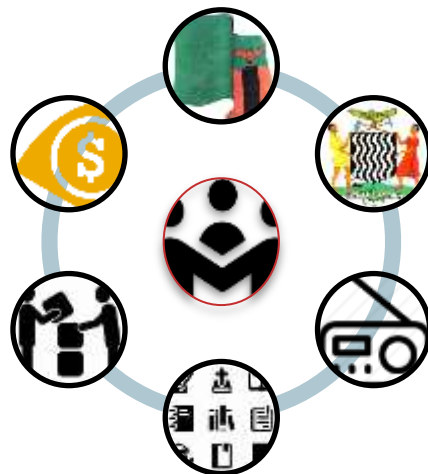
- The economy is predominantly driven by agriculture: production in maize, cotton, sunflower, groundnut, soya beans and many other crops.
- Industries include two cotton ginneries, one roofing industry, a number of small-scale maize millers and cooking-oil refiners, three breweries, and small scale saw-mills.
- The region around Petauke contains copper and gold though yet to be explored on larger scale.





We are Petauke DNCC

COMPOSITION



Purpose



Advocacy



Planning & Coordination



Monitoring

Target Group

380,000 Residents



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We are the Petauke DNCC

Mission statement:

“To effectively and efficiently and jointly plan, coordinate and promote nutrition activities in a multi-sectorial approach in order to reduce stunting in Petauke district”

Vision: To contribute towards the national goal of reducing stunting in children 0-24 months to 25% by 2025 through effective delivery of the Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP) services to targeted beneficiaries at village-level

DNCC EVOLUTION

2016 Establishment of
DNCC in Petauke

2018 1st Submission of
multi-sectorial Plan to
NFNC

2018/2019 Addition of
new members & expansion
to new wards

2019/2020 Start MCDP II



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Objective of the Data Utilization Process

Petauke DNCC utilized the nutrition data from the MCDP II Baseline Report for decision making and improved nutrition programming under four themes:

- ii) Enhancing understanding: provided a basis to understand nutrition related problems
- iii) Influencing actor Involvement: inclusion of Dept of Forestry into the DNCC
- iv) Informing planning and implementation processes,
- v) Monitoring and evaluation

Approaches

- With reference to the Data Use Guide document,
 - Sector specific data review meetings were conducted to analyse the results
 - Identification of key findings relevant to the sector,
 - Prioritisation of key actions that needed to be taken to improve the nutrition situation in our district
 - Outlined the key steps to implement the actions agreed
- The analysis of the MCDP II Baseline results was triangulated with other comparable data from 2018 ZDHS report and the GIZ – FANSER Project updates





Approaches

Decision/Action (1)	Evidence (2)	Program/ policy question (3)	Decision Maker (DM) Other Stakeholders (OS) (4)	Indicator/ Data (5)	Data Source (6)	Timeline (Analysis / Decision) (7)	Communi- cations Channel (8)
Train CLTS community champions. 2. conduct community sensitizations	1.0% of rural HHs practising essential hygiene actions 6.8% of HH with soap and water at a hand washing station	What is the proportion of rural HHs practising essential hygiene actions	DM Council Secretary Stakeholders District Commissioner, Implementing partners in D-WASHE	% of rural HHs practising essential hygiene actions % of HH with soap and water at a hand washing station	page 66 of the MCDP II baseline survey results	Quarterly	Summary Report, Minutes of DDCC Quarterly meetings



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Results/ Outcomes

- We formulated activities from the findings to address the problems or reinforce what was already being done;
- We used the data utilisation plans to feed into the 2021 District Multi Sectoral Plan (MSP) to respond to the identified gaps.
- It helped in prioritization and decision making to maximize utilization of limited resources for a district burdened with numerous nutrition problems to address.
- Incorporated the key data into our DNCC standard presentation for information dissemination, awareness and call to action.





Benefits of data utilization

Enhancing understanding of the Nutrition Problem

- knowledge framing
- Generating awareness -
- Addressing cultural values and beliefs
- availability and use of multidimensional data - Data for nutrition specific and -sensitive actions

Influencing multisectoral actor Involvement

- Communicating knowledge across sectors -
- Building political commitments and coherence among decision makers

Informing planning and implementation processes

- Using evidence for designing and implementation of nutrition interventions

Monitoring and evaluation

- Showcasing progress through data visualization -
- Strengthening accountability -
- Providing feedback to existing policies and programmes



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Lessons learnt

We have abundant data on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators, yet evidence-based decision making can be hindered due to lack of meaningful utilization of these data. Hence, Successful programming to reduce the burden of malnutrition requires:

- ❖ addressing the immediate and underlying determinants through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and
- ❖ simultaneously investing in building an enabling environment.
- ❖ Nutrition programmes are more successful when they are designed based on robust evidence and knowledge,
- ❖ implemented through multisectoral collaboration, and sustained by increased political commitment and investment



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Next steps



- To make the data utilization sessions routine both in sectors and the DNCC level
- To cascade this process to the WNCCs starting June 2021
- Strengthen Capacity building both at district and sub-district levels
- Scale up intervention coverage and stakeholder involvement

Thank you for Listening!

