

FANTA III

FOOD AND NUTRITION
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



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Landscape of Nutrition Indicators within Government-Led Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in 16 PEPFAR-Funded Countries

February 2016

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Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | i |
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| Overview of Findings..... | 2 |
| Characteristics of Nutrition Indicators..... | 3 |
| Indicators Categorized by NACS Components | 3 |
| Indicators Categorized by Target Group | 4 |
| Indicators Categorized by Intervention..... | 6 |
| Country Profiles..... | 9 |
| Cote d’Ivoire..... | 9 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo..... | 11 |
| Ethiopia..... | 13 |
| Ghana..... | 14 |
| Haiti..... | 15 |
| Kenya..... | 16 |
| Lesotho..... | 18 |
| Malawi..... | 19 |
| Mozambique..... | 20 |
| Namibia..... | 21 |
| Nigeria..... | 22 |
| South Africa..... | 24 |
| Tanzania..... | 25 |
| Uganda..... | 27 |
| Vietnam..... | 29 |
| Zambia..... | 30 |

Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| ART | antiretroviral therapy |
| CMAM | community-based management of acute malnutrition |
| FANTA | Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project |
| GMP | growth monitoring and promotion |
| HMIS | health management information system |
| IYCF | infant and young child feeding |
| M&E | monitoring and evaluation |
| MAM | moderate acute malnutrition |
| NACS | nutrition assessment, counseling, and support |
| OVC | orphans and vulnerable children |
| PEPFAR | U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| PLHIV | people living with HIV |
| PLW | pregnant and lactating women |
| TB | tuberculosis |
| SAM | severe acute malnutrition |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |

Introduction

In 2014 FANTA conducted a landscape analysis to document the types of nutrition indicators collected at the national level in 16 countries funded by the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) that were implementing nutrition assessment, counseling, and support (NACS) activities. These findings may be of interest to national and international stakeholders working to support government-led monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems for nutrition programs in these countries. The study included the following countries, all of which are located in sub-Saharan Africa, except for Haiti and Vietnam:

- Cote d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Vietnam
- Zambia

The analysis was carried out on behalf of the Office of HIV/AIDS and focused on the following health-related M&E systems:

- General health management information systems (HMIS)
- HIV-specific M&E systems
- Tuberculosis (TB)-specific M&E systems
- Nutrition-related M&E systems

Lists of indicators for each of these categories were provided by FANTA's in-country networks. These networks included: FANTA staff, other projects working in nutrition (e.g., Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally [SPRING]; Alive & Thrive; Nutrition Assessment, Counseling, and Support Capacity Building; and Nutrition and HIV Program Plus), and other U.S. Government-funded programs (e.g., Futures Group). Initial data collection took place in September 2014, and was updated in March 2015. This fact sheet presents overall findings followed by country findings, which briefly describe:

- The M&E *system* in which each indicator was located: HMIS, HIV, TB, or nutrition
- The NACS components the indicators relate to: nutrition assessment, counseling, and support
- The specific *target group* for each indicator, such as pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV (PLHIV), or TB clients
- Any *intervention* the indicator is related to, such as growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) and micronutrient supplementation

Overview of Findings

As shown in Figure 1, all 16 countries had some nutrition-specific indicators in their government-led M&E systems. On average, 20 nutrition indicators were identified per country with a total of 321 nutrition-related indicators identified in the 16 focus countries. As shown in Figure 2, nearly half of the indicators were collected through health management information systems, and a little over half through other systems. This may imply that a significant number of nutrition indicators are maintained by parallel government-led M&E systems. About a third were collected through nutrition M&E systems and less than a quarter through HIV and TB M&E systems.

Figure 1. Total Number of Nutrition Indicators by Country

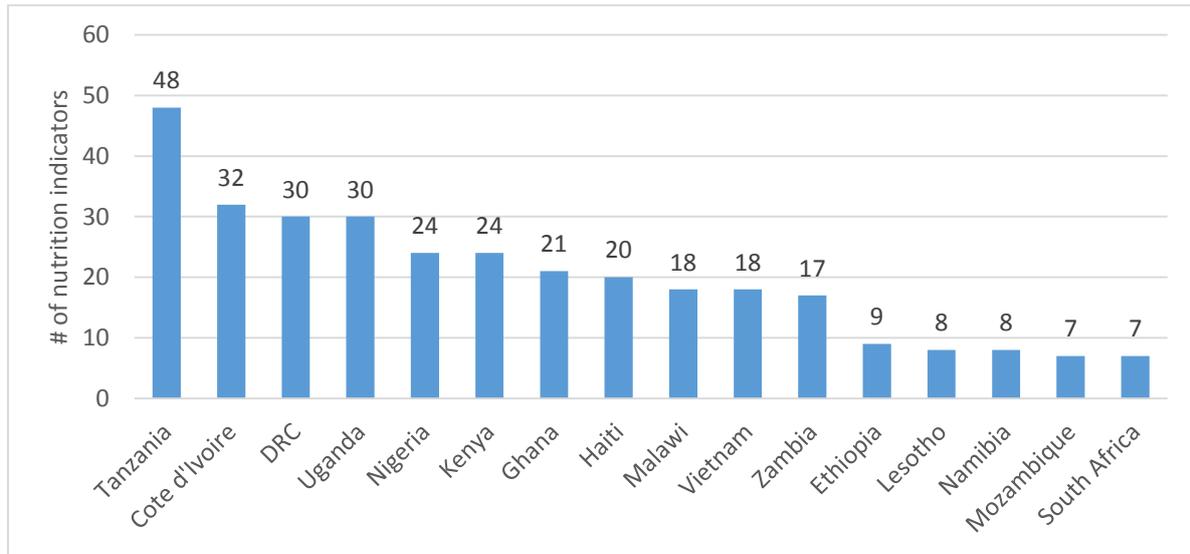
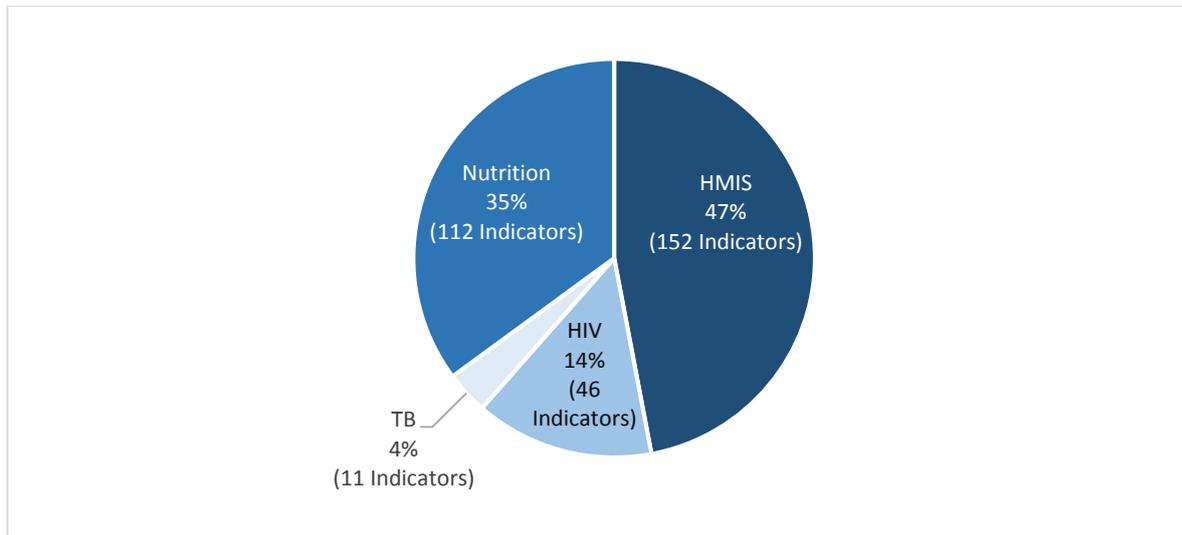


Figure 2. Nutrition Indicators by M&E System



Characteristics of Nutrition Indicators

Indicators Categorized by NACS Components

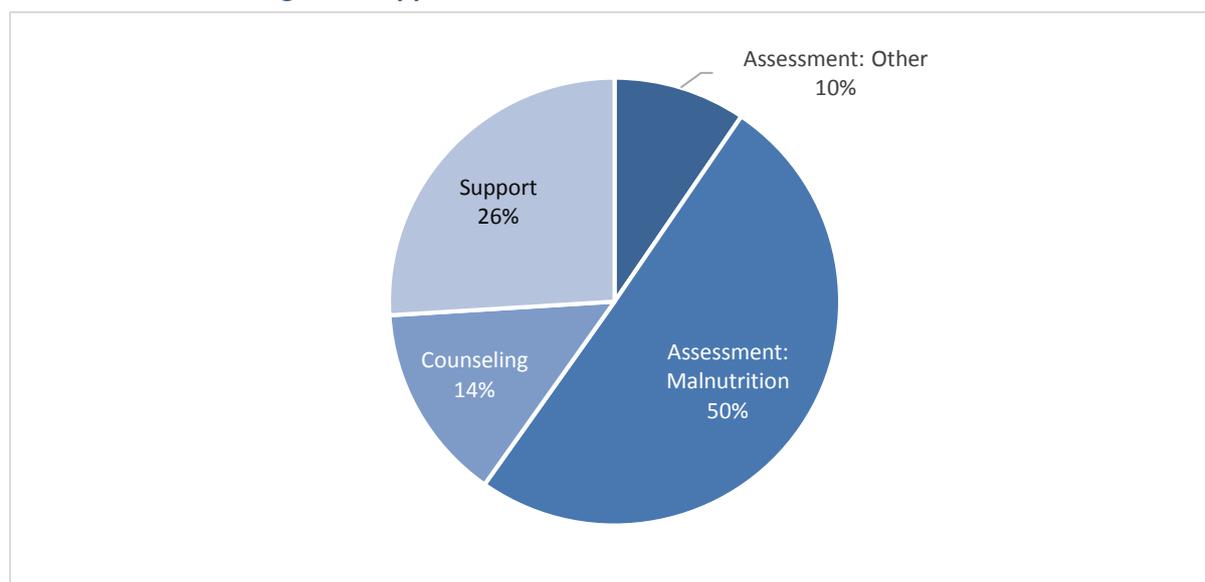
Table 2 provides examples of the indicators categorized by the components of NACS—nutrition assessment, counseling, and support—that they relate to. Indicators related to malnutrition are listed here as a subset of nutrition assessment, in order to see which nutrition indicators specifically refer to malnutrition.

Table 2. Examples of NACS-Related Indicators

| Country | Indicator |
|---|--|
| Nutrition Assessment-Related Indicators | |
| Zambia | Total children under 5 years weighed |
| Vietnam | Number of underweight children under 2 years who were monitored with growth charts every month |
| Uganda | Number of clients who received nutrition assessment using height/length-for-age z-scores (stunted and total) |
| Nutrition Assessment (Malnutrition)-Related Indicators | |
| Haiti | Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years |
| Kenya | Percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted |
| Nigeria | Proportion of overweight children under 5 years (under 2 years and 2–5 years) |
| Nutrition Counseling-Related Indicators | |
| Vietnam | Number of nutrition/food demonstration sessions organized in the communes |
| Malawi | Breastfeeding initiation within the first 1 hour of birth |
| Uganda | Number of pregnant and lactating women who received infant feeding counseling (total and HIV-positive) |
| Nutrition Support-Related Indicators | |
| Mozambique | Vitamin A routine supplementation coverage |
| Zambia | Deworming dose to children 12–59 months |
| Lesotho | Number of children and adults who received a nutrition supplement (HIV and TB) |
| Ethiopia | Proportion of clinically undernourished PLHIV who received therapeutic or supplementary food |

Figure 3 shows that 60% of the indicators are related to nutrition assessment, the majority of which relate to malnutrition, suggesting the priority given to identifying malnutrition in each country. Over a quarter of the indicators relate to nutrition support, 14% relate to nutrition counseling, and 10% relate to nutrition assessment.

Some indicators were included in more than one category, especially for indicators related to breastfeeding practices (e.g., initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding). This is because some form of *counseling* would be the mechanism that promotes the practice while the outcome of these improved practices will determine *malnutrition* status. Indicators related to outcomes (e.g., exiting support and recovering from support) were categorized under *malnutrition*, as it was assumed that these indicators were in reference to tracking the progress of malnourished clients.

Figure 3. Nutrition Indicators Related to Nutrition Assessment (Malnutrition and Other), Counseling, and Support

Indicators Categorized by Target Group

The indicators made reference to six discrete target groups. These included:

1. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW)
2. Children under 5 years of age (also includes indicators in which child age group is not identified within the indicator)
3. Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)
4. General (refer to the population at large rather than a specific target group)
5. People living with HIV
6. TB clients

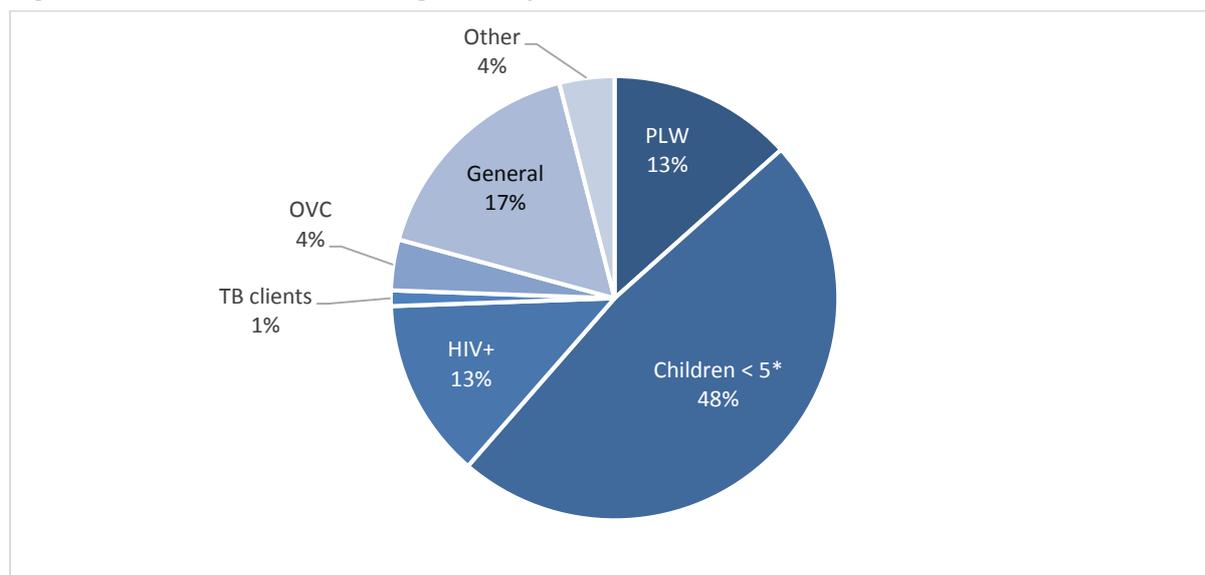
Table 3 provides examples on the types of indicators that were found for each target group category.

Table 3. Examples of Nutrition Indicators by Target Group

| Country | Indicator |
|---|---|
| Pregnant and Lactating Women | |
| Malawi | Number of women who receive postpartum vitamin A supplementation |
| Vietnam | Number of pregnant women who have taken iron supplements/multi-micronutrient tablet from different supply sources |
| Uganda | Number of PLW received maternal nutrition counseling (total, HIV-positive) |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Proportion of pregnant women who benefited from deworming after the second trimester of pregnancy |
| Children under 5 Years (and Children of Any Age) | |
| Ethiopia | Percentage of underweight children under 5 years |
| Mozambique | Percentage of children with anemia treated with iron |
| Tanzania | Percentage of children 6–59 months who received two doses of vitamin A |
| Ghana | Anemia among pre-school children |
| South Africa | Child under 5 years on food supplementation |

| Country | Indicator |
|--|--|
| HIV-Positive | |
| Kenya | Percentage of eligible PLHIV (adults and children) receiving therapeutic or supplementary food |
| Ethiopia | Proportion of clinically undernourished PLHIV who received therapeutic or supplementary food |
| Uganda | Number of HIV-exposed infants who were reported to be breastfed up to 1 year |
| Namibia | Number of PLHIV and TB-clinically malnourished clients (15 years and above) who received specialized food |
| TB Clients | |
| Lesotho | Number of children and adults who received a nutrition supplement (HIV and TB) |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Number of TB-HIV co-infected patients who received food support |
| Namibia | Number of PLHIV and TB-clinically malnourished clients (15 years and above) who received specialized food |
| Orphans and Vulnerable Children | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Number of PLHIV/OVC who were nutritionally assessed |
| Tanzania | Number of PLHIV/OVC who received food/other nutrition services outside of a health facility |
| Nigeria | Number of OVC females 0–5 years provided with nutritional support service |
| General | |
| Kenya | Number of eligible clients who received food and/or nutrition support |
| Nigeria | Number of malnutrition cases seen (0–11 months, 12–59 months, 5–9 years, 10–19 years, > 19 years) |
| Ghana | Nutrition rehabilitation-NACS (admissions, discharged/recovered/cured/died/defaulted/non-recovered) |
| Other | |
| Vietnam | Number of group communication sessions on maternal and child health/infant and young child feeding conducted by community health care or village health workers or higher level health workers in the reporting period |
| Tanzania | Percent public pre-school feeding programs for primary school |
| Kenya | Anthropometric equipment procured (weighing scales with height meters and mid-upper arm circumference tapes) |

As shown in Figure 4, nearly half of the indicators collect data on children under 5 (including indicators in which child age is not identified), 17% of the indicators collect data on the general population, and 13% of the indicators collect data on pregnant and lactating women as well as people living with HIV.

Figure 4. Nutrition Indicator Target Groups

* Includes indicators in which child age group is not identified within the indicator.

Indicators Categorized by Intervention

Several indicators also referred to interventions that were either specifically referred to or discretely suggested. Eight types of nutrition related interventions could be identified:

1. Infant and young child feeding (IYCF)—refers specifically to counseling PLW on feeding practices
2. Counseling—refers to general nutrition counseling (exclusive of IYCF)
3. Macronutrient supplementation—refers to therapeutic or supplementary nutrition support
4. Micronutrient supplementation—refers to micronutrient support (such as with vitamin A or iron-folate)
5. Deworming—refers specifically to services for deworming
6. Referrals—refers to referrals within or outside the health facility
7. Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP)—refers to growth charts and GMP services
8. Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM)—refers to CMAM services

Table 4 provides country examples on the types of indicators considered under each intervention category.

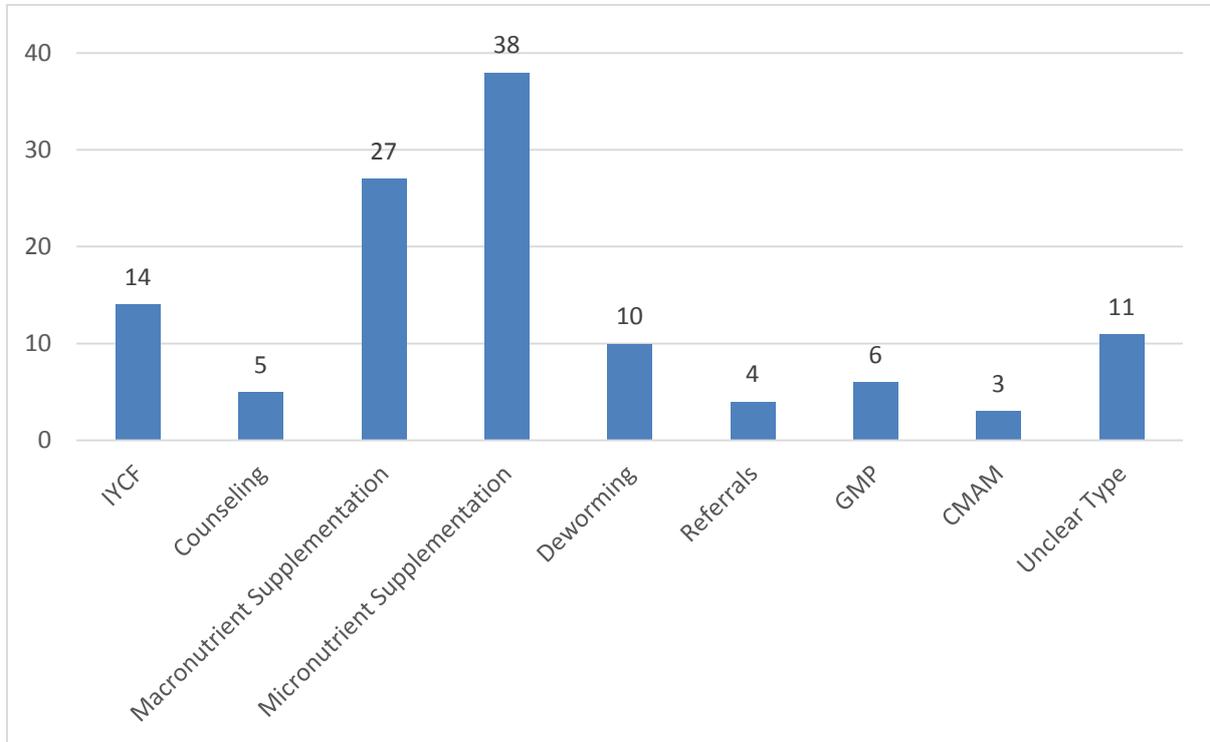
Table 4. Examples Nutrition Indicators by Interventions

| Country | Indicator |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Infant and Young Child Feeding | |
| Vietnam | Number of group communication sessions on maternal and child health/IYCF conducted by community health care or village health workers or higher level health workers in the reporting period |
| Uganda | Number of PLW who received maternal nutrition counseling (total, HIV-positive) |
| DRC | Number of mothers with children 0–23 months who received counseling on young child feeding |

| Country | Indicator |
|---|---|
| Counseling | |
| Ghana | Number of clients who received nutrition counseling |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Number of PLHIV/OVC who received nutrition counseling |
| Vietnam | Number of times women/child caregivers attended nutrition/food demonstration sessions in the communes |
| Macronutrient Supplementation | |
| Ethiopia | Proportion of PLHIV with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) or severe acute malnutrition (SAM) who received therapeutic or supplementary foods |
| Namibia | Number of malnourished children (6 months–14 years) who received specialized food |
| Tanzania | Number of clients who received specialized food products (by product) |
| Micronutrient Supplementation | |
| Tanzania | Proportion of infants 6–59 months who received two doses of vitamin A |
| South Africa | Children 12–59 months who received vitamin A dose |
| Haiti | Proportion of new mothers who received a dose of vitamin A |
| Deworming | |
| Tanzania | Proportion of dewormed infants 6–59 months |
| DRC | Number of children 12–59 months dewormed with mebendazole |
| Ethiopia | Proportion of children 2–5 years dewormed |
| Referrals | |
| DRC | Number of referrals to outpatient nutrition therapeutic unit |
| Tanzania | Number of PLHIV/OVC who received food/other nutrition services outside of a health facility |
| Kenya | Number of children under 5 years screened at the community level and referred for nutrition management |
| Growth Monitoring and Promotion | |
| Haiti | Percentage of service delivery sites that provide services for monitoring the growth of children and promote exclusive breastfeeding |
| Vietnam | Number of children under 2 years and underweight that were monitored with growth charts every month |
| DRC | Number of children whose growth curve is under the central (middle) curve on the growth chart |
| Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition | |
| Tanzania | Percentage of children treated through CMAM |
| Ghana | Nutrition rehabilitation-CMAM (SAM admissions, died/discharged/cured/defaulted/no-recovered) |
| Nigeria | Number of children admitted into CMAM program |
| Unclear | |
| Haiti | Number of lactating women with moderate/severe malnutrition supported |
| Nigeria | Number of OVC males 5–17 years provided with nutritional support service |
| DRC | Number of PLHIV malnourished who received nutritional support |

As shown in Figure 5, the most common types of nutrition interventions that countries monitored through the indicators collected were related to micronutrient supplementation (38 indicators) and macronutrient supplementation (27), followed by indicators related to deworming (10) and IYCF (14). Indicators related to counseling, referrals, GMP, and CMAM were less common.

Figure 5. Identified Nutrition Indicators by Interventions



Country Profiles



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in all four M&E systems (HIV, TB, HMIS, and nutrition) | N/A |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, PLHIV, TB clients, and OVC | Indicators related to the general population |
| Interventions | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, micronutrient and macronutrient supplementation, and deworming | Indicators related to referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (32 total)

HMIS

1. Number of HIV-positive pregnant women screened for malnutrition during their first prenatal visit
2. Number of HIV-positive mothers who received nutrition counseling for herself and her infant in the first postnatal contact
3. Number of HIV-positive mothers who came to the first contact postnatal visit and practiced exclusive breastfeeding
4. Number of HIV-positive mothers who came to the first contact visit and practiced replacement feeding
5. Number of children born to HIV-positive mothers who are weaned at 6 months
6. Number of children born to HIV-positive mothers who were exclusively breastfed during the first 6 months of life
7. Number of children born to an HIV-positive mother who received replacement feeding during the first 6 months of life
8. Number of weighing sessions
9. Number of children weighed
10. Number of moderately malnourished children screened
11. Number of severely malnourished children screened
12. Number of children who received nutrition treatment

HIV M&E System

13. Number of PLHIV/OVC who were nutritionally assessed
14. Number of PLHIV/OVC who are moderately malnourished
15. Number of PLHIV/OVC who are severely malnourished
16. Number of PLHIV/OVC who received nutrition counseling
17. Number of malnourished PLHIV/OVC who received nutrition treatment

18. Number of PLHIV/OVC who are exclusively breastfed

19. Number of PLHIV/OVC who received replacement feeding

20. Number of PLHIV/OVC who received complementary feeding at 6 months

TB M&E System

21. Number of TB-HIV co-infected patients who received food support

Nutrition M&E System

22. Proportion of newborns breastfed within the first hour after birth

23. Proportion of malnourished infants 6–59 months

24. Proportion of infants who have anemia

25. Proportion of infants 6–59 months who received two doses of vitamin A

26. Proportion of dewormed infants 6–59 months

27. Proportion of pregnant women screened for malnutrition

28. Proportion of pregnant women who received iron supplements during a prenatal visit

29. Proportion of pregnant women who benefited from deworming after the second trimester of pregnancy

30. Vitamin A coverage among postpartum women

31. Anemia prevalence among pregnant women at prenatal visit

32. Proportion of newborns with low birth weight



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS, nutrition, and HIV M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the TB M&E system |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition counseling, malnutrition, and nutrition support | Indicators related to nutrition assessment (non-malnutrition) |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, PLHIV, and the general population | Indicators related to OVC or TB clients |
| Interventions | Indicators related to IYCF, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, referrals, and GMP | Indicators related to counseling, macronutrient supplementation, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (30 total)

HMIS

1. Proportion of newborns with low birth weight (< 2.5 kg)
2. Proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed to 6 months of age
3. Proportion of children 6–59 months with acute malnutrition
4. Number of children 12–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation
5. Number of children who received vitamin A at 6 months
6. Number of children 6–59 months with nutritional edema
7. Number of children 6–11 months who received the first dose of vitamin A
8. Number of children 6–59 months with MUAC < 125 mm
9. Number of children 12–59 months dewormed with mebendazole
10. Number of mothers with children 0–23 months who received counseling on young child feeding
11. Number of mothers who correctly practiced complementary feeding
12. Number of children whose growth curve is under the central (middle) curve on the growth chart
13. Number malnourished
14. Number of SAM and MAM cases
15. Number of new cases of kwashiorkor
16. Number of SAM cases referred
17. Number of referrals to outpatient nutrition therapeutic unit, number of referrals to inpatient nutrition therapeutic unit
18. New admission PT weight/height < -3 SD
18. Number of pregnant women who received iron supplementation
20. Number of lactating women who received vitamin A and iron in the 6 weeks postpartum

HIV M&E System

21. Number of PLHIV malnourished who received nutritional support

Nutrition M&E System

22. Percentage of children with insufficient weight

23. Proportion of children born with a low birth weight

24. Proportion of children with MUAC < 125 mm

25. Proportion of children with nutritional edema

26. Proportion of children exclusively breastfed

27. Proportion of children supplemented with vitamin A at 6 months

28. Proportion of children 6–59 months who received vitamin A

29. Proportion of children who were breastfed within the hour after their birth

30. Percentage of mothers/guardians of children 0–24 months who received counseling on IYCF



Ethiopia

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS and HIV M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the TB or nutrition M&E systems |
| NACS | Indicators related to malnutrition and nutrition support | Indicators related to nutrition assessment (non-malnutrition) or nutrition counseling |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to children under 5 and PLHIV | Indicators related to PLW, TB clients, OVC, or the general population |
| Interventions | Indicators related to micronutrient and macronutrient supplementation and deworming | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (9 total)

HMIS

1. Percentage of low birth weight newborns
2. Percentage of underweight children under 5 years
3. Proportion of children 6–59 months with SAM
4. Treatment outcome for management of SAM in children 6–59 months
5. Proportion of children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation
6. Proportion of children 2–5 years dewormed
7. Proportion of clinically undernourished PLHIV who received therapeutic or supplementary food
8. Proportion of PLHIV with MAM or SAM who received therapeutic or supplementary foods

HIV M&E System

9. Proportion of clinically undernourished PLHIV who received therapeutic food



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS, HIV, and TB M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the nutrition M&E system |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to children under 5 and the general population | Indicators related to PLW, PLHIV, TB clients, or OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to counseling, macronutrient and micronutrient supplementation, GMP, and CMAM | Indicators related to IYCF, deworming, or referrals |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (21 total)

HMIS

1. Growth monitoring and promotion (underweight)
2. Vitamin A supplementation (capsules distributed/used)
3. Exclusive breastfeeding (initiating exclusive breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, practicing exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding mothers visited/supported)
4. Birth weight
5. Anemia among pre-school children
6. School feeding programme (children received food, underweight, BMI, overweight, obese)
7. Nutrition rehabilitation–CMAM (SAM admissions, died/discharged/cured/defaulted/non-recovered)
8. Nutrition rehabilitation–NACS (admissions, discharged/recovered/cured/died/defaulted/non-recovered)
9. Supplementary feeding (enrolled, weighed, gained weight, below weight)

HIV M&E System

10. Number of clients who received nutrition assessment
11. Number of clients who received nutrition counseling
12. Number of clients who have SAM
13. Number of clients who have MAM
14. Number of clients who have normal nutritional status
15. Number of clients who are overweight/obese

TB M&E System

16. Number of clients who received nutrition assessment
17. Number of clients who received nutrition counseling
18. Number of clients who have SAM
19. Number of clients who have MAM
20. Number of clients who have normal nutritional status
21. Number of clients who are overweight/obese



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS | Nutrition indicators identified in the HIV, TB, or nutrition M&E systems |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW and children under 5 | Indicators related to PLHIV, TB, OVC, or the general population |
| Interventions | Indicators related to IYCF, micronutrient supplementation, and GMP | Indicators related to counseling, macronutrient supplementation, deworming, referrals, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (20 total)

HMIS

1. Percentage of service delivery sites that provide services for monitoring the growth of children and promote exclusive breastfeeding
2. Percentage of children under 5 years with a record of the weight curve/size and size/age
3. Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight
4. Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years
5. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years
6. Proportion of new mothers who received a dose of vitamin A
7. Nutritional recovery rate for children under 5 years
8. Number of children 6–59 months screened in institutions for acute malnutrition
9. Number of children 6–59 months screened in institutions for acute malnutrition, supported at the PTA (outpatient)
10. Number of children 6–59 months supported at the PTA cured
11. Number of children 6–59 months supported at the PTA who discontinued treatment
12. Number of children 6–59 months screened in institutions for acute malnutrition, supported at the Nutritional Stabilization Unit (USN)
13. Number of children 6–59 months supported at the USN, cured
14. Number of children 6–59 months supported at the USN, deceased
15. Number of pregnant women tested for moderate/severe malnutrition
16. Number of lactating women with moderate/severe malnutrition supported
17. Number of breastfeeding women screened for moderate/severe malnutrition
18. Number of pregnant women with moderate/severe malnutrition supported
19. Number of children under 5 years who received vitamin A
20. Number of pregnant women who received iron-folate



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in all four M&E systems (HIV, TB, HMIS, and nutrition) | N/A |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment and support | Indicators related to nutrition counseling |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children, PLHIV, and the general population | Indicators related to TB clients or OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to macronutrient supplementation and referrals | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (24 total)

HMIS

1. Percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight
2. Percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted
3. Percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted
4. Percentage of eligible PLHIV (adults and children) receiving therapeutic or supplementary food
5. Percentage of antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients with improved nutrition
6. Number of eligible clients who received food and/or nutrition support

HIV M&E System

7. Percentage of PLHIV (adults and children) receiving nutritional support
8. Percentage of ART clients with improved nutrition status
9. Number of eligible clients who received food and/or nutrition support
10. Percentage of facilities providing nutrition commodities

TB M&E System

11. Number of health care workers trained on commodity management information system
12. Number of health care providers trained in food by prescription
13. Anthropometric equipment (weighing scales with height meters and MUAC tapes) procured

Nutrition M&E System

14. Percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight
15. Percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted
16. Percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted
17. Percentage of eligible PLHIV (adults and children) receiving therapeutic or supplementary food
18. Percentage of ART clients with improved nutrition
19. Number of eligible clients who received food and/or nutrition support
20. Percentage of PLW with MUAC < 21 cm receiving supplementary food

21. Proportion of health facilities with nutrition commodities and equipment for maternal nutrition interventions

22. Number of children under 5 years screened at the community level and referred for nutrition management

23. Number of children under 5 years admitted in the therapeutic feeding program

24. Number of facilities experiencing no stock-outs of essential nutrition commodities



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HIV, TB, and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS |
| NACS | Indicators related to malnutrition and nutrition support | Indicators related to nutrition assessment (non-malnutrition) or counseling |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, PLHIV, TB clients, and the general population | Indicators related to OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to macronutrient and micronutrient supplementation | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, deworming, referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (8 total)

HIV M&E System

1. Number of children and adults who received a nutrition supplement (HIV and TB)

TB M&E System

2. Number of children and adults who received a nutrition supplement (HIV and TB)

Nutrition M&E System

3. Low birth weight (reported once a year only)
4. Inpatient admissions for acute malnutrition (reported once a year only)
5. Children under 5 found underweight (reported once a year only)
6. Case fatality rate for inpatient admissions (SAM) (reported once a year only)
7. Vitamin A supplementation of pregnant women (reported once a year only)
8. Iron-folate supplementation of pregnant women (reported once a year only)



Malawi

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS, HIV, and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the TB M&E system |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition counseling, malnutrition, and nutrition support | Indicators related to nutrition assessment (non-malnutrition) |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, and the general population | Indicators related to PLHIV, TB clients, or OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to micronutrient supplementation | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, macronutrient supplementation, deworming, referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (18 total)

HMIS

1. Number of cases presenting with malnutrition at the outpatient department
2. Number of cases presenting with malnutrition at the inpatient care wards
3. Number of children under 5 attending the under-5 clinic who are underweight
4. Number of children under 5 who receive vitamin A supplementation
5. Number of children with severe acute malnutrition
6. Number of children with moderate acute malnutrition
7. Percentage discharged cured
8. Percentage discharged died
9. Percentage discharged defaulted
10. Percentage non-recovered

HIV M&E System

11. Number of women who receive postpartum vitamin A supplementation
12. Breastfeeding initiation within the first 1 hour of birth

Nutrition M&E System

13. Number of patients with severe acute malnutrition
14. Number of patients with moderate acute malnutrition
15. Percentage discharged cured
16. Percentage discharged died
17. Percentage discharged defaulted
18. Percentage non-recovered



Mozambique

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS | Nutrition indicators identified in the HIV, TB, or nutrition M&E systems |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition counseling, malnutrition, and nutrition support | Indicators related to nutrition assessment (non-malnutrition) |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to children under 5 and the general population | Indicators related to PLW, PLHIV, TB clients, or OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to micronutrient supplementation, deworming, and GMP | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, macronutrient supplementation, referrals, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (7 total)

HMIS

1. Growth faltering in children under 5 (lack of weight gain between two or more weighings)
2. Percentage stunted by low height for age
3. Vitamin A routine supplementation coverage
4. Iron supplementation coverage
5. Deworming coverage
6. Percentage of children with anemia treated with iron
7. Percentage of exclusive breastfeeding in children up to 6 months of age



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HIV or TB M&E systems |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment and support | Indicators related to nutrition counseling |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, PLHIV, TB clients, and the general population | Indicators related to OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to macronutrient supplementation | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (8 total)

HMIS

1. Number of children up to 5 years who are normal, moderately underweight, and severely underweight
2. Number of malnutrition cases

Nutrition M&E System

3. Number of malnourished children (6 months to 14 years) who received specialized food
4. Number of malnourished women who are pregnant or up to 6 months postpartum who received specialized food
5. Number of PLHIV and TB-clinically malnourished clients (15 years and above) who received specialized food
6. Number of children (6 months to 14 years) who were assessed nutritionally
7. Number of women who are pregnant or up to 6 months postpartum who were assessed nutritionally
8. Number of malnourished adults 15 years and above who were assessed nutritionally



Nigeria

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS, HIV, and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the TB M&E system |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to children under 5, OVC, and the general population | Indicators related to PLW, PLHIV, or TB clients |
| Interventions | Indicators related to micronutrient supplementation and CMAM | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, referrals, or GMP |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (24 total)

HMIS

1. Number of children 0–59 months weighing below the lower line
2. Number of children 0–6 months exclusively breastfed
3. Number of children (0–6 months) given vitamin A
4. Number of malnutrition cases seen (0–11 months, 12–59 months, 5–9 years, 10–19 years, > 19 years)
5. Number of children admitted into CMAM program; children defaulted from CMAM into intervention
6. Number of children under 5 years placed on treatment for SAM (OTP and SC); children under 5 years discharged (as healthy) from treatment for SAM (recovered)

HIV M&E System

7. Number of OVC males 0–5 years provided with nutritional support service
8. Number of OVC females 0–5 years provided with nutritional support service
9. Number of OVC males 5–17 years provided with nutritional support service
10. Number of OVC females 5–17 years provided with nutritional support service

Nutrition M&E System

11. Proportion of stunted children under 5 years (< 2 years and 2–5 years)
12. Proportion of wasted children under 5 years (< 2 years and 2–5 years)
13. Incidence of low birth weight at birth (weight of < 2,500 grams [5.5 pounds])
14. Early initiation of breastfeeding
15. Infants under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed
16. Proportion of overweight children under 5 years (< 2 years and 2–5 years)
17. Percentage of children 6–59 months that received vitamin A in the last maternal nutrition and child health week (MNCHW)
18. Percentage of children 12–59 months that received vitamin A in the last MNCHW
19. Percentage of children 6–11 months that received vitamin A in the last MNCHW
20. Percentage of children 6–59 months severely malnourished

21. Percentage of children 6–59 months screened for malnutrition in the last MNCHW

22. Percentage of children 6–59 months malnourished

23. Percentage of male children 6–59 months severely malnourished

24. Percentage of female children 6–59 months severely malnourished



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the nutrition M&E system | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS, HIV, or TB M&E systems |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition counseling, malnutrition, and nutrition support | Indicators related to nutrition assessment (non-malnutrition) |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to children under 5 | Indicators related to PLW, PLHIV, TB clients, OVC, or the general population |
| Interventions | Indicators related to macronutrient and micronutrient supplementation | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, deworming, referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (7 total)

| Nutrition M&E System |
|---|
| 1. Child under 2 years underweight - new (weight between -2 SD and -3 SD new) |
| 2. Child under 5 years on food supplementation new |
| 3. Child under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition admitted |
| 4. Child under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition death |
| 5. Child under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition new incident |
| 6. Infant exclusively breastfed at hepatitis B third dose |
| 7. Vitamin A dose 12–59 months |



Tanzania

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS, HIV, and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the TB M&E system |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, PLHIV, OVC, and the general population | Indicators related to TB clients |
| Interventions | Indicators related to IYCF, macronutrient and micronutrient supplementation, deworming, referrals, and CMAM | Indicators related to counseling or GMP |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (48 total)

HMIS

1. Percentage of newborns breastfed within the first hour after birth
2. Percentage of children 6–59 months with SAM, MAM
3. Percentage of children 6–59 months with anemia
4. Percentage of children 6–59 months who received two doses of vitamin A
5. Percentage of children 6–59 months who were dewormed
6. Percentage of pregnant women dewormed after the second trimester of pregnancy
7. Percentage of pregnant women with severe anemia
8. Percentage of newborns with low birth weight
9. Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant and postnatal women who are malnourished (disaggregated by HIV status)
10. Percentage of exposed infants who are malnourished (disaggregated by HIV exposure status)
11. Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who attend antenatal care that are counseled on nutrition
12. Percentage of infants exclusively breastfeeding (6 months)
13. Percentage of children treated with CMAM
14. Percentage of school feeding programs for primary feeding school
15. Percentage of women receiving IYCF counseling at antenatal care
16. Percentage of children 1–5 years underweight
17. Percentage of children under 1 year underweight
18. Percentage children 6–59 months who receive vitamin A (routine)
19. Percentage of infants 6–23 months receiving minimum acceptable diet
20. Percentage of public pre-school feeding programs for primary school
21. Percentage of HIV-positive and postnatal women who attended reproductive and child health clinics and were counseled on nutrition

HIV M&E System

- | |
|---|
| 22. Number of clients who were assessed |
| 23. Number of clients with MAM |
| 24. Number of clients with SAM |
| 25. Number of clients counseled |
| 26. Number of clients who received specialized food products (by product) |
| 27. Number of clients graduated, transferred, deceased |
| 28. Number of PLHIV/OVC who received food/other nutrition services outside of a health facility |
| 29. Number of women with malnutrition during reporting period |
| 30. Number of infants with malnutrition at 12 months of age during reporting period |
| 31. Number of clients by nutritional and HIV status on entry |
| 32. Number of HIV-positive lactating women who attended antenatal care that were counseled on nutrition |
| 33. Number of HIV-positive pregnant and postnatal women who are found to be malnourished |
| 34. Number of HIV-exposed infants with malnutrition at 0–12 months of age |
| 35. Number of HIV-positive women and postnatal women who are counseled on nutrition |
| 36. Number of exposed infants who are exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months |

Nutrition M&E System

- | |
|---|
| 37. Proportion of newborns breastfed within the first hour after birth |
| 38. Proportion of malnourished infants 6–59 months |
| 39. Proportion of infants who have anemia |
| 40. Proportion of infants 6–59 months who received two doses of vitamin A |
| 41. Proportion of dewormed infants 6–59 months |
| 42. Proportion of pregnant women screened for malnutrition |
| 43. Proportion of pregnant women who received iron supplements during a prenatal visit |
| 44. Proportion of pregnant women who benefited from deworming after the second trimester of pregnancy |
| 45. Vitamin A coverage among postpartum women |
| 46. Anemia prevalence among pregnant women at prenatal visit |
| 47. Proportion of newborns with low birth weight |
| 48. Proportion of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed |



Uganda

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS, HIV, and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the TB M&E system |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, PLHIV, and the general population | Indicators related to TB clients or OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to IYCF and macronutrient and micronutrient supplementation | Indicators related to counseling, deworming, referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (30 total)

HMIS

1. Number of clients who received nutrition assessment in this quarter using color-coded MUAC tapes/z-score chart; outpatient department, CHILD register, and integrated nutrition register
2. Number of clients who received nutrition assessment using height/length-for-age z-scores (stunted and total)
3. Number of clients who received nutritional assessment and had malnutrition; MAM, SAM without edema, and SAM with edema
4. Number of newly identified malnourished cases in this quarter
5. Number of clients who received nutrition supplementary/therapeutic feeds (HIV and total) (antenatal care, maternity, and postnatal care)
6. Number of PLW who received maternal nutrition counseling (total, HIV positive)
7. Number of PLW who received infant feeding counseling (total and HIV positive)
8. Number of HIV-exposed infants who were reported to be exclusively breastfed for the first 6 completed months during the reporting period
9. Number of HIV-exposed infants who were reported to be breastfed up to 1 year
10. Number of treated malnourished clients who attained target exit criteria at the end of the quarter (total and HIV positive) integrated nutrition register
11. Total number of mothers who initiated breastfeeding within the first hour after delivery
12. Number of HIV-positive mothers who initiated breastfeeding within the first hour after delivery
13. Babies born with low birth weight (< 2.5 kg)
14. Mothers given vitamin A supplementation
15. Pregnant mothers receiving iron-folic acid on antenatal care first visit

HIV M&E System

16. Number active on pre-ART care assessed for malnutrition at their visit in quarter (by sex and age group)
17. Number active on pre-ART who are malnourished at their last visit in the quarter
18. Number active on ART assessed for malnutrition at their visit in quarter (by sex and age group)
19. Number active on ART who are malnourished at their last visit in the quarter

Nutrition M&E System

-
20. Stunting: prevalence in children under 5 (%)
-
21. Underweight: prevalence in children under 5 (%)
-
22. Underweight non-pregnant women 15–49 years with BMI less than 18.5 (%)
-
23. Iron-deficiency anemia: prevalence in children under 5 (%)
-
24. Iron-deficiency anemia: prevalence in women 15–49 years (%)
-
25. Vitamin A deficiency: prevalence in children under 5 (%)
-
26. Vitamin A deficiency: prevalence in women 15–49 years (%)
-
27. Low birth weight: newborns weighing less than 2.5 kg (%)
-
28. Exclusive breastfeeding to 6 months: % of infants
-
29. Dietary diversification index: percentage of calories consumed from foods other than cereals and starchy roots
-
30. Calorie consumption: average daily energy intake per capita (kcal)
-



Vietnam

Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HIV or TB M&E systems |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to PLW, children under 5, and the general population | Indicators related to PLHIV, TB clients, or OVC |
| Interventions | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, macronutrient and micronutrient supplementation, and GMP | Indicators related to deworming, referrals, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (18 total)

HMIS

1. Malnutrition situation: children under 5 years of age (weight-for-age)
2. Malnutrition situation: percentage of children under 5 years of age by severity: level I and level II
3. Percentage of stunting: level I and level II

Nutrition M&E System

4. Number of children under 5 years underweight
5. Number of children under 5 years stunted
6. Number of children under 5 years overweight, obesity detected
7. Number of children under 5 with severe underweight (< -3 SD)
8. Number of children under 5 with severe underweight (< -3 SD) who received any nutrition products under the national program for energy malnutrition control
9. Number of children under 2 years underweight who were monitored with growth charts every month
10. Number of children under 2 years underweight who were monitored with growth charts every 3 months
11. Number of live births with low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)
12. Number of pregnant women taking iron supplements/multi-micronutrient tablet from different supply sources (PEMC, health insurance, self-purchase, others)
13. Number of pregnant women taking iron supplements/multi-micronutrient tablet, observed or distributed by midwife
14. Number of nutrition/food demonstration sessions organized in the communes
15. Number of times women/child caregivers attended nutrition/food demonstration sessions in the communes
16. Number of group communication sessions on maternal and child health/IYCF conducted by community health care or village health worker or higher level health worker in the reporting period
17. Number of times women/child caregivers attended group communication sessions on IYCF conducted by community or village health workers
18. Number of individual counseling on maternal child health



Indicator Characteristics

| | Has | Does Not Have |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HMIS and nutrition M&E systems | Nutrition indicators identified in the HIV or TB M&E systems |
| NACS | Indicators related to nutrition assessment, counseling, and support | N/A |
| Target Groups | Indicators related to children 0–14 years of age | Indicators related to PLW, PLHIV, TB clients, OVC, or the general population |
| Interventions | Indicators related to micronutrient supplementation and deworming | Indicators related to IYCF, counseling, macronutrient supplementation, referrals, GMP, or CMAM |

Nutrition Indicators Identified (17 total)

HMIS

1. Total children under 5 years weighed
2. Total children under 5 years “not gaining” weight
3. Weight between -2 and -3 z-scores for children 0–23 months (#)
4. Weight between -2 and -3 z-scores for children 24–59 months (#)
5. Weight below -3 z-scores for children 0–23 months (#)
6. Weight below -3 z-scores for children 24–59 months (#)
7. Weight above +2 z-scores for children 0–23 months (#)
8. Weight above +2 z-scores for children 24–59 months (#)
9. Vitamin A supplement to infants 6–11 months (#)
10. Vitamin A supplement to child 12–59 months (#)
11. Deworming dose to child 12–59 months (#)
12. Infant feeding: breastfeeding (12 months) (#)
13. Infant feeding: not breastfeeding (12 months) (#)

Nutrition M&E System

14. Number of new admissions (0–14 years) for integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM)
15. Number of readmissions (0–14 years) for IMAM
16. Number total admissions (0–14 years) for IMAM
17. Number of exits by type (cured, death, defaulter, medical transfer to hospital) (0–14 years)

