

Data DENT

Data for Decisions to Expand Nutrition Transformation Data visualization tools for nutrition: Empowering decision-makers to accelerate progress



Outline of the Session:

Time	Торіс
12:15-12:25	Introduction and session objectives
12:25-12:40	Presentation on data visualization tools for nutrition
12:40-1:20	Panelist discussion
1:20-1:45	Questions from the audience

Objectives of the session

• Build awareness on the landscape of global data visualization tools (DVTs) for nutrition

• Discuss how DVTs in nutrition do or could better support decision makers globally and in country



Data DENT

Data for Decisions to Expand Nutrition Transformation

Data visualization tools for nutrition

Results for Development

Presentation Outline:

- 1. What is data visualization and why should we care?
- 2. How do data visualization tools contribute to the nutrition landscape?
- 3. What do we know about user needs and practice?



What is data visualization and why should we care?

Why visualize data?

- Data are more persuasive as graphs compared to tables.
- Human brains more rapidly process visuals compared to text.
- Data visualization tools are useful for decision-making, advocacy, and communication.



The visualization of data should provide the most important information for the decisions we need to make





There are Different types of DVTs



DVTs:

Different types of tools for different goals (1/3)

Promote accountability: Scorecards & indices



Rating SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenge: Major challenges rem [information unavaila	remain ain ble]	 Trend → Mantaining SDG achievement ↑ On track to achieve goal by 2030 > Score moderately increasing, insufficient to attain goal → Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate ↓ Score decreasing → Trend information unavailable 	
erformanc 2 ZERO HUNGER	e by Ind	ro hunger 3	
erformanc 2 ZERO HUNGER Score	e by Ind Ze 55. Prevalence Prevalence	icator ro hunger 3 re of undernourishment (%) re of stunting, under-5s (%)	9.5 ••• 16.3 • /
Performanc 2 ZERO HUNGER Score 55.3	e by Ind Ze 55. Prevalenc Prevalenc	icator ro hunger 3 re of undernourishment (%) re of stunting, under-5s (%) re of wasting, under-5s (%)	9.5 ••• 16.3 • •• 6.7 • ↓
Performanc 2 ZERO HUNGER Score 55.3	e by Ind Ze 55. Prevalence Prevalence Prevalence	icator ro hunger 3 re of undernourishment (%) re of stunting, under-5s (%) re of wasting, under-5s (%) re of adult obesity (%)	9.5 ● •• 16.3 ● ♪ 6.7 ● ↓ 10 ● →

DVTs:

Different types of tools for different goals (2/3)

Management decisions & actions: dashboards & scorecards

World Health Organization



COLLECTIVE Unicef

Scorecard data

Select variables to display in table Filter by region							Filter by category					
(All) • (All)												
											•	• • •
	Breastfeeding Outcomes			Enabling Environment				Rep	orting			
Country	Continued at 1 year old	Continued at 2 years old	Early Initiation at <1 hour	Exclusivley from 0-5 months	% Districtis Offering Community Breastfeeding P	% Primary Healthcare Facilities Offering Individual IYCF	Amount of donor funding for breastfeeding	Status of 10 Steps to Succesful Breastfeeding	Status of Code Implementation	Status of Paid Maternity Leave	Last Date of Exclusive Breastfeeding Report	Last Date of WBTI Assessment
Afghanistan	78.4	58.6	40.9	43.3		49.2	1.24	0.1	Full provisions i	Doesn't meet	2015	2015
Albania	60.6	31.0	42.9	38.6	8.3	4.4	0.15	80.4	Full provisions i	Meets basic pro	2009	0
Algeria	46.7	26.6	35.7	25.7	100	100	0		Few provisions i.	Meets basic pro	2013	0
Andorra									Few provisions i.	Meets basic pro	0	0
Angola	85.4	41.6	48.3	37.5	100	100	0.86		No legal measu	Doesn't meet	2016	0
Antigua and Barbuda								0	No legal measu	Doesn't meet	0	0
Argentina	46.6	29.1	52.7	32.7				3.5	Few provisions i.	Doesn't meet	2012	2017
Armenia	36.0	21.6	40.9	44.5	100	100	0.58	0	Full provisions i	Meets recomme	2016	2015
Australia								20.0	No legal measu	Meets leave len	0	2018
Austria								15.0	Few provisions i.	Meets basic pro	0	2018
Azerbaijan	42.9	16.2	19.7	12.1		22.1	0.07	81.0	Many provision	Meets recomme	2013	0
Bahamas									No legal measu	Doesn't meet	0	0
Bahrain				33.8				0	Full provisions i	Doesn't meet	1995	2015
Bangladesh	96.0	87.3	50.8	55.3	100	55.9	1.82	0.6	Full provisions i	Meets leave len	2014	2015
Barbados			40.3	19.7				0	No legal measu	Doesn't meet	2012	0
Belarus	27.9	11.5	53.0	19.0			0	3.9	No legal measu	Meets recomme	2012	0
Belgium								9.4	Few provisions i.	Meets leave len	0	2015
Belize	51.5	35.1	68.3	33.2			0.84		No legal measu	Meets basic pro	2016	2017
Benin	95.8	45.5	46.6	41.4	14.7	10.9	0.48	3.4	Full provisions i	Meets leave len	2014	0
Bhutan	92.0	60.6	77.9	51.4	100	100	2.62	0	No legal measu		2015	2016
Bolivia	72.2	37.9	55.0	64.3	100	100	1.72	9.8	Full provisions i	Doesn't meet	2012	2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.4	12.2	42.3	18.5	100	100	0.12	0	Few provisions i.	Meets leave len	2012	2015
Botswana	36.3	5.9	40.0	20.3	100	100	0.13	0	Full provisions i	Doesn't meet	2007	2011
Brazil	47.5	26.0	42.9	38.6	100		0.1	23.4	Full provisions i	Meets basic pro	2006	2014
Brunei Darussalam								0	No legal measu	Doesn't meet	0	2015
Bulgaria								0	Few provisions i	Meets basic pro	0	0

To download the Scorecard, methodology and references, please visit: http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/global-bf-scorecard-2018/en/

DVTs:

Different types of tools for different goals (3/3)

Provide information: profiles



GLOB.

IUTRITIO REPORT

2017 NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE

Cote d'Ivoire

ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY



Source: World Bank 2017. Note: pop: population; PPP: purchasing power parity.

CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY

Child anthropometry Number of children under 5 affected (thousands) Stunting NA NA Wasting¹ NA NA Overweight¹ NA NA % of children under 5 affected Wasting¹ NA NA Severe wasting¹ 2 2012 Overweight¹ NA NA Low birth weight² 17 2006



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2015.

1994 1998 2006 2007 2012

Prevalence of stunting

among children under 5 (%)

Income inequality

Gini index score*	Gini index rank**	Year	
43	104	2008	

Source: World Bank 2017. Notes: "0 = perfect equality, **100 = perfect inequality. The countries with a Gini ndex are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (152).

www.globalnutritionreport.org

Population

Population (thousands)	24,295	2017
Under-5 population (thousands)	3,947	2017
Urban (%)	56	2017
>65 years (%)	3	2017

Source: 2017 projections from UN Population Division 2017.

Changes in stunting prevalence over time, by wealth quintile





How do data visualization tools contribute to the nutrition landscape?

A three step approach was used to identify & ultimately select 22 DVTs from a pool of 32 DVTs





Key finding #1

There's a growing number of DVTs in nutrition – 22 of them

Key finding #1:

There is a growing number of global data visualization tools in nutrition – 22 of them



Key finding #1: There's a mix of topics DVTs cover – singular or multiple



Key finding #1: DVTs have different goals



Key finding #1: Other facts about existing DVTs



By Production Frequency

2

(' 2

- **9** DVTs refreshed annually
 - DVTs refreshed in 2-3 years

14 DVTs have had launches since June 2017



Key finding #1: There's significant overlap across DVTs that display nutrition data







Key finding #2

The growing number of tools covering similar domains and using different methodologies may lead to mixed <u>messages</u>

Key finding #2 The proliferation of global data visualization tools in nutrition may lead to mixed messages among users



22



Key finding #3

The broader the theory of change, the less clear the decision you're trying to influence

Key finding #3 The broader the theory of change, the less clear the decision you're trying to influence





Key finding #4

DVTs don't have enough actionable indicators to drive decision-making in nutrition



How are global data visualization tools used?

Online survey results 1 Most commonly used global data visualization tools

% of global stakeholders using tools

N = 177





Online survey results 2 Challenges in accessing and using data



Data is not available at the geographical level I need (i.e., subnational)

Data is often out-of-date so I cannot use data to make decisions as frequently as I'd like Trend data does not exist / is not easily accessible so I am not clear on progress

Next steps on the DVT landscaping at the global and country levels



Conduct "use case assessment"— a targeted set of consultations on data use, challenges, and needs

Conduct country case studies (e.g., India) to complement the global level review



Continue to disseminate our work

Thank you!











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Dr. Ferew Lemma

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Dr. Jessica Fanzo

Mr. Sergio Teixera

Mrs. Ellen Piwoz (moderator)