Harnessing digital technologies to address malnutrition
UNSCN webinar Series - Nutrition in a Digital World

Sight and Life
1. Translating Evidence & Science

2. Public Private Partnerships

3. Sustainable Business Models

PUBLIC SECTOR

PRIVATE SECTOR

CONSUMERS
The Nutrition Data Value Chain
Gaps and disruptive opportunities

1. **Prioritization**
   - Define priorities and standard indicators
   - Missing guidance on hierarchy of indicator categories, a dictionary of indicator definitions and operational advice, suggestions on appropriate data platforms for each category of information, recommendations on data collection frequency, and examples of how data should be reported.
   - Actionable indicators, framing the right questions, institutional agenda to adapt evidence-based decisions
   - Missing data, indifference to policy evidence

2. **Creation & Collection**
   - Generate high quality national and subnational data
   - Missing data on subgroups and populations, effective coverage of interventions and financial expenditures
   - Strengthening administrative data, mobile platforms, open data platforms, technical guidance from credible institutions
   - Lack of capacity to interpret and translate data, non-aligned messages
   - Strong theory of change, alignment of data visualization with user literacy, tools such as infographics, interactive presentations, easy-to-understand visuals

3. **Curation**
   - Aggregate, structure and report field data
   - Machine learning algorithms, personalized mobile phone apps, blockchain, artificial intelligence
   - Nutrition data comes from various sectors with limited systems interoperability, making curation of data and joined-up analysis challenging.
   - Real-time analytics and data-streaming tools, Internet of Things (IoT), Big data analytics
   - Lack of interoperability between analytical tools, insufficient ease of use, and limited adoption by policy makers

4. **Analysis**
   - Synthesize data, build analytical tools and models to derive insights

5. **Translation & Dissemination**
   - Translate into program and policy recommendations
   - +

6. **Decision Making**
   - Make evidence-based decisions and implement policy
   - +

**Disruptive opportunities**

**Gaps**
Prioritization - Define Priorities and Standard indicators

Is data required for your work readily available and easily accessible?

Emphasis on clear guidance on nutrition data prioritization

1. Hierarchy of indicator categories
2. Dictionary of definitions and operational advice
3. Appropriate data platforms for each category of information
4. Frequency of data collection and
5. Examples of data reporting
Creation and Collection - Generate high quality national and sub-national data

Unreliable data sources

National and sub-national level data are some of the most reliable sources of data but are collected infrequently.

Fast and reliable data collection through digital technologies

Mobile based digital technologies make data collection in remote locations easier, efficient and affordable.

ODKCollect, RapidPro, GeoPoll are various forms of data creation and collection tools.

Multiple data collection options

SMS

CAPI

IVRS

Mobile applications

Online communities
Curation - Aggregate, structure and report field data

Data interoperability is extremely important and helps organizations speak with each other and build on each other’s strengths.
Analysis - Synthesize data, build analytical tools, and models to derive insights

JP Morgan Chase & Co.

Connecting resources with hundreds of non-profits around the world to build sustainable tech solutions to advance their missions and improve malnutrition
Portraying Your Data

A guide to creating infographics

1. Information
2. Prototype
3. Illustrate
4. Iterate