The Nutrition Data Value Chain

Gaps and disruptive opportunities

1. Prioritization
   - Define priorities and standard indicators
   - Nutrition modelling tools such as Optima Nutrition, MINIMOD, OMNI and Optifood
   - 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.

2. Creation & Collection
   - Generate high quality national and subnational data
   - Missing data on sub-groups and populations, effective coverage of interventions and financial expenditure
   - Strengthening administrative data, mobile platforms, open data platforms, technical guidance from credible institutions

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.

4. Analysis
   - Synthesize data, build analytical tools and models to derive insights
   - 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 adaption by policy makers

5. Translation & Dissemination
   - Translate into program and policy recommendations
   - Missing data, indifference to policy evidence
   - Strong theory of change, alignment of data visualization with user literacy, tools such as infographics, interactive presentations, easy-to-understand visuals

6. Decision Making
   - Make evidence-based decisions and implement policy
   - Actionable indicators, framing the right questions, institutional agenda to adapt evidence-based decisions
   - Lack of capacity to interpret and translate data, non-aligned messages