MODULE 10

Nutrition information and surveillance systems

PART 4: TRAINING RESOURCE LIST

The training resource list is the fourth of four parts contained in this module. It provides a comprehensive list of reference material relevant to this module including guidelines, training courses and reference manuals. Part 4 provides background documents for trainers who are preparing training material. Note that Food Security Surveillance and Famine Early Warning Systems are, on the whole, better developed than Nutrition Surveillance and so many references point to these for guidance.

What can you expect to find here?

1. A number of existing **guidelines** and **manuals** listed alphabetically by agency name with details about their availability.

2. A list of known **training resources** listed alphabetically by agency name with details about:

    *   Overall content

    *   Intended use

    *   Target audience

    *   Length of time the course session has been designed for

References on anthropometry, nutrition assessment and food security assessment can be found in Parts 4 of Modules 6, 7 and 9.

Guidelines and manuals

1. **Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (2002). Ethiopia Early Warning System: Guidelines on Emergency Nutrition Assessment. Addis Ababa: DPPC.**
    WFP. Manual: Measuring and Interpreting Malnutrition and Mortality. Rome: WFP.
    These guidelines aim to offer advice on the collection, analysis and interpretation of nutrition data in Ethiopia – although this can be applied in other similar contexts. They guide the use of this information by technical field staff and managers for planning relief operations.
    Availability: Book form
    Contact: www.dppc.gov.et and www.wfp.org

2. **FAO/FSAU (2008). Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Manual Version 1 (version 2 to follow shortly). Rome: FAO.**
    This manual provides an overview of the IPC and the types of information that can be used in such a framework to classify security of a food security and nutrition situation. It can be used my mid-level managers and technical practitioners. Useful references are included on alternative classification systems.
    Availability: Downloadable pdf file
    Contact: http://www.ipcinfo.org

3. **FIVIMS – Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems**
   At the country level: FIVIMS helps countries carry out a more careful characterization of the food insecure and vulnerable population groups, improving understanding through cross-sectoral analysis of the underlying causes, and using evidence-based information and analysis to advocate for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes enhancing food security and nutrition. Strengthened and more integrated food insecurity and vulnerability information systems at national and sub-national levels can provide better and more up-to-date information to the policy-makers and members of civil society concerned with food security issues at all levels in the country.

   Although this is largely similar to the IPC system there are many resources available on this site that will help you when considering the multifaceted approach considered when setting up a nutrition information system. The manner in which they show how multiple actors can be incorporated is very valuable, as well as the conceptual framework, are very useful.
   Availability: http://www.fivims.org

4. **WFP (2005). Thematic Guidelines, Nutrition and Health, Guidelines for the use of Nutritional Information in VAM. Rome: WFP.**
   Guidelines developed for VAM staff on how to collect and interpret nutrition information. Useful for staff unfamiliar with nutrition indicators and includes how to assess nutrition status and the importance of indicators in understanding the food security situation of a population, but does not describe in detail how to conduct a nutrition survey. Gives examples of tools that can be used for assessing consumption and anthropometric data.
   Availability: Downloadable pdf file (http://www.wfp.org/content/thematic-guidelines-guidelines-use-nutritional-information-vam)
   Contact: www.wfp.org

Training courses

1. **FAO/EC Information for Action (2007). (3 separate courses) Reporting Food Security Information; Reporting Food Security Information Systems and Networks; Livelihoods Assessments and Analysis. Rome: FAO.**
   The e-learning course is designed as a distance learning course to support capacity building and training for national local nutrition and food security information systems and network. These two courses review the importance of analysing the needs of the target audience within a given food security context in order to create effective reports. This course covers a wide range of techniques for writing effective reports and is appropriate for technicians who are designing surveillance systems and want to consider food security indicators.
   Availability: In English and French. CD can be ordered free by emailing: informaiton-for-action@fao.org
   Contact: www.foodsec.org

2. **London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene: The use of epidemiological tools in conflict-affected populations: open-access educational resources for policy-makers.**
   This is a training tool that covers both surveys and surveillance. Similar to what this training course intends to cover and allows for a different perspective and additional information. Remember that there are general guidelines for surveillance and no strict formulas for success. However, learning from other systems and institutions experiences is very useful. This is another reference to broaden the horizons of the users of this training module.
   Availability: http://conflict.lshtm.ac.uk/index.htm

Papers

1. **CARE. South Sudan Anthropometric Surveys 1998 to 2006: Trends based on Conflict and Immediate Post-Conflict Data.**
   Contact: www.care.org

2. **HPN/ Young, H. & Jaspars, S. (2006, November). The meaning and measurement of acute malnutrition in emergencies. A primer for decision makers. London: HPN.**
   Contact: www.odi.org
   Download page: http://www.odihpn.org/report.asp?id=2849

3. **ODI/ Shoham, J., et al. The use of nutrition indicators in surveillance systems, Technical Paper No. 2. London: ODI.**
   Contact: www.odi.org
   Direct Download: www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3037.pdf

4. **Supplement: Child nutrition in vulnerable populations in Eastern and Southern Africa, 2000-2006, Food and Nutrition Bulletin, Vol. 31, No. 3, September 2010.**
   Six papers coming from analysis of work commissioned under the NIPHORN process. There are very useful papers on mortality and on the development of nutrition surveillance systems in Eastern and Southern Africa. Do not pay for this, as it is available for free directly from the Food and Nutrition Bulletin.
   Direct Download: http://www.foodandnutritionbulletin.org/downloads/FNB_v31n3_supplement_web.pdf

5. **WHO (1996). Nutrition Surveillance in the Sudan: a community-based approach, 2: 2, p. 229-235. Geneva: WHO.**
   Contact: www.who.org

Nutrition bulletins

1. **Emergency Nutrition Coordination unit, Early Warning Department, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency. Emergency Nutrition Quarterly Update.**
   Availability: www.dppc.gov.et

2. **Arid Land Resource Management Project – Kenya.**
   Availability: www.aridland.go.ke

3. **FSNAU. Food Security and Nutrition Brief.**
   Availability: www.fsnau.org

4. **FSNAU. Monthly Nutrition Update.**
   Availability: www.fsnau.org

5. **United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition. Nutrition in Crisis Situations, Quarterly.**
   Availability: www.unscn.org

Review Documents/Case Studies

1. **Nutrition Information Systems for Implementing Child Nutrition Programs – Mock N. and Mason J. 1999. Asian Development Review, vol. 17 nos. 1,2, pp. 214-245.**
   This paper helps to widen your understanding of the issue of information systems in nutrition.
   Direct Download: **http://www.adb.org/documents/periodicals/adr/pdf/adr-vol17-mock-mason.pdf**

2. **A Review of Save the Children UK's Nutritional Surveillance Programme in Ethiopia (2006) Watson F. et al.**
   Useful to consider some of the limitations of an important information system and to learn lessons. This system is still in operation and has managed to continue to improve.
   Availability: **http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/erd-3584-full.pdf**

3. **Nutrition Surveillance. Mason J. Bull World Health Organisation 1983; 61(5): 745-755.**
   A pivotal reference for nutrition surveillance. There are many key concepts contained within this paper and are useful in the present contexts of complex emergencies, despite the advances in methodologies and approaches developed in the last 30years. Use this document as a useful history of the train of thought behind modern nutrition surveillance. It is an easy read and very helpful.
   Availability: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2536157/

4. **Mitigating the Nutritional Impacts of the Global Food Price Crisis (Workshop) – A Role for Nutrition Surveillance in Addressing the Global Food Crisis.**
   A useful review of nutrition information systems in the context of pressing issue of spiralling food prices.
   Availability: http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=12698&page=R1

Useful Lecture/Presentation Notes

1. **John Hopkins, Bloomberg School of Public Health: Lecture 7 – Nutrition Surveillance and Program Monitoring.**
   This is a nice overview of various types of nutrition surveillance relating to micronutrients and nutritional status (mainly in the context of development).
   Availability: (http://ocw.jhsph.edu/courses/InternationalNutrition/PDFs/Lecture7.pdf)

2. **HKI: Nutrition surveillance: An effective tool in nutrition policy. Chantel Witten (2007)**
   A useful overview of the surveillance project in Bangladesh. If using any of the slides included please acknowledge the authors.
   Availability: http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/PovertyIssues/reports/Chantell—HKI.ppt