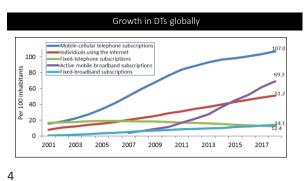


Content • Evidence review of applications of digital technology to improve nutrition, by GIZ and other stakeholders. • Background Method • Findings • Challenges and success factors

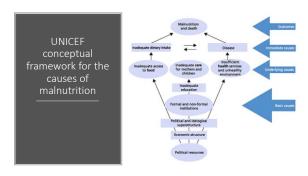
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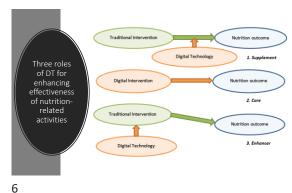
What are DTs? Big range of tools and approaches (from DFID 2015)

- Mobile SMS, apps, Interactive Voice Response (IVRs), mobile money, solar-powered phone chargers, smartphones
- Internet Websites, social media, knowledge platforms, databases, management information systems
- Data Open data, big data, data collection, data mining, data monitoring, analytics
- Activities (supported or enabled by digital tools)
   Crowd sourcing, geo mapping, user feedback, elearning, information dissemination, real time monitoring, low cost diagnostics
- Emerging technologies Smartcards, biometrics, 3D printing, Google glass, wearable tech, TV white space, unmanned aerial vehicles (drones, satellites)



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## Methods

- Desk-based review, using published and unpublished academic and grey literature over past ten years
- Incorporated responses to an email survey on use of DTs in GIZ nutrition projects (May 2018)
- $\bullet \ \mathsf{Searched} \ \mathsf{institutional} \ \mathsf{websites} \ \mathsf{(eg} \ \mathsf{FAO}, \ \mathsf{UNICEF}, \ \mathsf{USAID}, \ \mathsf{WFP)} \\$
- Searched databases (eg Pubmed, Science Direct, Web of Science)
- Used Google to identify relevant government sites, organization and interest groups sites, and specialist blogs
- Selected use-cases of DT in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive projects (chose a typical example if several were similar)

Data collection to assess, monitor and plan

Individual assessment and diagnostics

Individual assessment and diagnostics

Ngholtaring and evaluation of programmes

Surveillance, early warning and programme planning

Communication to inform, train and motivate

Information and education for the public

Information and education for notrition personnel

Advaccay and fundraining

Administration to connect, pay and deliver services

Promoting links, especially for supply chain management

Financial transactions and incentives

Service delivery and records' management

Nine application domains

Findings

GIZ is very active in two of the nine domains:

- Monitoring and evaluation (e.g. digital dashboard in India)
- Provision of information and education for the public (e.g. "Health centre by phone" - hotline in Malawi)



Others' activities: from basic to sophisticated.. "Talking Book" and Iris scan camera





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## Examples of suggestions

- Take advantage of Blockchain technology
- Develop apps to link farmers for sharing information
- Use uni- and bi-directional SMS messages (there is evidence these are effective for behaviour change)
- Incorporate nutrition outcomes reinforced by DT into social protection and WASH programmes eg conditional cash transfers can incorporate counselling reinforced by mHealth approaches
- Use nutrition modelling tools
- Create an internal online forum for discussion, sharing experiences and distributing information about use of DT in nutrition-sensitive interventions



Challenges include

- Capability
- Sustainability
- Equity of access

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