

# Pathways to Better Nutrition

## FINAL GLOBAL FINDINGS

July 2016

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SPRING Project\*

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Political will must be reflected through financial support.

—USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy  
2014–2025

National  
nutrition  
policies  
represent a  
commitment  
to act

More work is needed to ensure the cost-effectiveness of existing spending on nutrition [and] address implementation bottlenecks and knowledge gaps...

—Investing in Nutrition Report (2016)



For every **\$1**  
spent on nutrition,  
there is a **\$16**  
return in health and  
economic benefits.





Results show:

**The NNAPs in Nepal and Uganda have positively influenced priority and financing for nutrition.**





# PBN Study Methods





Policy

→ Is the NNAP understood and used?



Drivers of change

How can NNAP influence change?



Prioritization

→ Are NNAP activities planned?

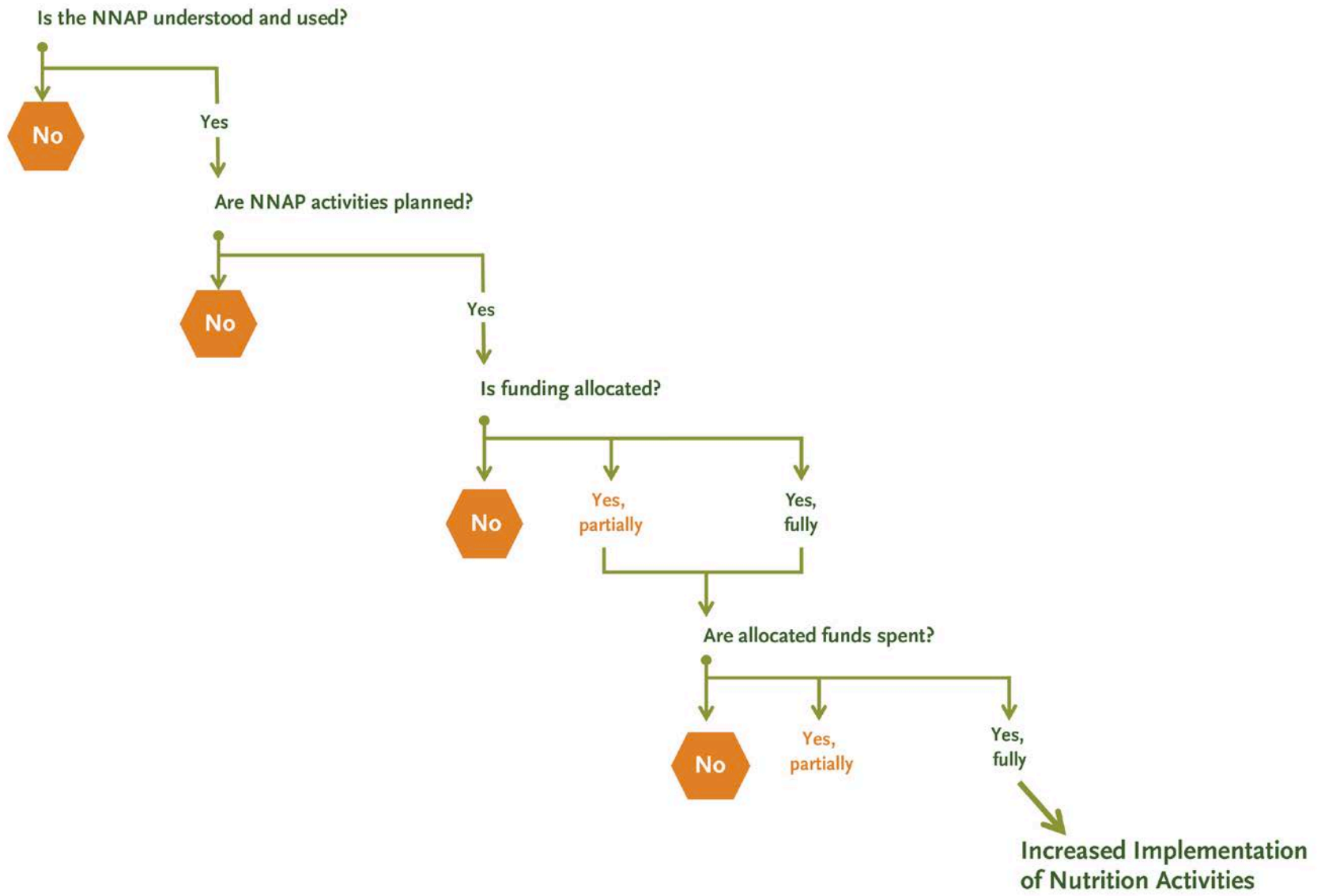


Funding

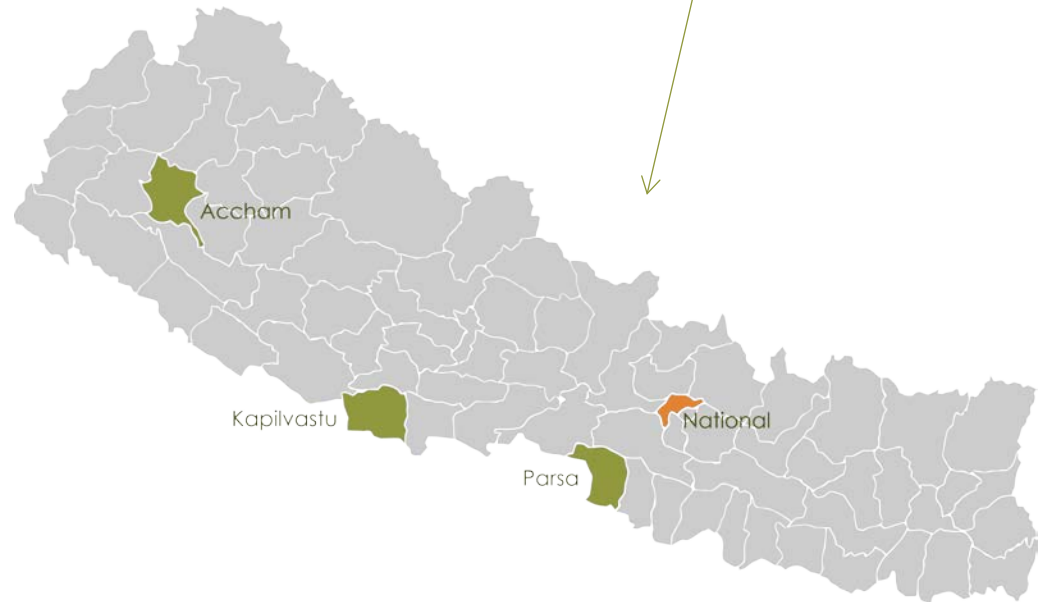
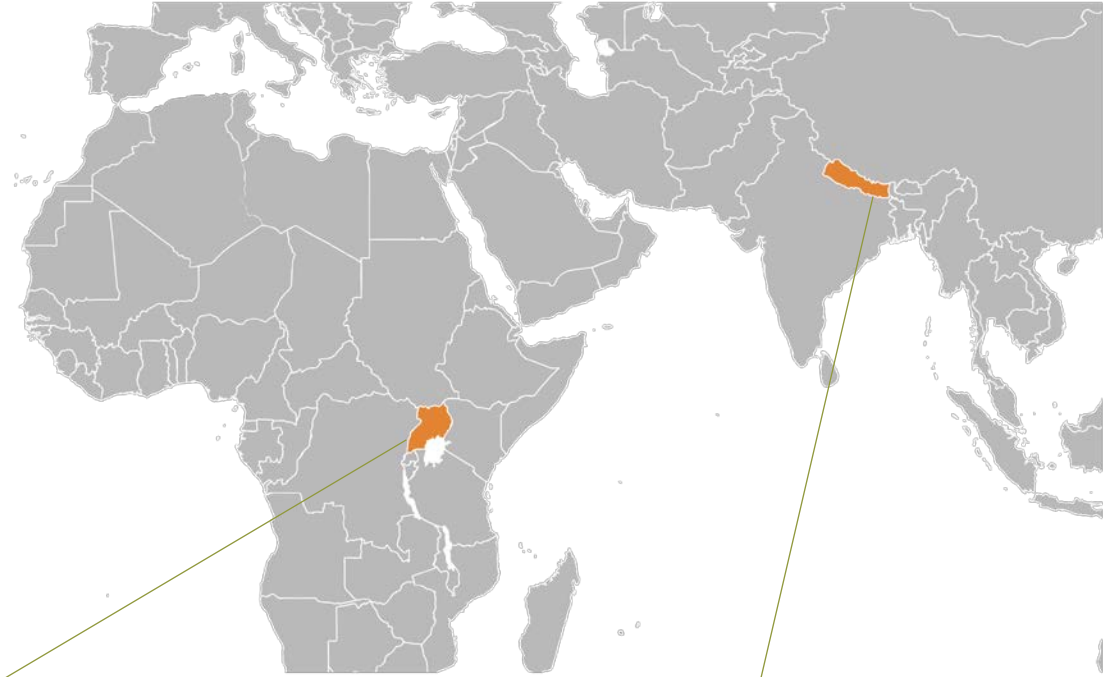
→ Is funding allocated?

→ Are allocated funds spent?





# PBN Study Areas





# PBN Stakeholder Groups

SPRING'S 360 DEGREE VIEW OF MSNP & UNAP

Policy and oversight

Sector ministries

District & sub-district nutrition committees



Government



Donors



UN Groups



Civil Society



Academia



Private Sector



Government

# PBN Study Essentials

- 
- Mixed Method
  - Prospective
  - Multi-level
  - Based on NNAP



# PBN Study Timeline

Cross-Sectional  
Secondary Survey Data (Snapshots)



Periodic Budget Data (Collection and Validation)



Continual Qualitative Data  
(KIIIs, Meeting Notes, News Content Analysis)



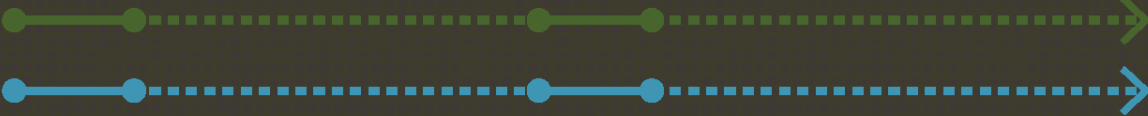
## National

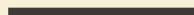



## Selected Districts



## Selected Sub-Districts\*



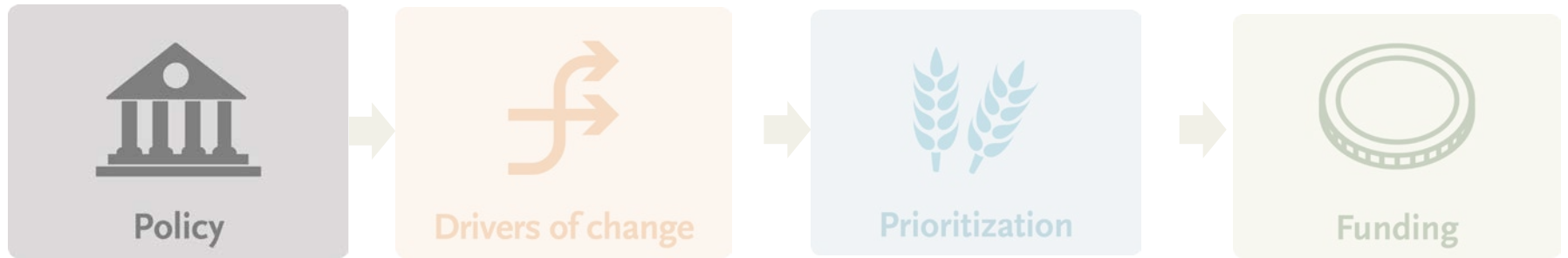
Data Collection    
Data Analysis 





# Study Findings



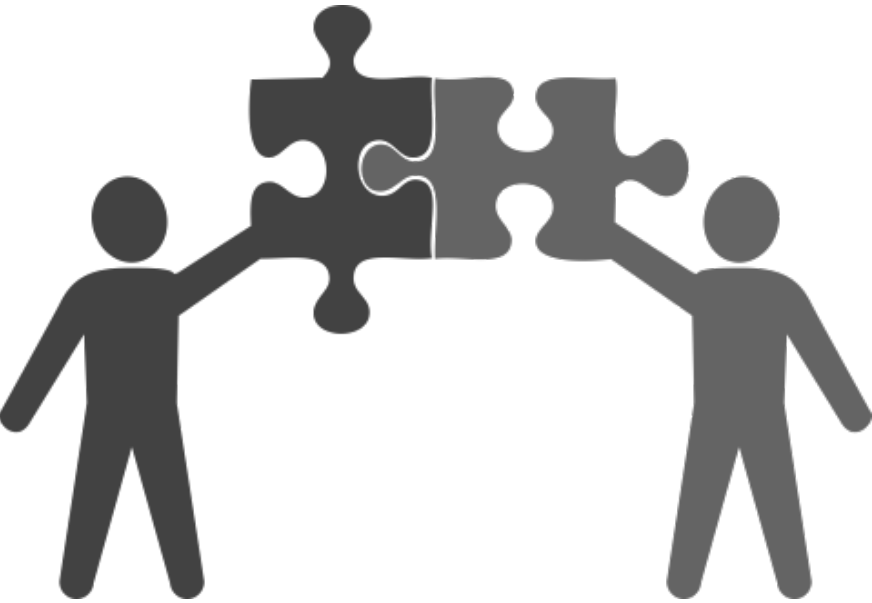


# POLICY





## Is the NNAP Understood and Used?



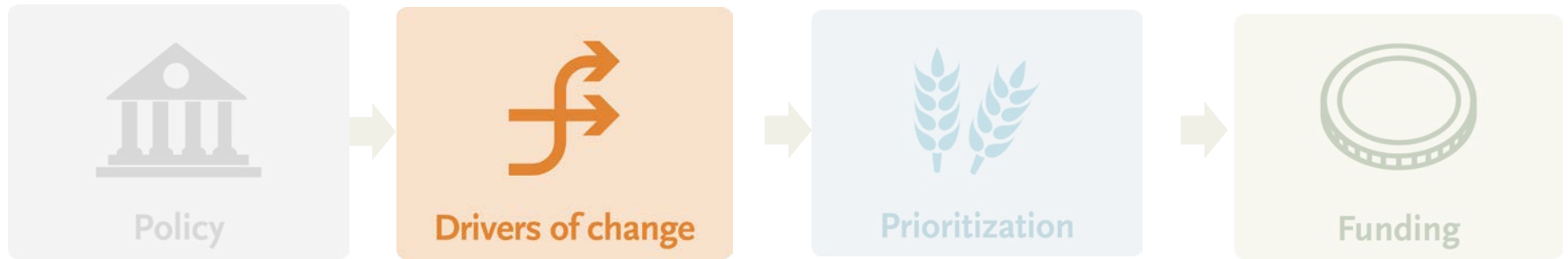
*Now everybody seems to appreciate that nutrition is multi-sectoral problem, it requires to respond... by different actors.*

—Ugandan National Government Stakeholder

*If it is said “this is your role” then we will do what we can...for us it is more about knowing clearly about what we have to do in different levels.*

—Nepal National Private Sector Stakeholder



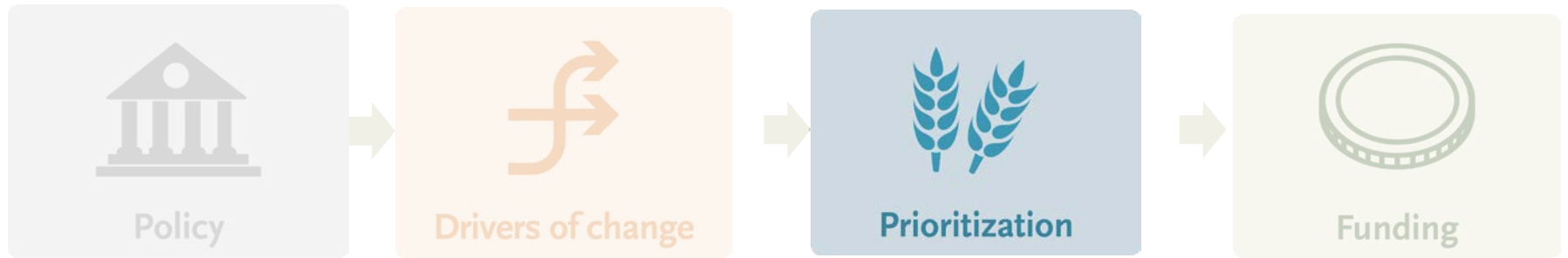


# DRIVERS OF CHANGE



# Drivers of Change





# PRIORITIZATION



# Are NNAP Activities Planned? NEPAL

Sector	Gov.	Donor	UN	CSO	Private
Agriculture	↑	↗	→		↘
Education	→		→		
Federal Affairs/ Local Government	↑	→			
Health	↑	↑	↑	↗	
Gender & Social Welfare	↗				
WASH/Urban Dev.	→	could not be assessed			

\*N/A – WASH not covered at baseline. Academia and CSO could not be analyzed for change by sector.





# Are NNAP Activities Planned? NEPAL

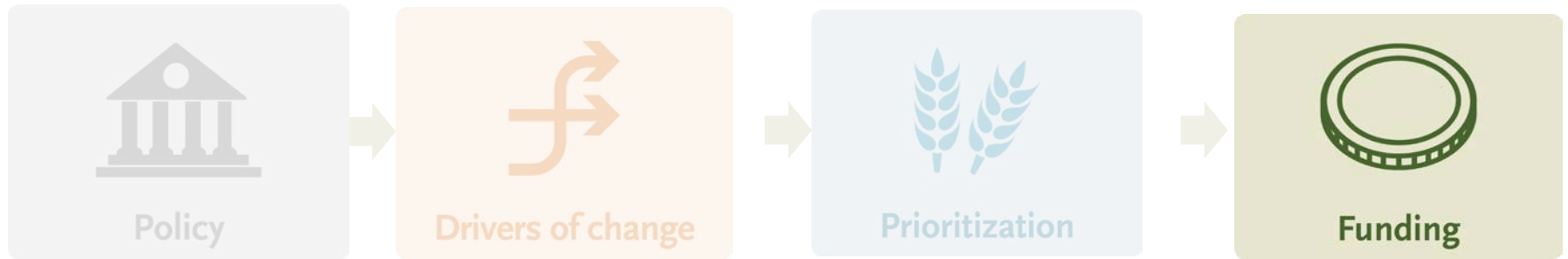
Project Name	Related Parties
Suaahara	USAID, MOH
Sunaula Hazar Din (Golden 1,000 Days)	World Bank, MoFALD
Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)	World Bank, MoAD
Scaling Up Nutrition Multi-partners Trust Funds (SUN MPTF) for Civil Society Mobilization	UNDP
Multisector Nutrition Program (MSNP line item)	MoFALD, GoN
MSNP Support for Health Sector	UNICEF
Poshan Ko Laagi Haatemalo	UNICEF, EU, All MSNP Ministries
Ad Hoc Support for NNFSS Positions & NFS Portal	UN, EU, NNFSS



# Are NNAP Activities Planned? UGANDA

Sector	Gov.	Kisoro & Lira	Donor	UN	Private
Agriculture	↑		↑	↑	
Education	→		↘		
Health	→		↑	↑	
Gender	↑				
Local Government	↑	↑			
Trade & Commerce	↑				→
WASH	N/A—WASH not covered at baseline. Academia and CSO could not be analyzed for change by sector.				





# FUNDING



# Some Definitions

## 1 COSTING

- Estimates funding needed to implement nutrition activities.
- Serves as a first step in understanding overall resources required to support nutrition in a country.

*Without estimated costs of an intervention, governments can't properly advocate for funds.*

## 2 BUDGET ANALYSIS

- Estimates funding allocated to implement nutrition activities.
- Provides insight into where to budget for nutrition within ministerial budget line-items.

*Without money committed on paper for nutrition, activities will not be included in work plans.*

## 3 EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

- Estimates what percentage of allocated funds was actually spent.
- Suggests where capacity to implement nutrition interventions and track expenditures may need to be strengthened.

*Without funding line-items and actually spending money, governments can't implement interventions.*

## 4 EXPENDITURE TRACKING

- Helps determine why funds did not reach their intended destination.
- Tools like the World Bank's Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) can do this type of analysis.

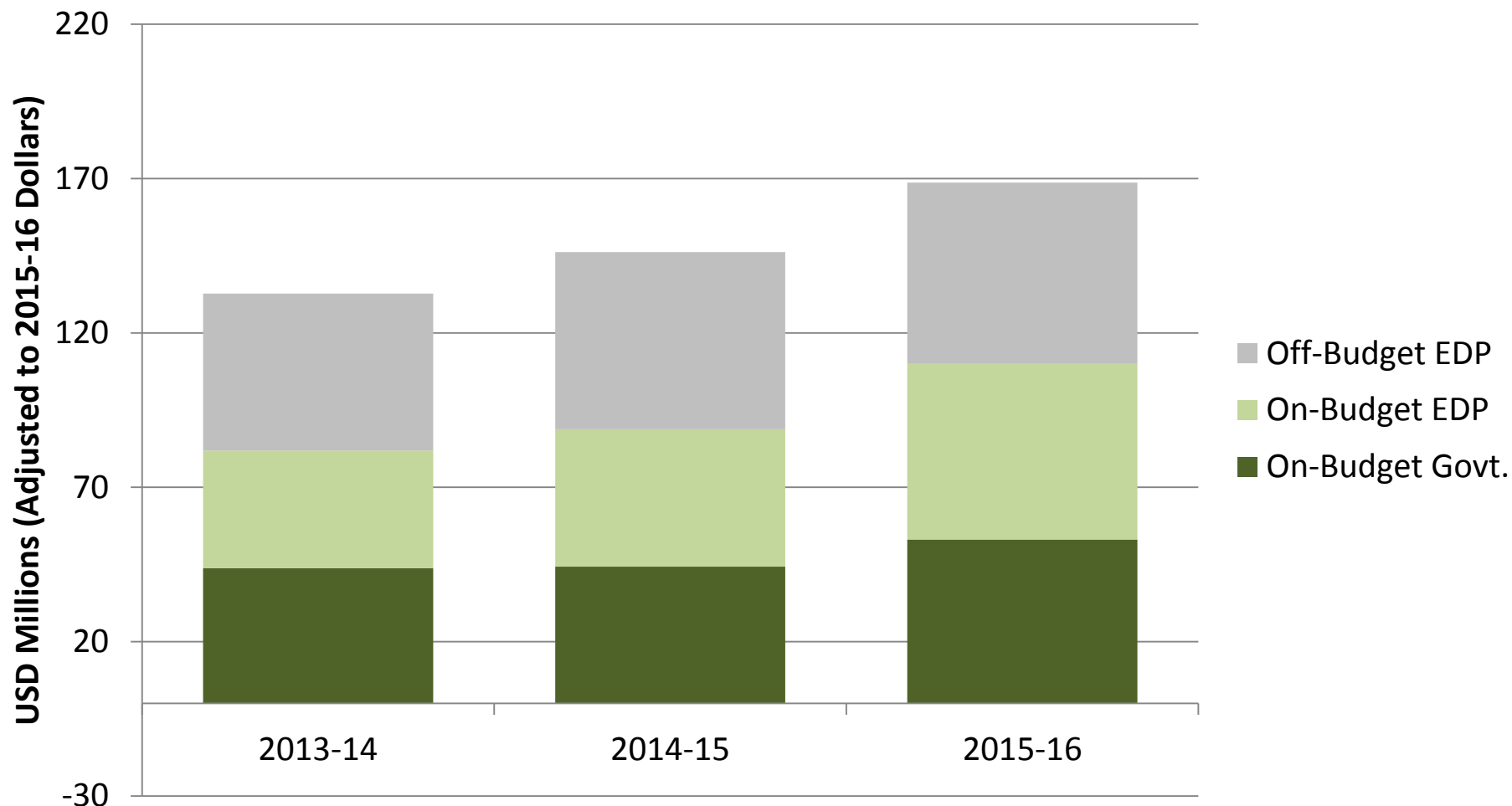
*Without knowing where bottlenecks occur, stakeholders can't improve funding systems.*



# Is Funding for Nutrition Allocated?

## NEPAL

*Total (On- and Off-budget) allocations were around USD 168 Million in 2015-16, up from USD 146 Million in 2014-15*

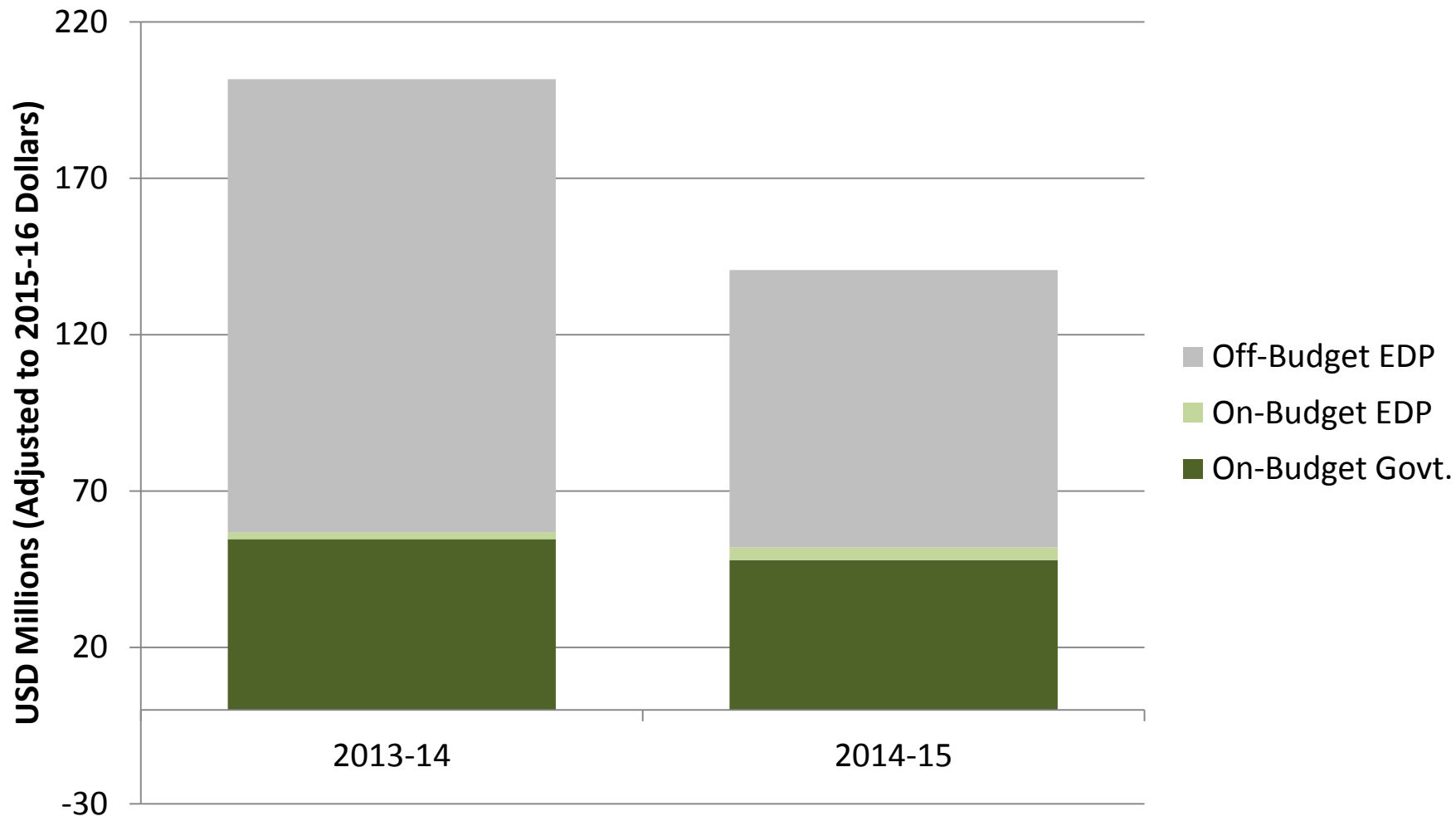




# Is Funding for Nutrition Allocated?

## UGANDA

*Total (On- and Off-budget) allocations were around USD 141 Million in 2014-15 (2015-16 not validated)*



# What Does This Translate to?

## Nepal (2014-15)

- Nutrition-Specific **\$28 per child** under 5
- Nutrition Allocation **1%** of total GoN Budget
- **3%** of GoN Health Budget
- EDP nutrition allocation **7%** of total devt. assistance to Nepal

## Uganda (2014-15)

- Nutrition-Specific **\$9 per child** under 5
- Nutrition Allocation **1%** of total GoU Budget
- **<1%** of GoU Health Budget
- EDP nutrition allocation **5%** of total devt. assistance to Uganda



# Is Funding for Nutrition Spent?

## Procurement Delays:

*Procurement is a major problem in absorption capacity.*

—Uganda National Government Stakeholder

## Delayed Release of Funds:

*It is a situation where despite of the Government's allocation of funds no results have come...Last year, it was because the fund got released at the end of the fiscal year that is why.*

—Nepal National Government Stakeholder



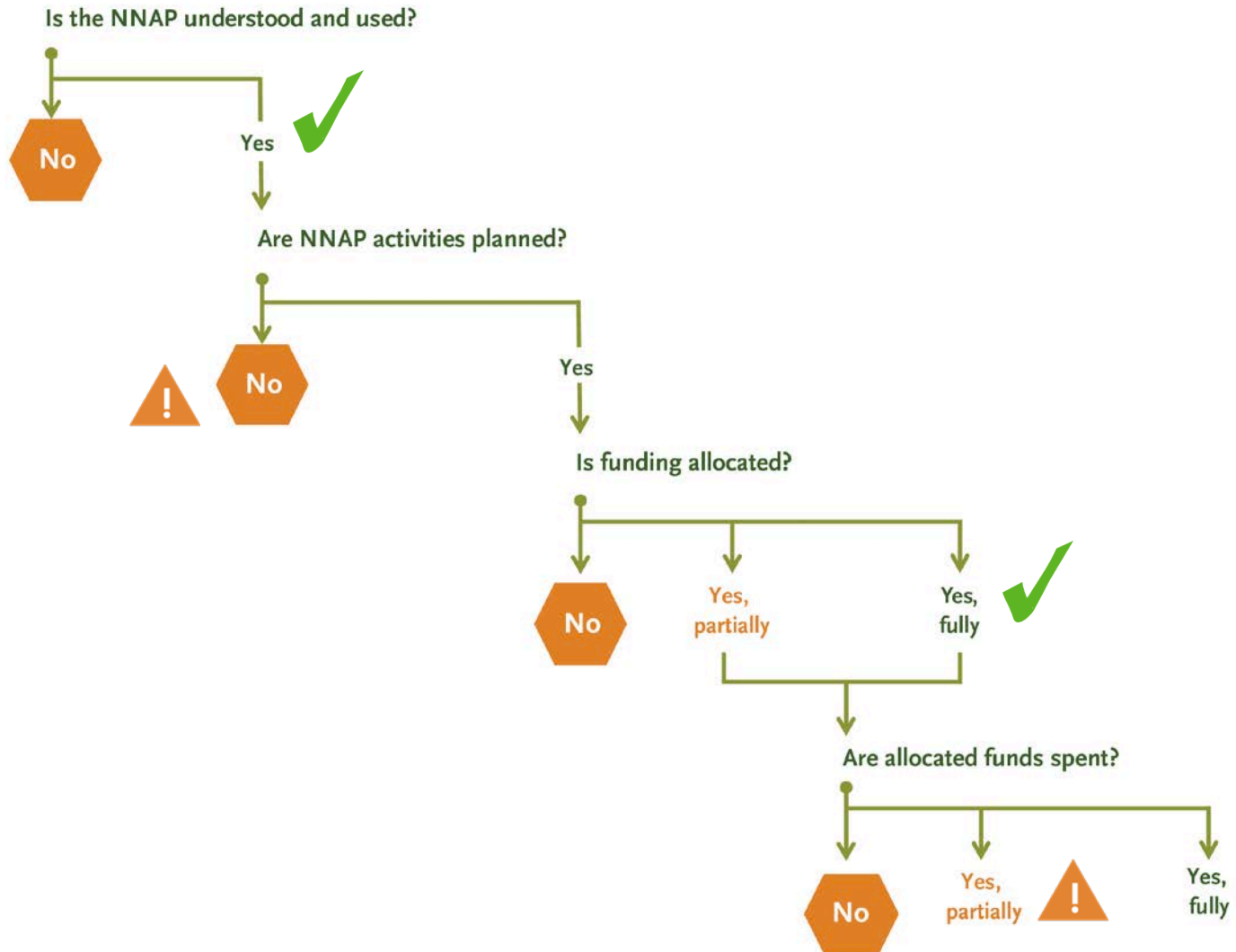
# The Investment Case



# Conclusions & Recommendations







“ People don't live their lives in health sectors or education sectors or infrastructure sectors, arranged in tidy compartments. People live in families and villages and communities and countries, where **all the issues of everyday life merge.**”

— Robert Zoellick, former head of the World Bank (2010)

# PBN RECOMMENDATIONS



Policy

1. Take Long View of Scale Up
2. Reach the Lowest Level



Drivers of change

3. Build Sustainable Structures
4. Add Human Resources for Nutrition
5. Launch M&E Frameworks



Prioritization

6. Align with NNAP
7. Embed Nutrition in Sector & Organizational Plans



Funding

8. Use Budgets as Planning Tools
9. Invest in Key Drivers of Change
10. Consider Formal Funding Mechanisms for Nutrition



Thank  
you

SPRING is

*Evidence-based.*

*Country-led.*

*Results-driven.*

*Improving lives through  
better nutrition.*



[www.spring-nutrition.org/pbn](http://www.spring-nutrition.org/pbn)