

Experiences in systems strengthening and resource mobilization in nutrition financing

FANUS symposium

Kigali, Rwanda

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[#InvestInNutrition](#) [#FANUS2019](#)



RESULTS FOR
DEVELOPMENT

What we will discuss today

- Importance of building stronger sustainable financing systems for nutrition
- Experience from Ethiopia, Malawi and Burkina Faso's efforts in systems strengthening and resource mobilization
- Q/A and discussion

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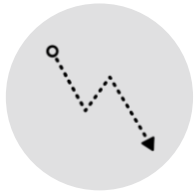
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GATES *foundation*



Investing in nutrition is a moral & economic imperative



An estimated **151 million children** under age five are developmentally stunted as a result of chronic undernourishment



Malnutrition is directly or indirectly tied to up to **60% of child deaths**, and drastically affects **childhood development and economic potential**



The economic consequences represent losses of **11 percent of GDP** every year in Africa and Asia, whereas preventing malnutrition delivers **\$16 in returns on investment for every \$1 spent**

Nutrition is one of the very best (co)investments governments and development partners can make



Investing in nutrition means using more and better finance to address the global burden of malnutrition

- **Ambitious targets** for nutrition have been adopted globally, e.g.
 - 40% reduction in stunted children by 2025 (1 of 6 World Health Assembly targets)
 - End all forms of malnutrition by 2030 (Sustainable Development Goal 2.2)
- Reaching these targets will require **scaling up** of programs in all relevant sectors to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities
- Scaling up and sustaining these programs will require **optimized use of resources** for maximum impact, and solidarity between governments and development partners in **mobilizing additional resources** for nutrition



Sustainable finance approach: getting ‘more nutrition for the money’ ...

‘More nutrition for the money’ ...

Optimizing how nutrition funding is used can achieve high impact with finite funds

- Funding can be properly aligned with strategic priorities to achieve national goals
- Funding can be directed to highest impact, most cost-effective nutrition interventions
- Funding can be directed to individuals and communities with highest needs
- Funding from all sources (domestic, external, other) can be coordinated to reduce duplication and wasted effort



Sustainable finance approach: getting ‘more nutrition for the money’ and raising ‘more money for nutrition’

‘More nutrition for the money’ ...

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- Funding can be directed to highest impact, most cost-effective nutrition interventions
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... helps raise more money for nutrition

High returns make nutrition a better investment

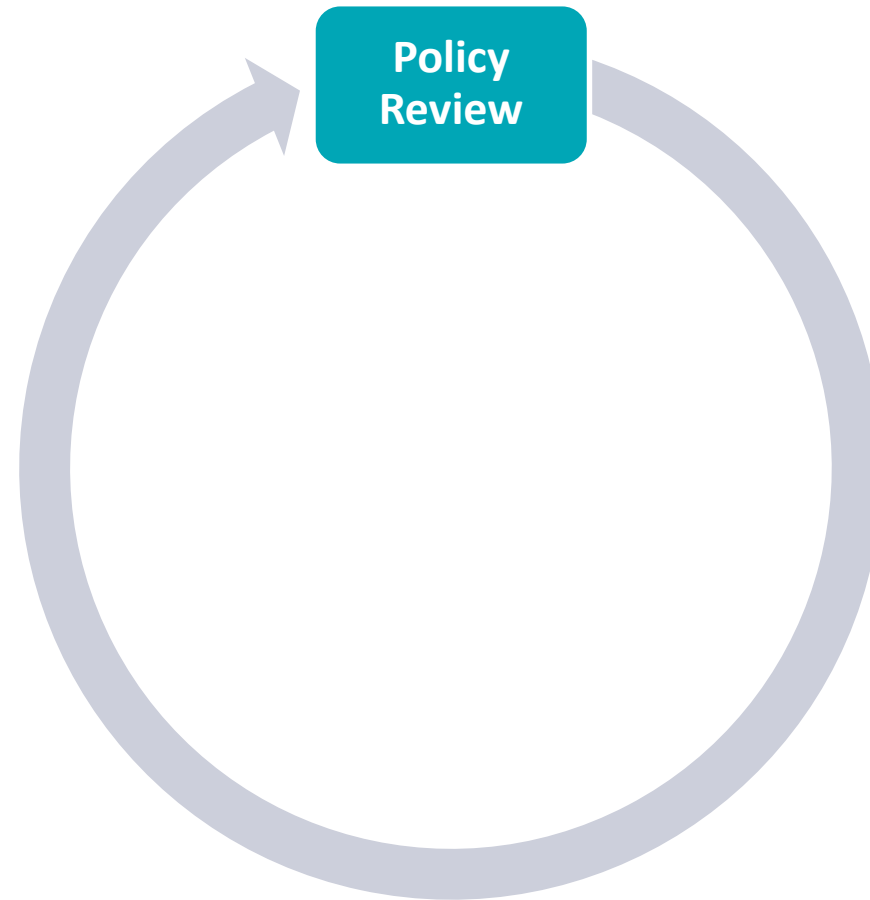
- Finance ministry more likely to prioritize nutrition when money is clearly used well
- Donor agencies more likely to provide support when requests are well planned/strategic

Sustainable finance approach supports stronger resource mobilization

- Systematic, strategic approach can help make clear asks, make the strongest investment case for nutrition, and monitor/adapt over time

Sustainable finance approach is built around well functioning systems for the planning & budget cycle

Strengthening each element of the cycle supports effective scale up of the right programs

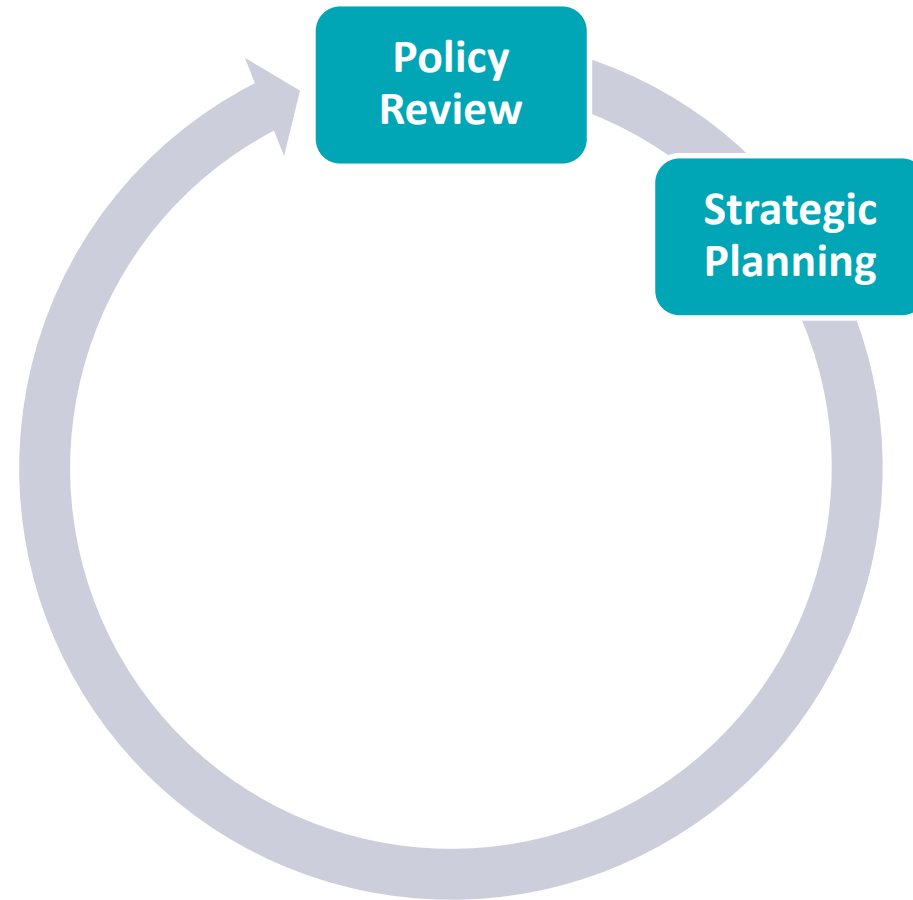


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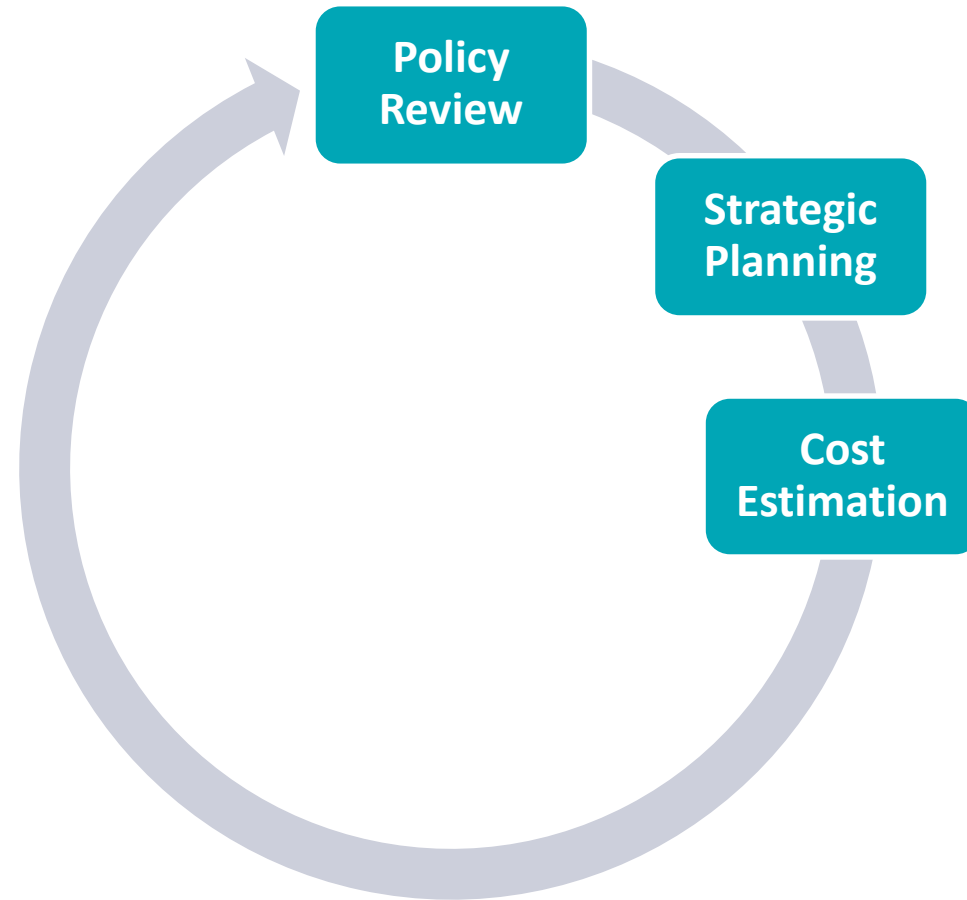


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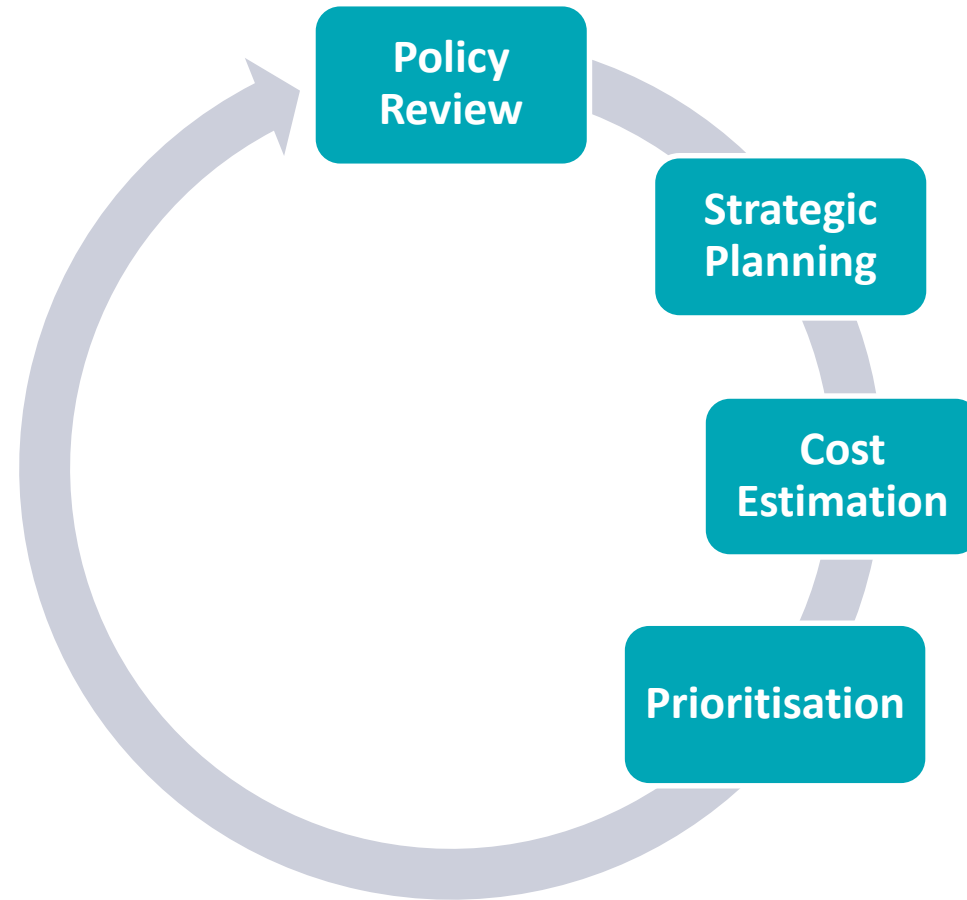


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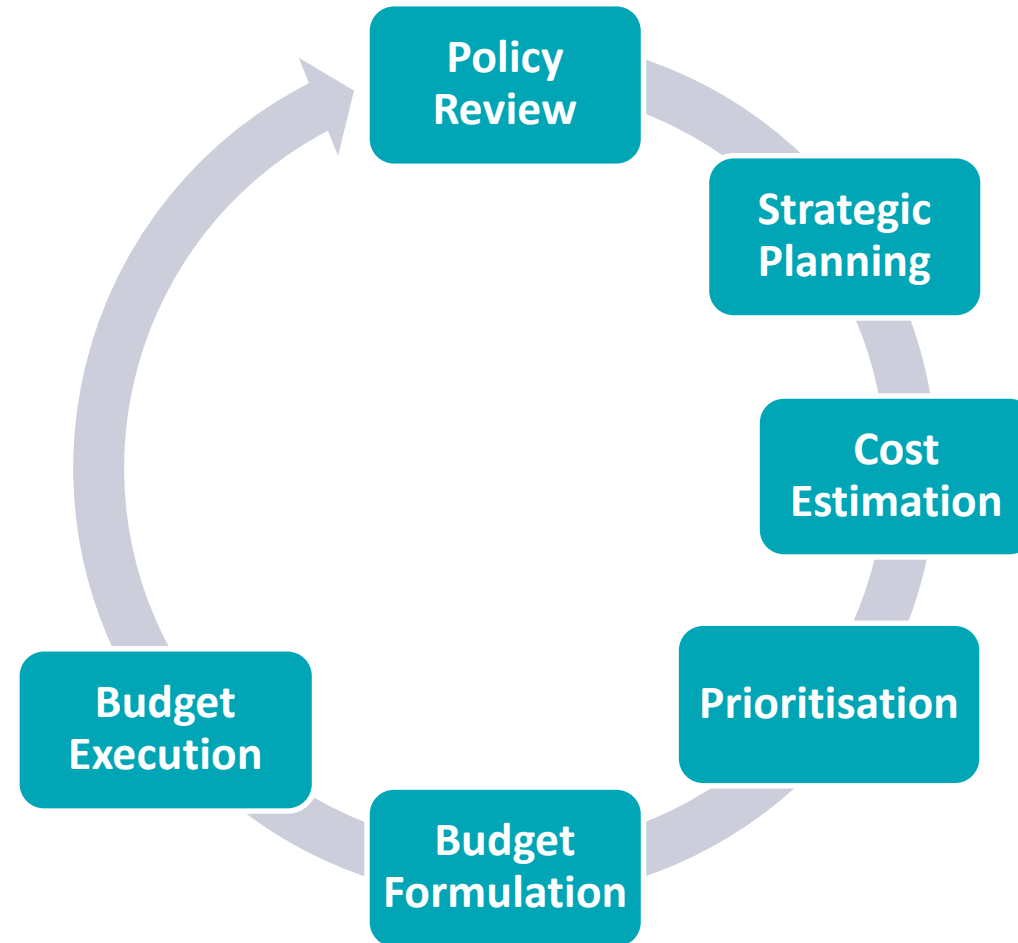


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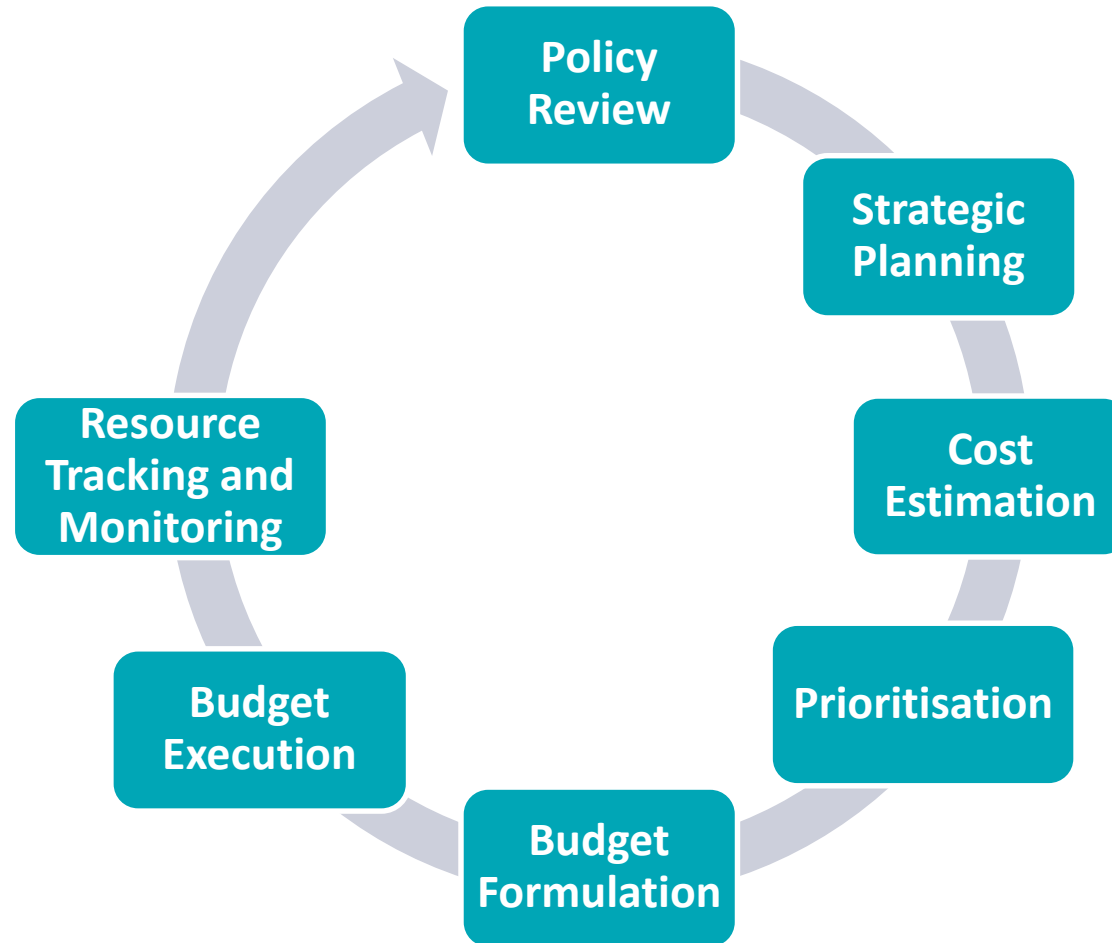


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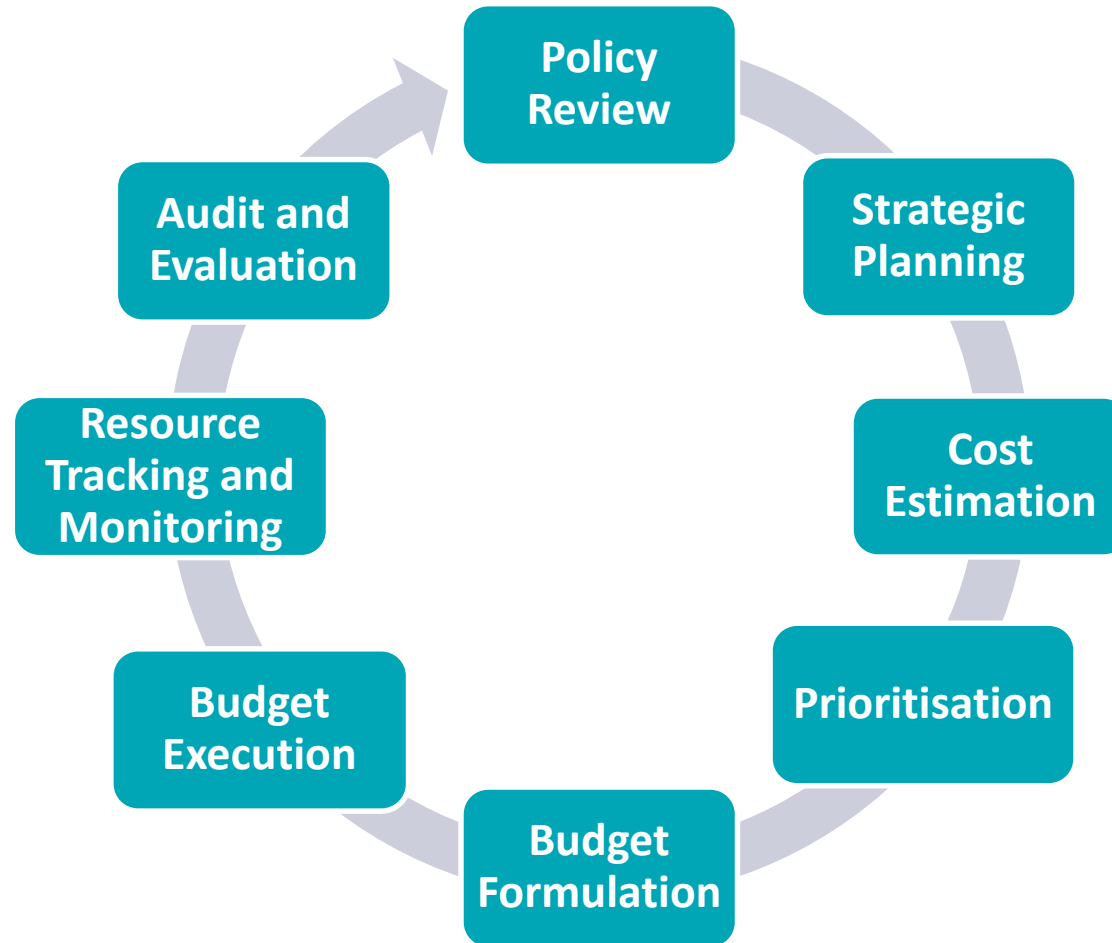


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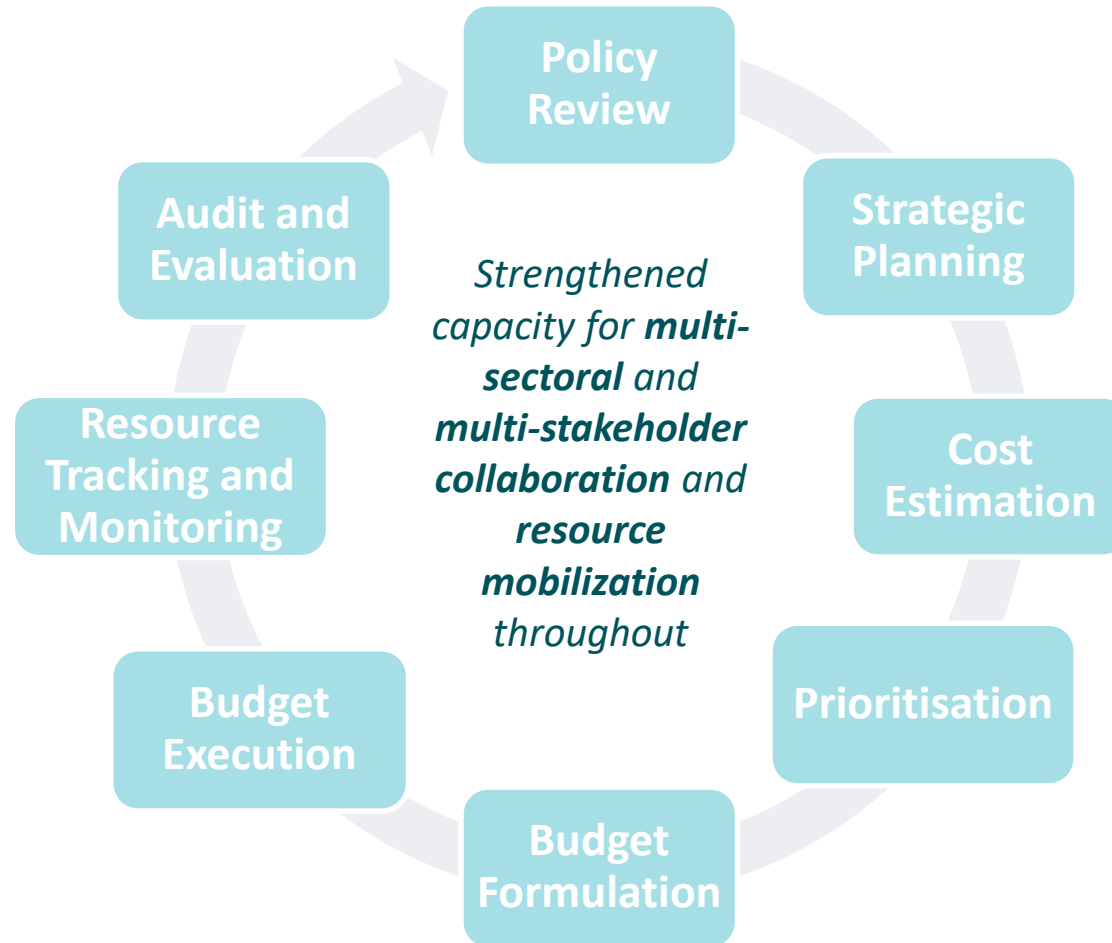


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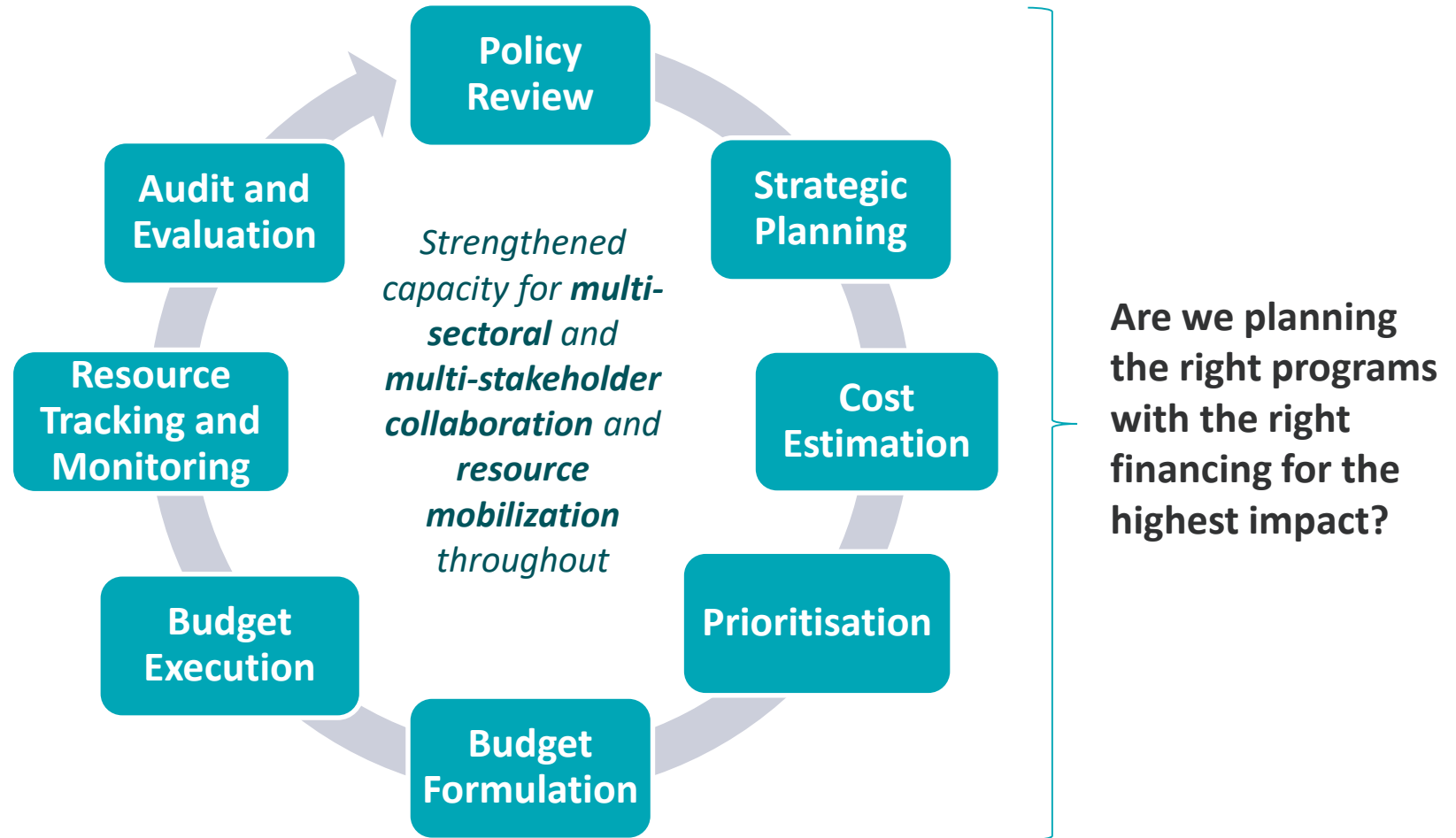


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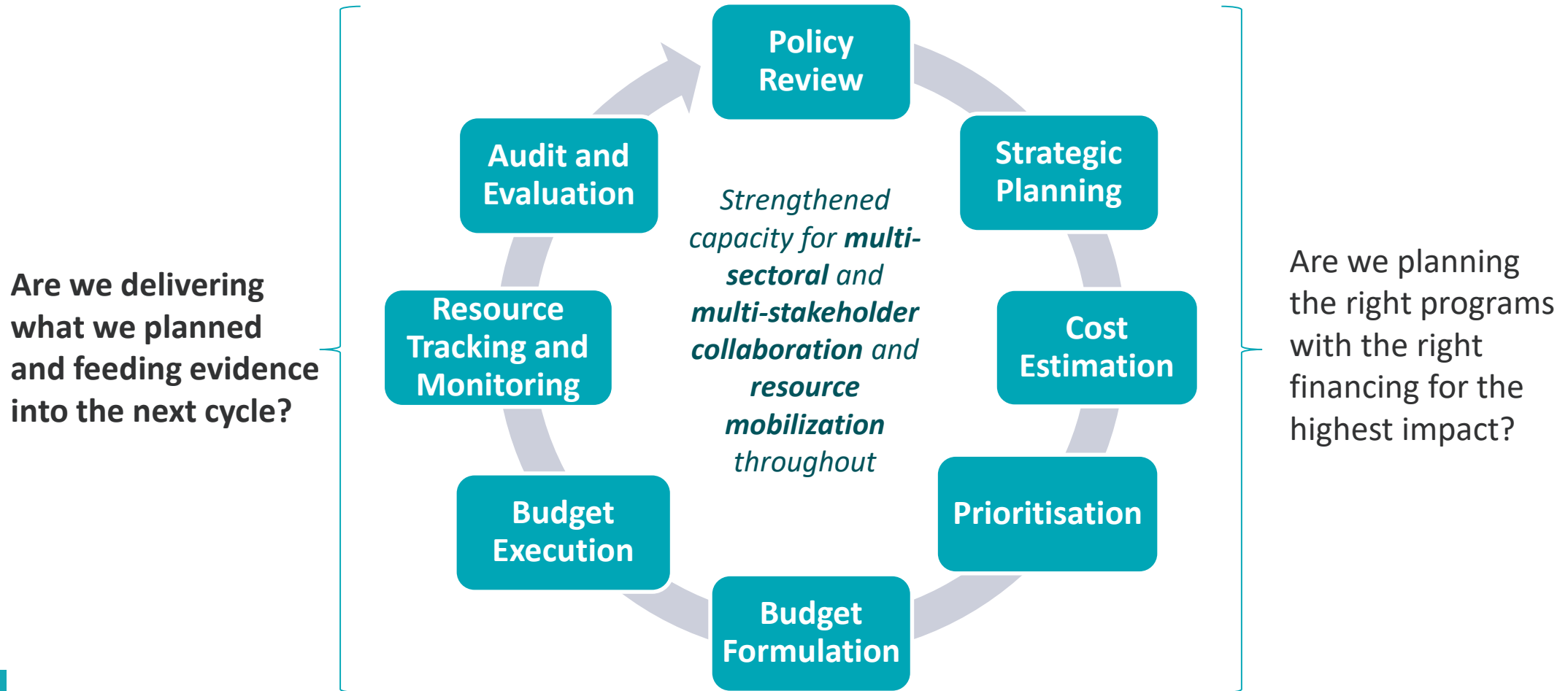


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Building systems: many government efforts ongoing with technical support from SUN and other partners...



Annual **budget analyses** and analytic support for developing **cost estimates** of national plans



Supporting national level **systems strengthening** for integrated resource mapping in Ethiopia



Support **resource tracking & mobilization** in Malawi; and subnational **resource tracking** system in Ethiopia



... and international learnings are being shared via the SUN Community of Practice on Nutrition Financing



Annual **budget analyses** and analytic support for developing **cost estimates** of national plans



Supporting national level **systems strengthening** for integrated resource mapping in Ethiopia



Support **resource tracking & mobilization** in Malawi; and subnational **resource tracking** system in Ethiopia



Join the *SUN Community of Practice on Nutrition Financing* at
<http://bit.ly/SUNFinanceCOP>

Ethiopia's progress in building systems for sustainable financing

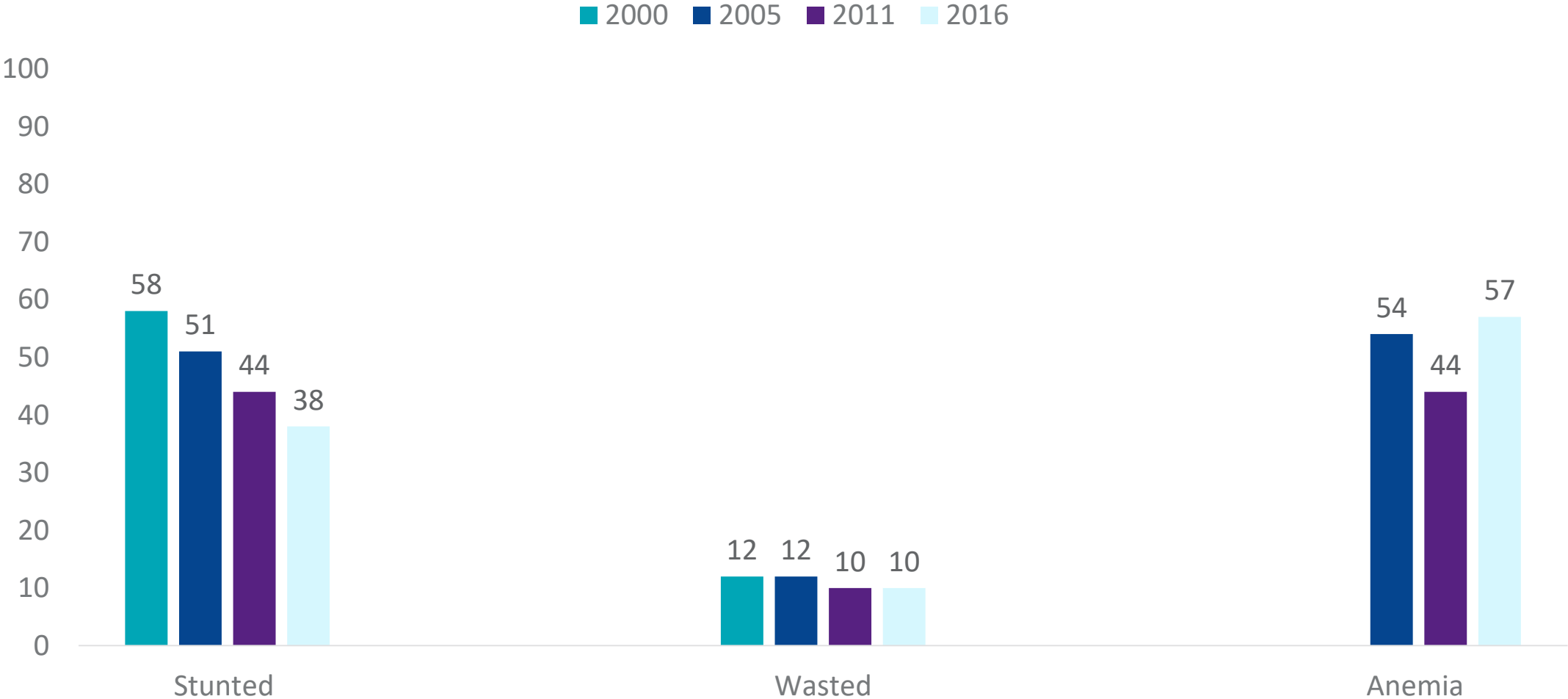


What will be covered today:

- Background to sustainable financing for nutrition in Ethiopia
- Efforts in nutrition resource tracking to date:
 - Ways forward, lessons learnt and practical guidance

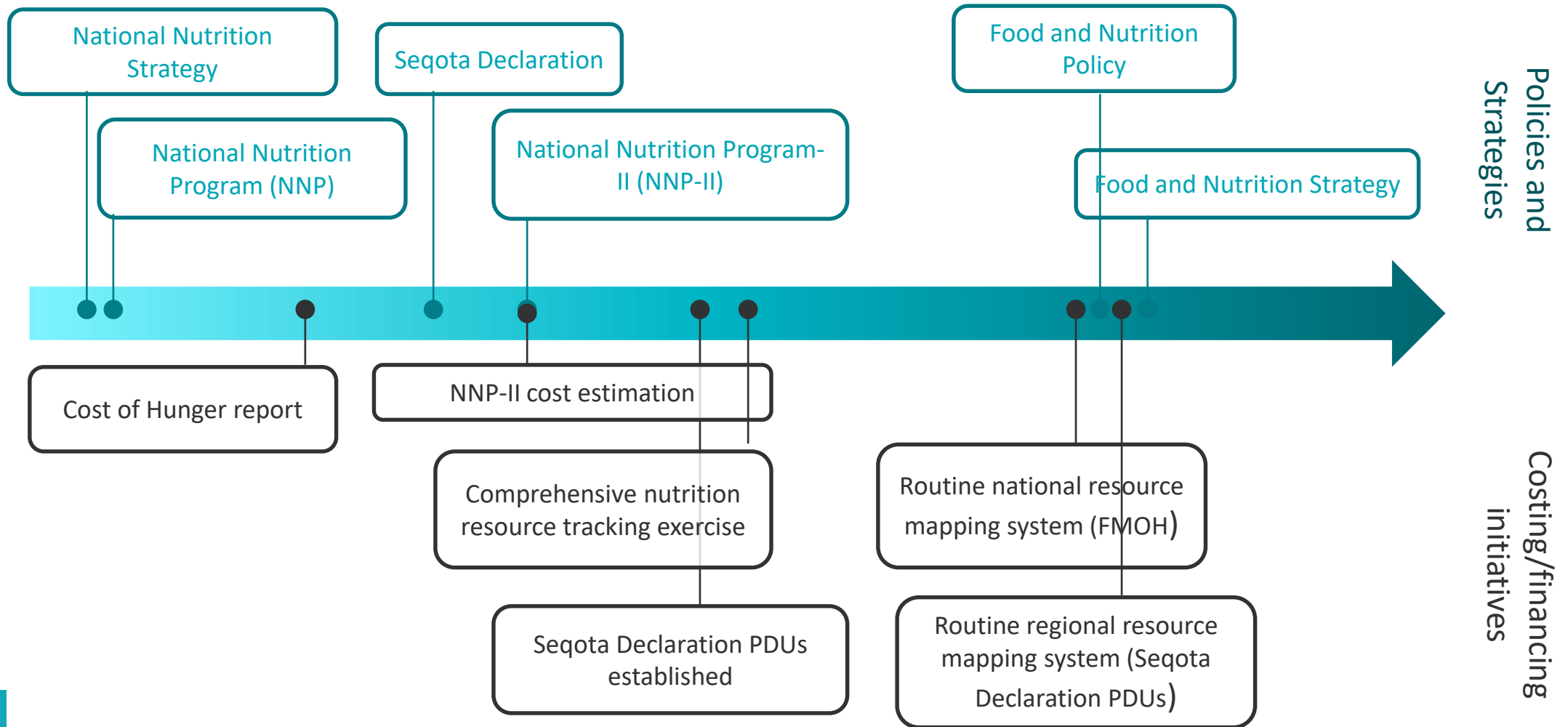


Significant improvements in child nutrition in Ethiopia between 2000 and 2016, but chronic malnutrition remains high



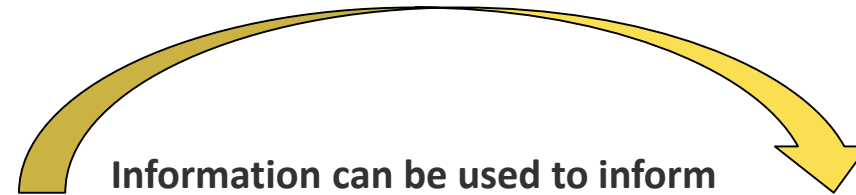
Source: Ethiopian Demographic Health Surveys

In the last 5 years, Ethiopia's fight against malnutrition has moved forward with political will, policy and financing



Routine nutrition resource mapping across sectors is essential for national planning and priority setting

Routine multi-sectoral reporting, consolidated across sectors, to monitor progress against national strategies



Information can be used to inform allocative decisions to:

- **Scale-up high-impact interventions** in areas most in need
- **Enhance the enabling environment** including by making large-scale programs more nutrition-sensitive
- **Joint planning** with development partners & sectors to reduce fragmentation and optimize partnerships and resource utilization

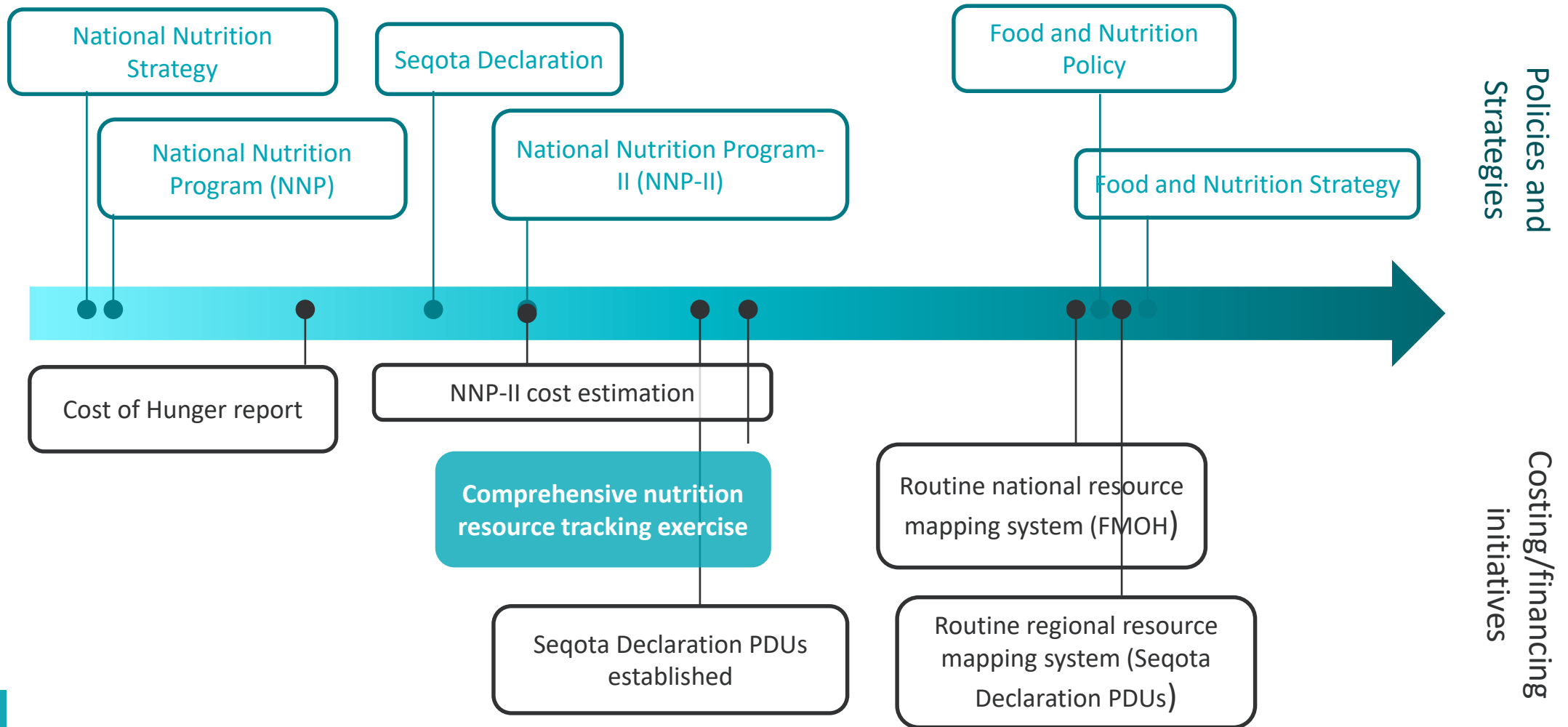


NATIONAL NUTRITION COORDINATING BODY (NNCB)



Strategic priority setting and governance

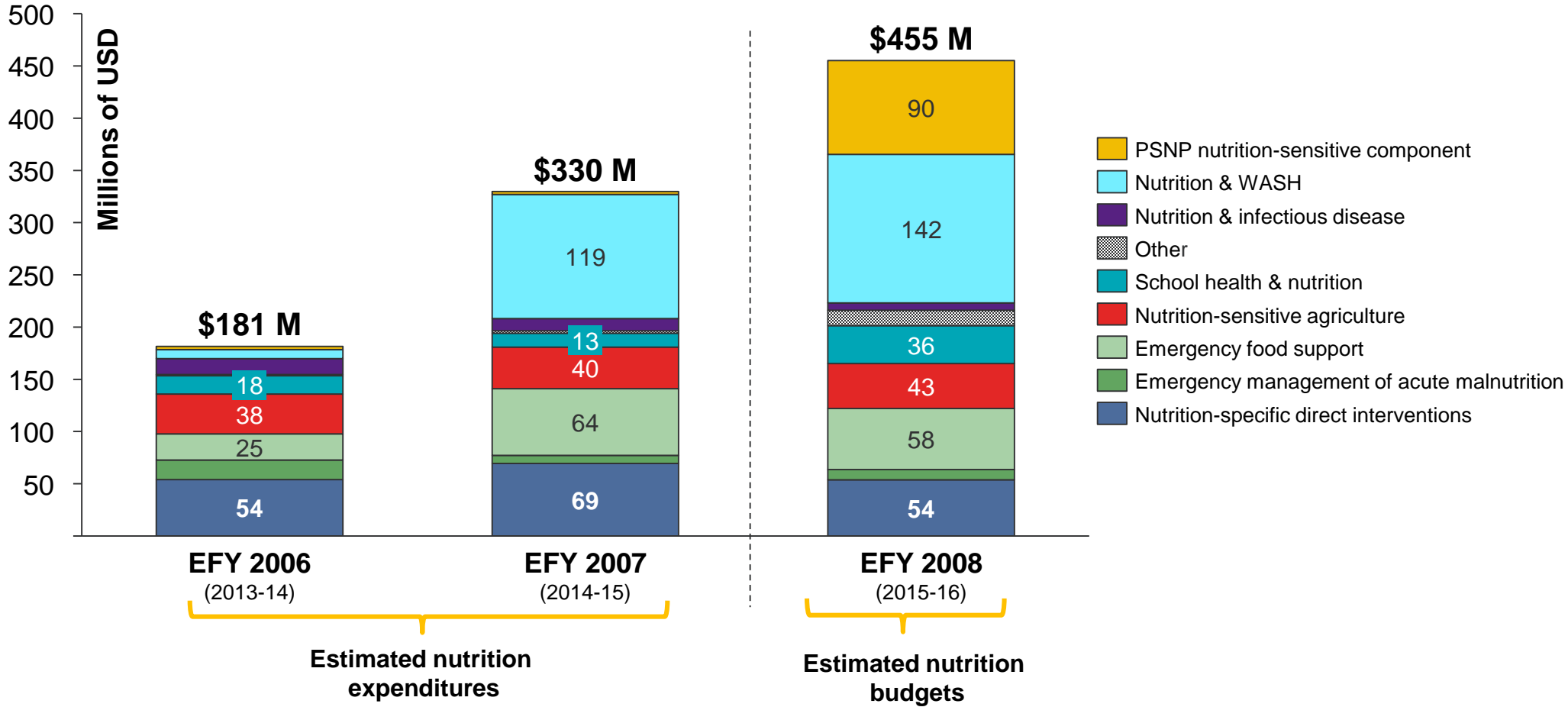
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Key findings from comprehensive analysis



Multi-sectoral analysis: total funding increasing in most sectors, but nutrition-specific funding in 2015/16 no higher than 2013/14

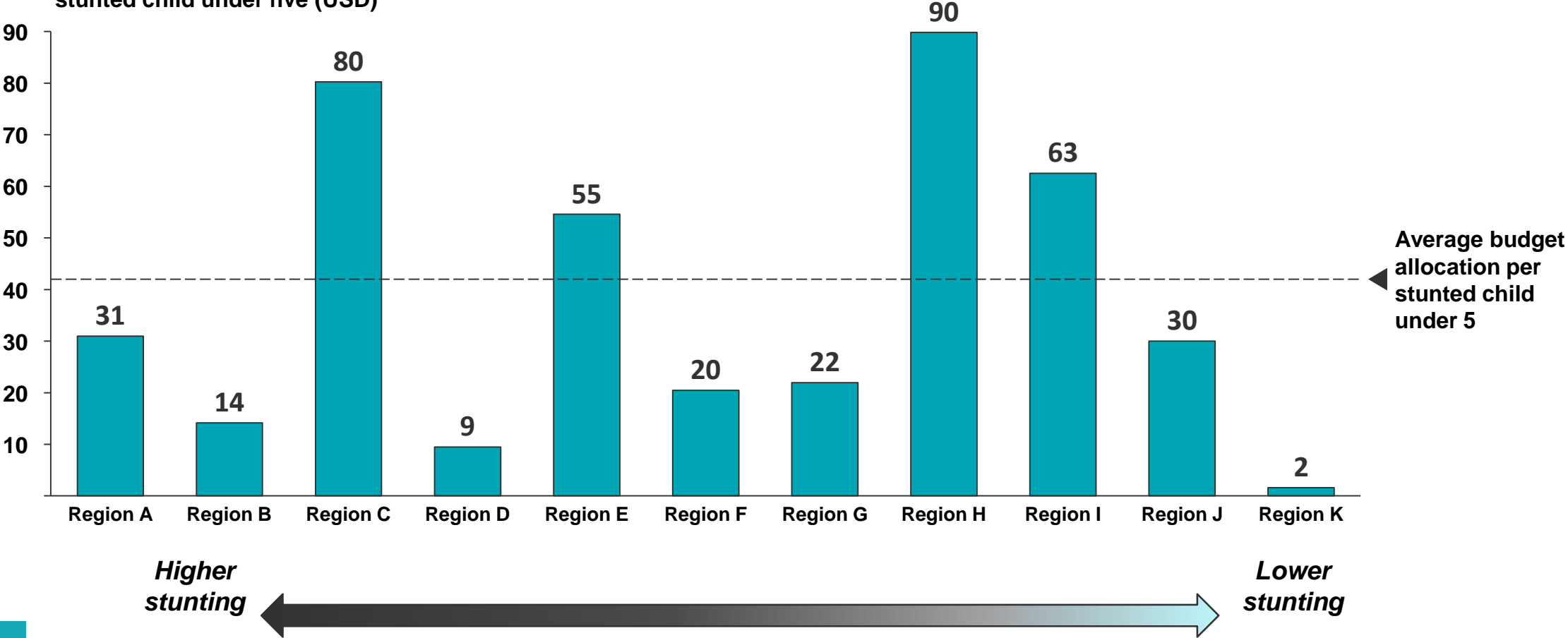


Do the results suggest nutrition-specific programs are not receiving high enough priority? What are the causes?



Regional analysis: is funding being allocated in proportion with stunting burden?

Illustrative EFY 2008 budget allocations per stunted child under five (USD)



If these differences across regions were seen, could more money be mobilized for those regions being left behind?



Invest in systems strengthening and capacity building
so that routine resource tracking across sectors is
conducted sustainably through public systems



Building on these, a collaborative effort to routinize multi-sectoral nutrition resource mapping was initiated in 2018

The goals for this included:

1. Developing a routine FMOH process and strengthening the Nutrition Case Team's capacity to track nutrition budget/expenditures across sectors annually
2. Developing a routine system and streamlining reporting to reduce partner reporting burden - to ensure consistent information flow, making use of existing tools and processes
3. Using data for joint planning and decision making, particularly during sectoral planning periods and NNCB oversight



Approach

- The approach builds on the annual FMOH health resource mapping process to include additional nutrition-sensitive investments across sectors
- R4D provided technical support to modify existing tools to better track funding for nutrition-sensitive programs against the national plan
- Capacity building for FMOH NCT to analyze collected data
- Required both donors and implementing partners (IPs) to report investments through separate instruments based on level of detail requested



2018 success resulting in continued integration of the exercise with FMOH's routine annual resource mapping

In **2018**, substantial effort made by:

- FMOH's Nutrition Case Team (NCT) and Partnership & Coordination Directorate (PCD) to pilot data collection for **nutrition-sensitive programs**, in the manner of FMOH's annual resource mapping for the health sector conducted by PCD
- Data collected from **50 partners (donors and IPs)**



In **2019**, following the successful pilots:

- ✓ **Nutrition-specific** activities in PCD resource mapping are now fully aligned with NNP-II taxonomy
- ✓ **Nutrition-sensitive** activities have been integrated into PCD's annual resource mapping
- ✓ **Non-health sector nutrition partners** are now invited to participate in the annual mapping in order to capture key nutrition-sensitive implementers

Lessons learnt from routinized nutrition resource tracking efforts

Challenges

Lack of clarity on the roles and relationship in sharing nutrition resource information

Difficulty in capturing and estimating nutrition-sensitive investments, especially large multi-sector, multi-stakeholder programs

Difficulty to build up total nutrition resources in the country through the central nutrition resource tracking alone

Limited measures of the financing gap for nutrition across sectors

Lessons learnt

Need to continue optimizing the FMOH's role and capability in nutrition resource tracking to align with its overall mandate to coordinate multisectoral nutrition response

Identify and track discrete nutrition components within multi-sectoral programs ensure buy-in on standard definitions and use existing program documents

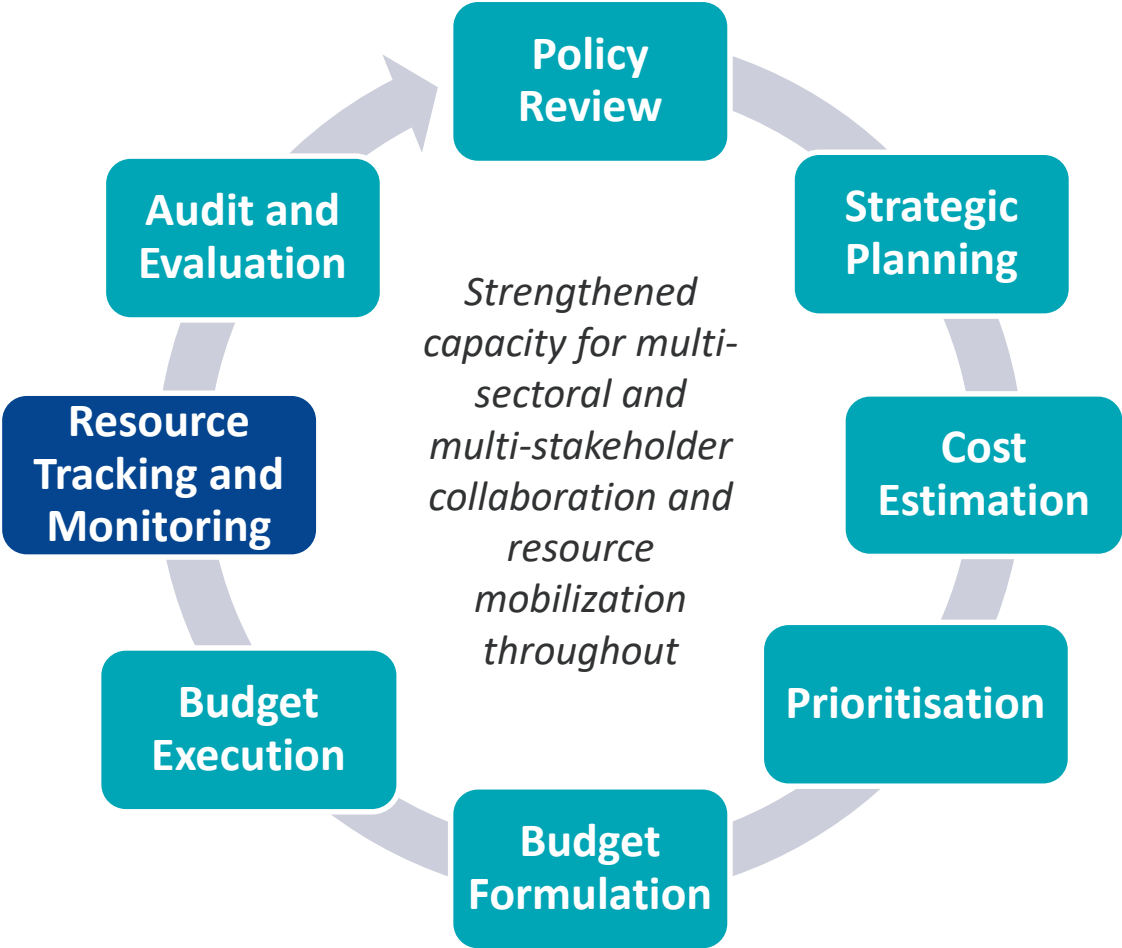
Need for a design and use of a comprehensive and systematic nutrition resource tracking that capture investments both from central and subnational sources

Need for a costed plan to map resources against, and understand resource gaps

Where do we go from
here?

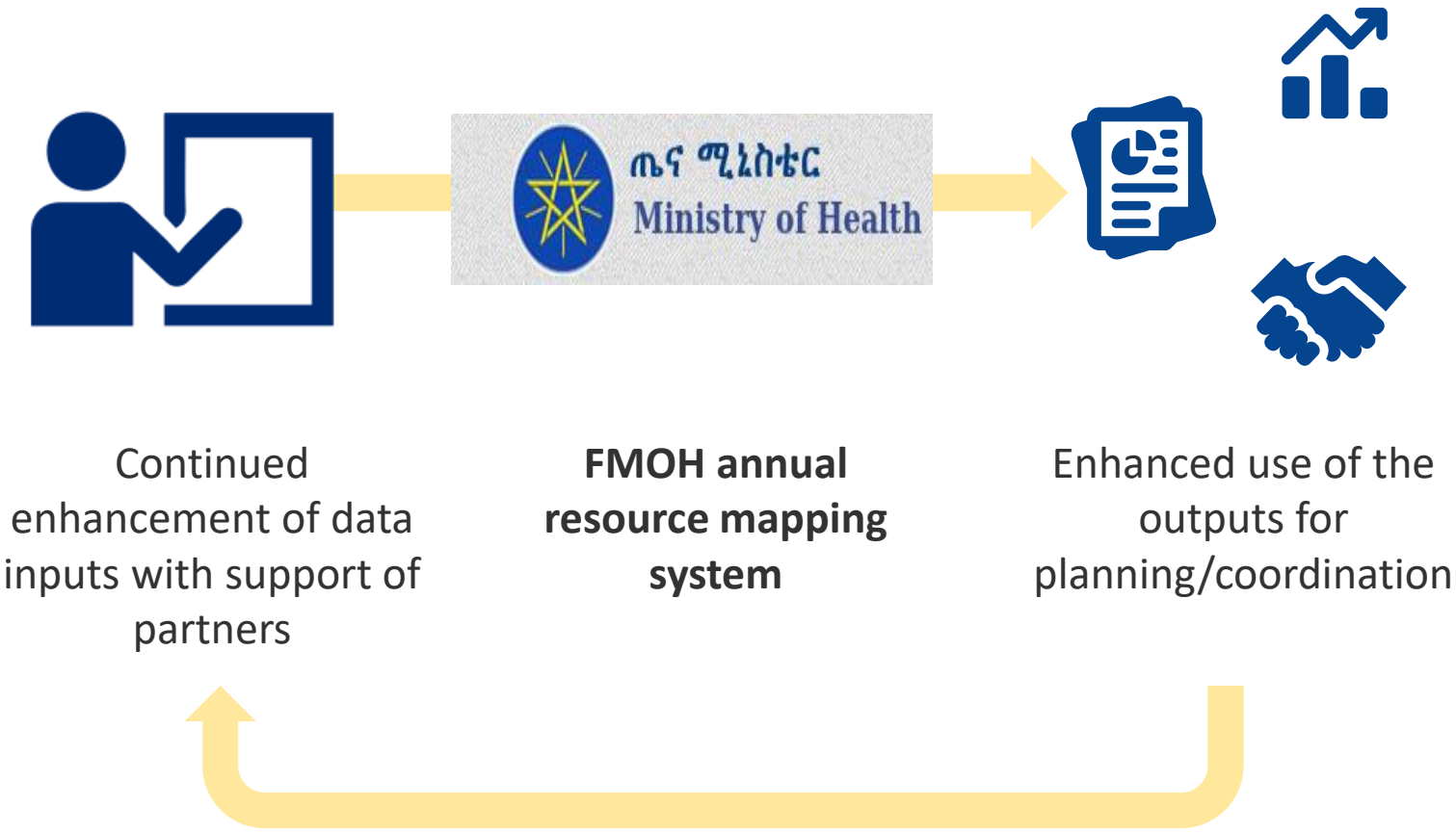


Resource tracking would be more helpful if implemented as part of the broader budget cycle management



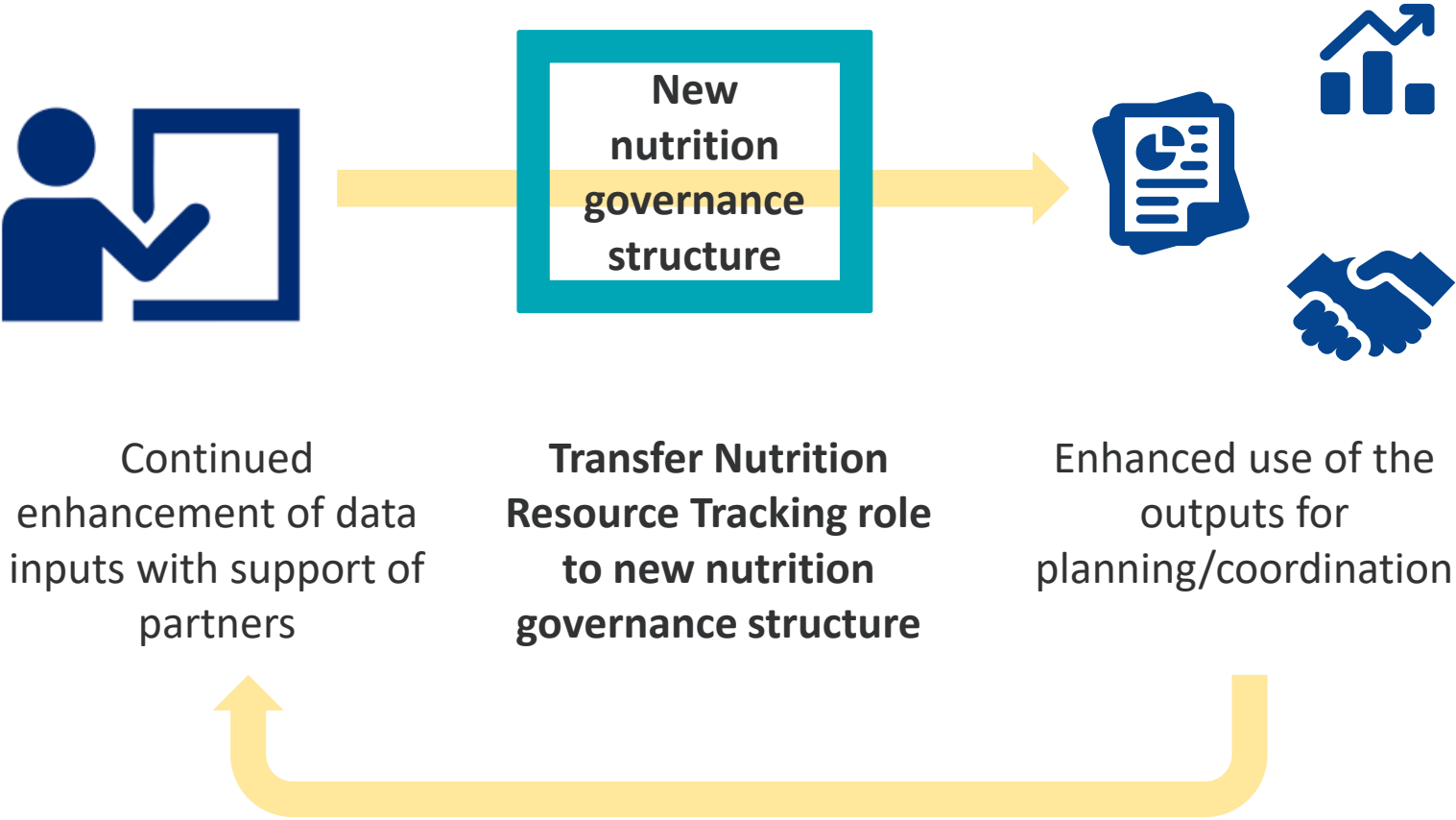
Way forward

Short term (1-2 Years): This system is in place and a need to built on to continue strengthening the momentum on both side to support better data inputs and use of data



Way forward

Mid to Long term: Build on the system in place and transfer the role of NRT to a new multisectoral nutrition governance structure being discussed, with strong technical assistance support



Malawi's commitment to strengthened financing systems and resource mobilization for nutrition



This presentation draws on work that is underway with support from Nutrition International, formerly the Micronutrient Initiative (MI), under the Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) project, funded with UK aid from the UK government.



What we will cover today

- Overview of the nutrition landscape in Malawi
- Learnings from DNHA sustainable financing efforts supported by NI-TAN
 - Implementing nutrition resource tracking systems
 - Domestic resource mobilization for nutrition



Malawi is committed to facing its malnutrition challenge with political will, governance and partnerships

Malawi faces a formidable malnutrition challenge..



- For children under the age of 5:
 - **Stunting** is at 37.1%,
 - **Wasting** is 2.7%
 - **Underweight** at 11.7%



- **Anaemia prevalence** is at 63% for children 6-59 months and 33% for women age 15-49

.. however, it remains committed to solving it with strong systems in place



Leadership: multi-sectoral coordination, policy and priority setting led by the Department of Nutrition, HIV & AIDS



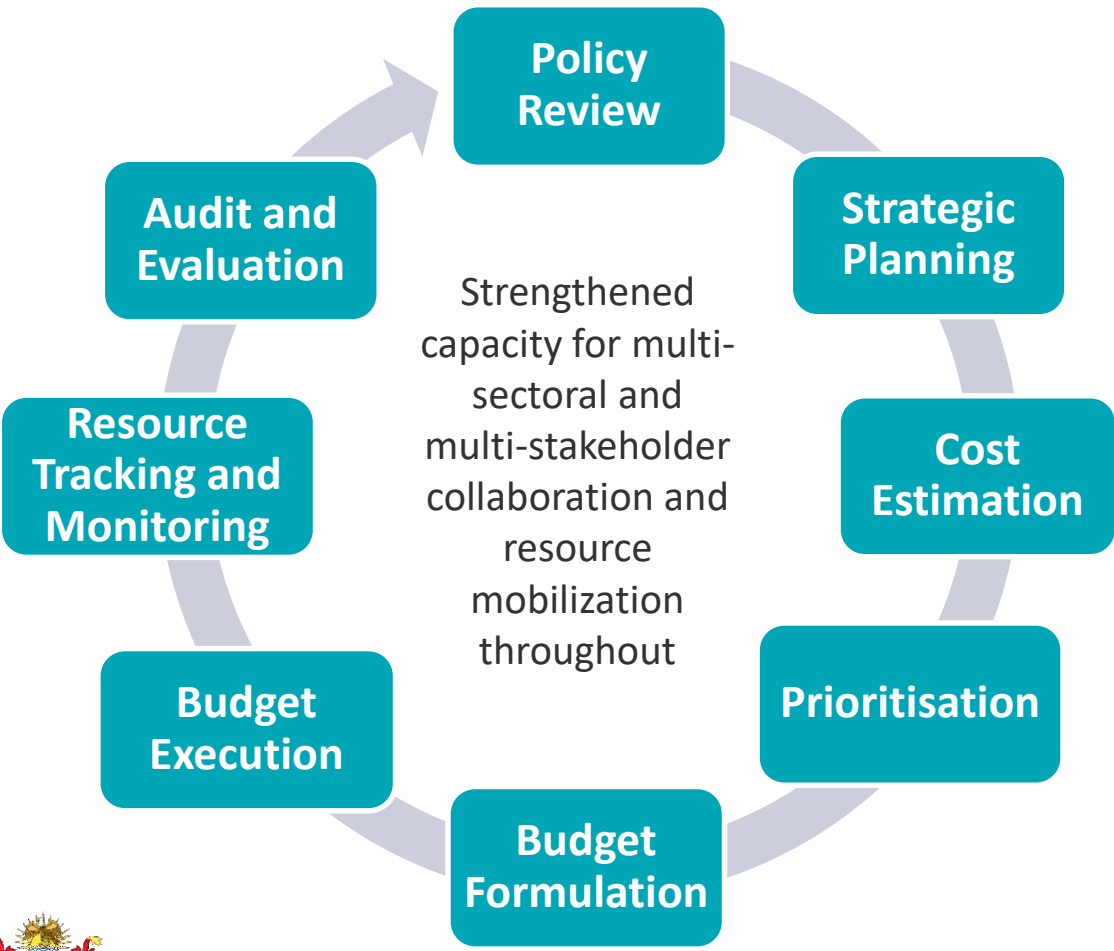
Costed strategic plan: The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan (MNSP 2018-2021) sets goals and direction, with costed estimates across 8 priority areas



Active stakeholder networks: Stakeholders from civil society, donors, business network and academia convene regularly



DNHA's partnership with NI-TAN complements efforts across the planning cycle



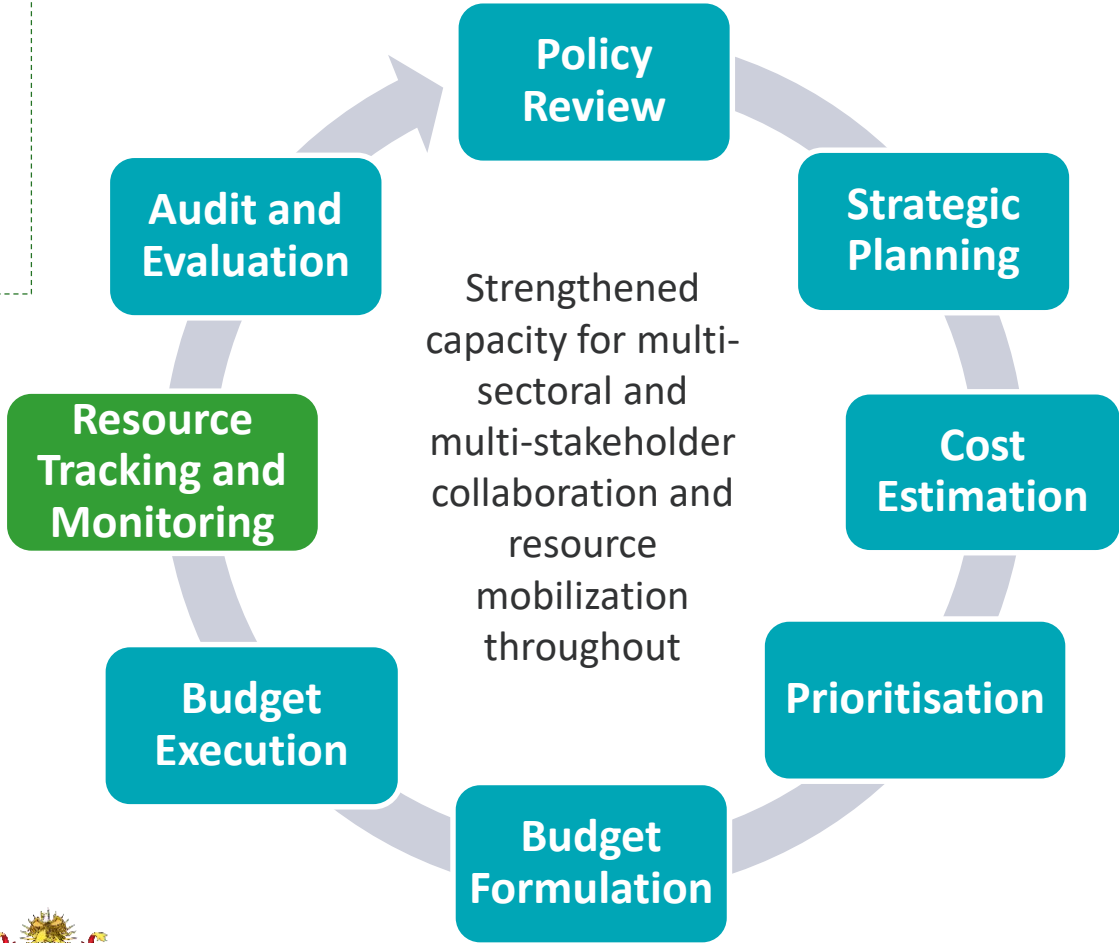
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DNHA's partnership with NI-TAN complements efforts across the planning cycle

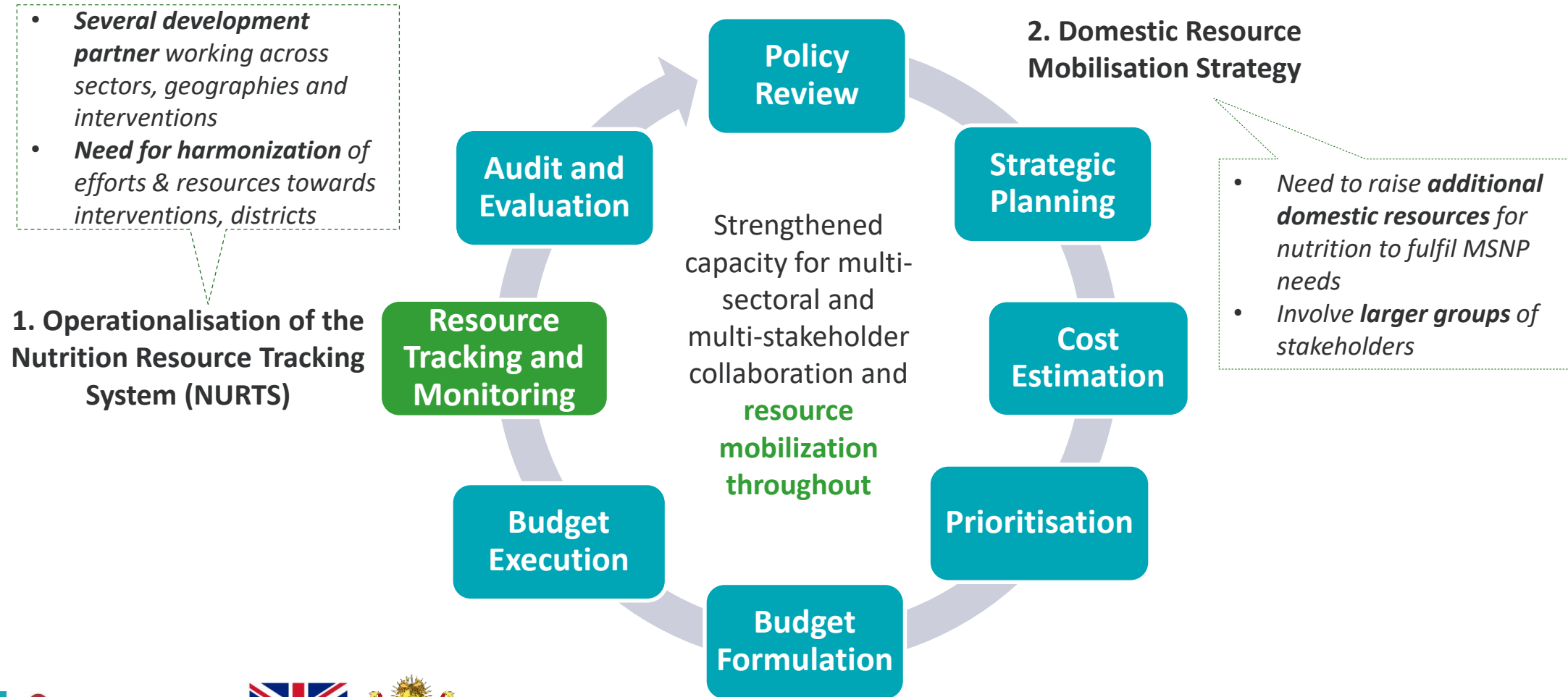
- *Several development partner working across sectors, geographies and interventions*
- *Need for harmonization of efforts & resources towards interventions, districts*

1. Operationalisation of the Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS)



Adapted from SUN guidance on planning & implementation:

DNHA's partnership with NI-TAN complements efforts across the planning cycle



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Implementation of nutrition resource tracking



NURTS integrates financial tracking into M&E system, in alignment with the MNSP

- **The use cases for NURTS data outputs** include:
 - Identifying resource gaps for MNSP priority areas, to inform resource mobilization
 - Informing annual planning and joint coordination at the national & district level
- **Web-based, self reported system** to collect multi-sectoral financial data on nutrition programmes from sectors and development partners in Malawi
- **Integrated module** within the existing National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information System
- **Data collection is aligned to the costed policy priority areas** in the MNSP 2018-2021



Several lessons learned along the way that may be helpful to countries implementing RT systems

CHALLENGES

1

Low awareness of the initiative and its usefulness among stakeholders, leading to low buy-in and participation in the exercise

2

Development partners use their own **financial reporting systems** and timelines which may be difficult to extract to NURTS

3

Other resource tracking exercises ongoing in sectors (Health, Agriculture, Finance) with some overlap creating multiple reporting requests

4

Unclear mandate for the execution of the exercise in future rounds

5

Internet connectivity especially in districts is an ongoing challenge

CONSIDERATIONS & LEARNINGS

Create awareness and buy-in by demonstrating clear need and use of outputs – using a collaborative process in meetings/workshops

Provide hands-on support and follow-up for data collection with stakeholders during initial rounds, with reducing effort over time

Review ongoing efforts to identify areas of overlap and coordination, to create efficiencies within the systems and reduce reporting burden

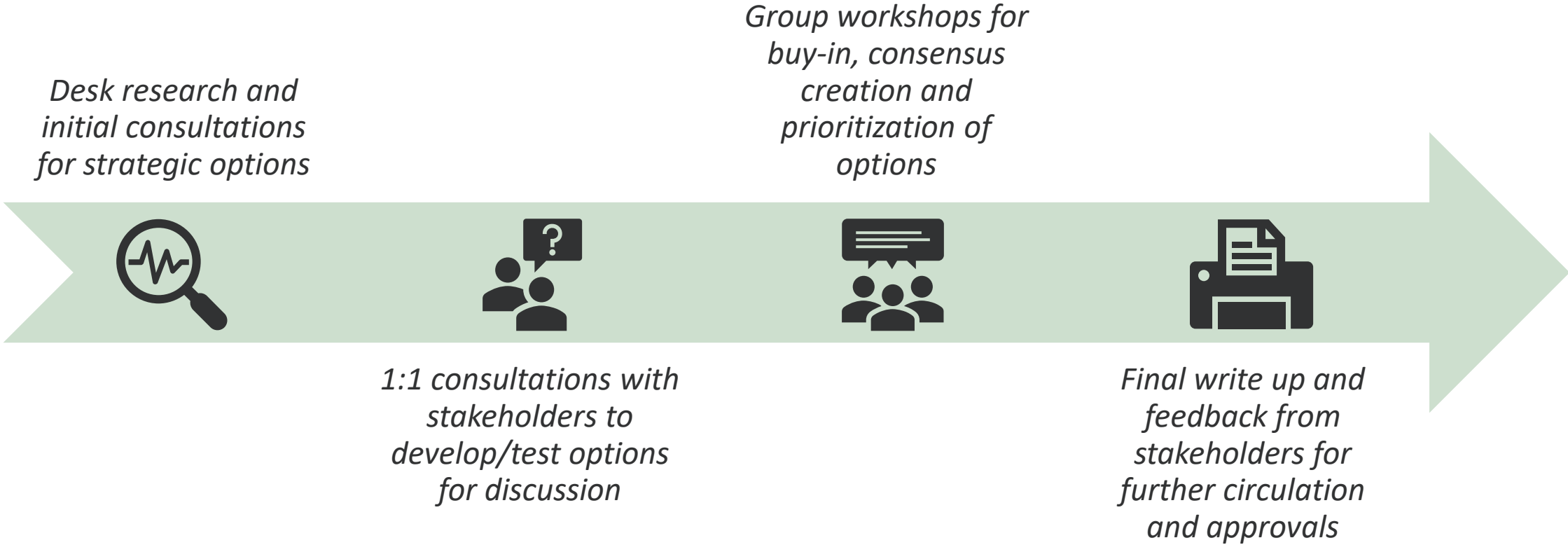
Agree on and set up coordination mechanisms / dedicated task force for resource tracking

Plan alternate data entry options (e.g.: offline tools) if web-based functionality is compromised

Domestic Resource Mobilisation



Collaborative development process focuses on desk research / adaptation, stakeholder consultations



The government is considering several strategies in public and private sectors

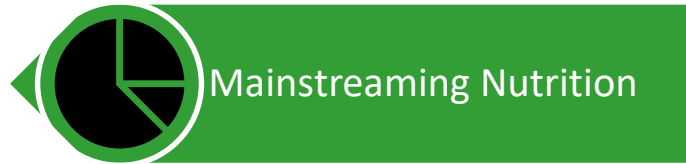
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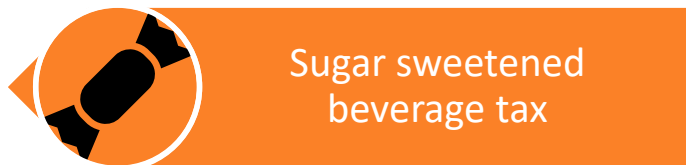
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Leveraging public budgets



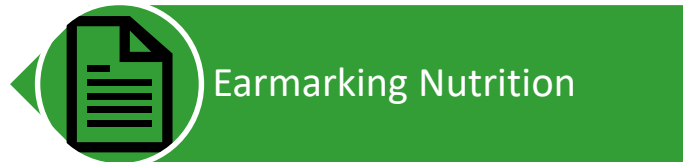
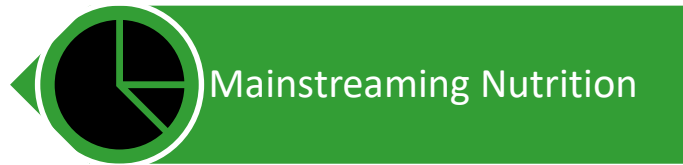
Raising new public revenue



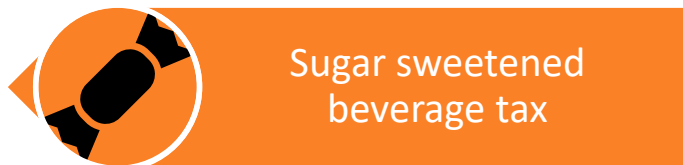
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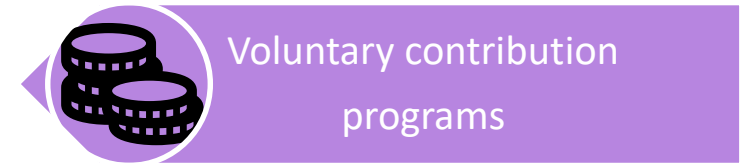
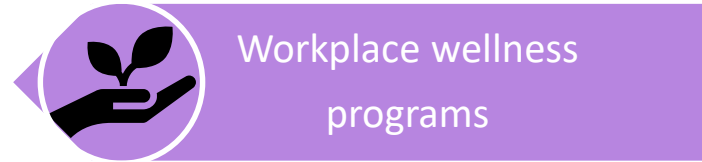
Leveraging public budgets



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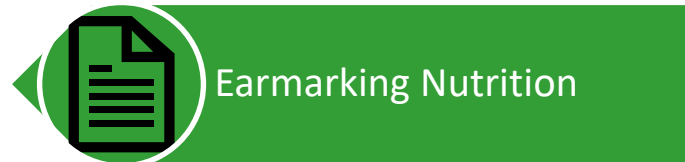
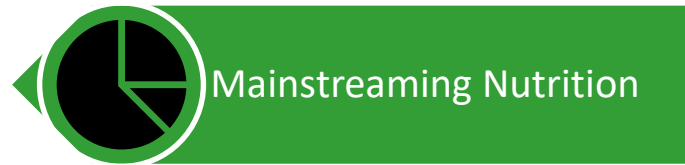
Leveraging private sector



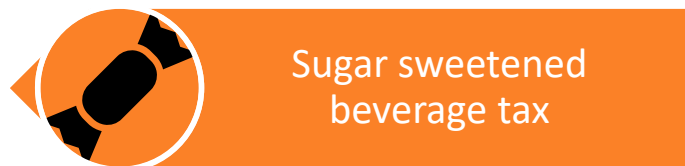
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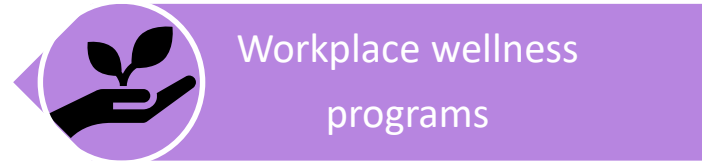
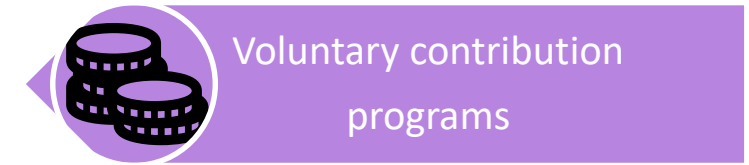
Leveraging public budgets



Raising new public revenue



Leveraging private sector



Several questions were included to help prioritise direction:

- Which of these have greatest potential for **revenue/impact**?
- Which of these are most **feasible to implement**, politically and/or technically? Do stakeholders have the will and the skill?
- What are the **key challenges** to these strategies?
- Which of these strategies should be **prioritized**?
- What are the **action points** to carry these strategies forward?





Monitoring Public Funding for Nutrition: A Tool for Budget Advocacy for Nutrition : Example from Burkina Faso

**Ella COMPAORE, Moussa OUEDRAOGO, Ousmane OUEDRAOGO, Adam
AHO, Bertine OUARO, Mediatrice TOURE, Hermann GOUMBRI, Noel
ZAGRE**

Presentation plan

Introduction

Objectives

Methodology

Results

Conclusion

Recommendations

Introduction 1/1

Since joining the SUN movement in June 2011, Burkina Faso has embarked on a multi-sectoral planning process

- with the development of a national multi-sectoral policy and the integration of nutrition into sectors contributing to nutrition (specific and sensitive).

Increasing public funding is critical for the implementation of this multisectoral approach.

Objective 1/1

Analyze the budget allocations and expenditures of domestic budget, dedicated to nutrition from 2016 to 2018.

Specifically :

- Evaluate annual nutrition budget allocations ;
- Evaluate the distribution of total budget allocations by source of funding ;
- Evaluate the distribution of budget resources between nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive issues.

Methodology 1/2

This study is based on the Methodology Issue of the West Consultancy Review by UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim (Aho, 2018).

It is a 5-step approach :

- Planning (definition of steps, committees, key person, etc) ;
- data collection (through global budget record) ;
- data validation (all multisectoral actors);
- data analysis (technical group);
- dissemination of results (workshop).

Methodology 2/2

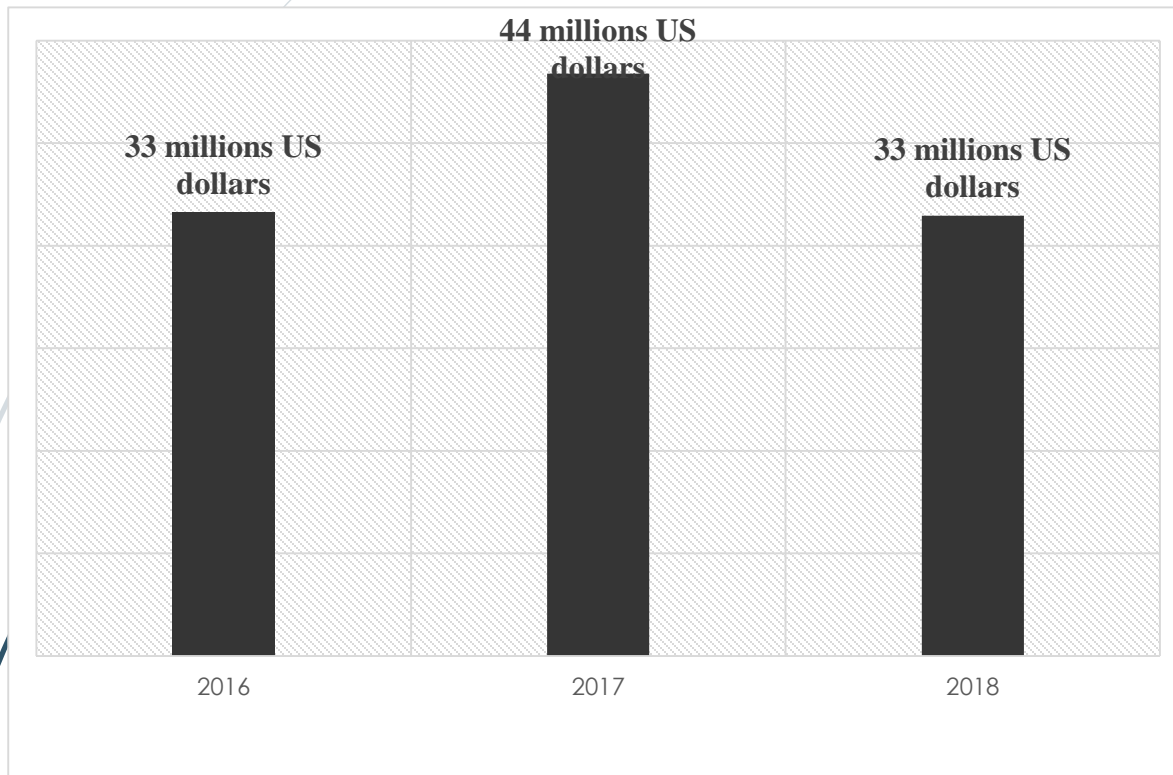
The data was collected in 2018 from the Ministry of Finance through the Integrated Spend circuit.

A total of 15 key informants :

- resource persons in the Ministry of Finance,
- staff in charge of the budget and planning,
- nutrition focal points at the level of the relevant ministries potentially providing financial and programmatic information.

2 national analysis and validation workshops were conducted.

Total public nutrition allocations (2016-2018)

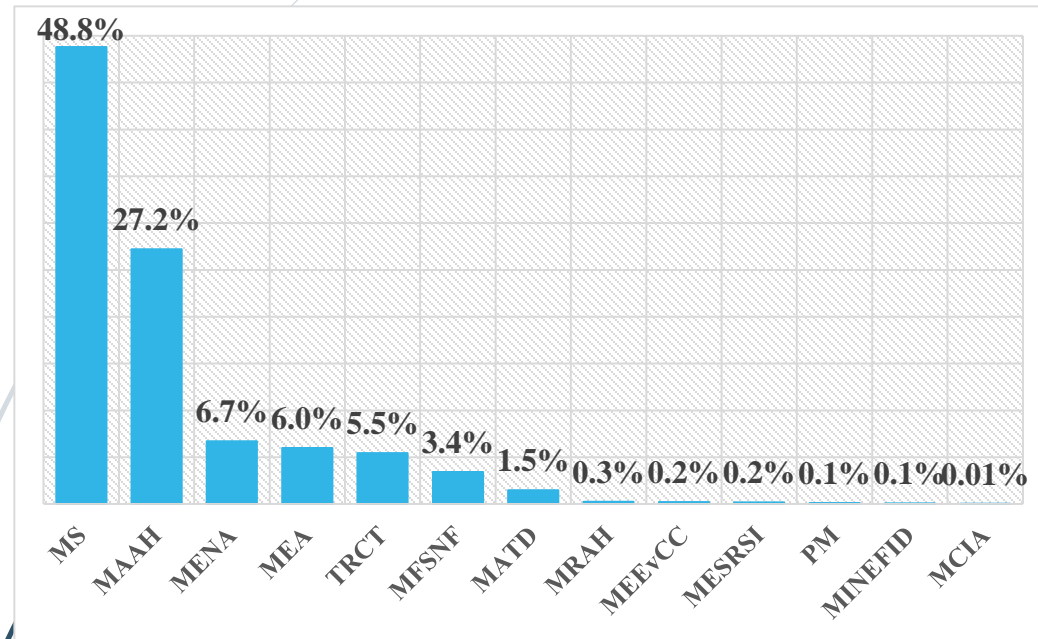


Burkina Faso has allocated approximately :

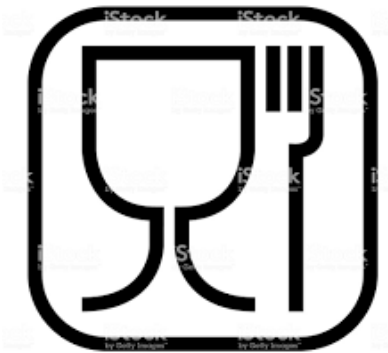
71.5 billion of FCFA (110 million US\$) for the implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in 2016-2018, an annual average of 23 billion of CFA (around 36 million US\$/y).

This overall amount represented 1.11% of the total state budget and 0.32% of GDP during the same period.

Two main contributors to nutrition



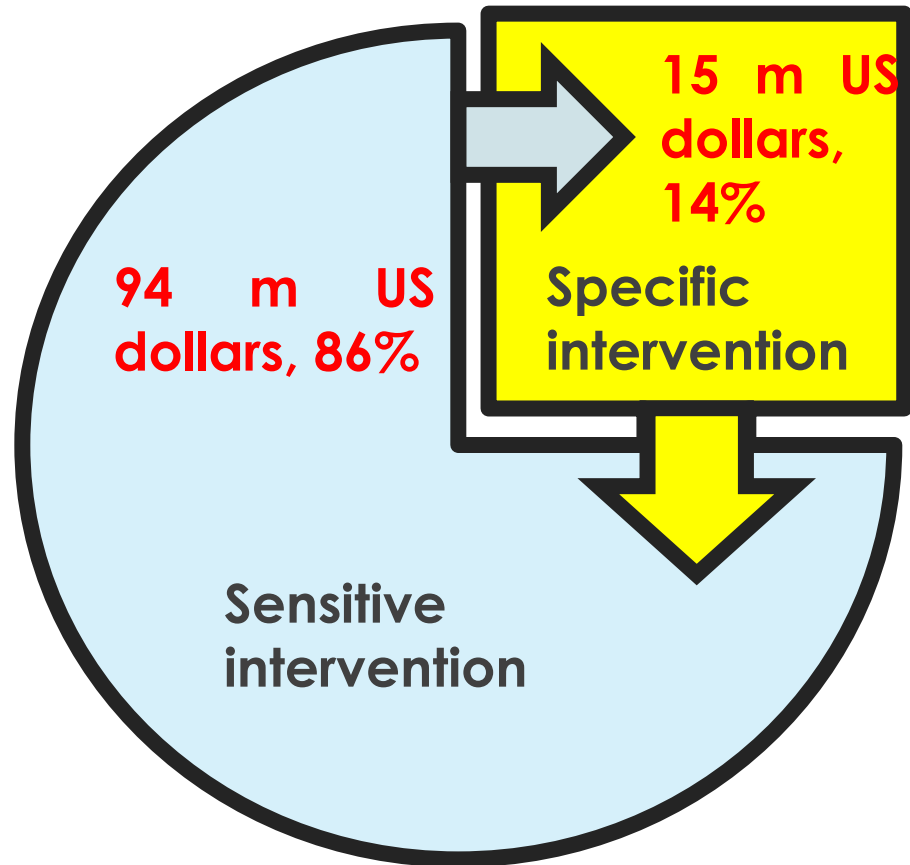
Health: 48,8%



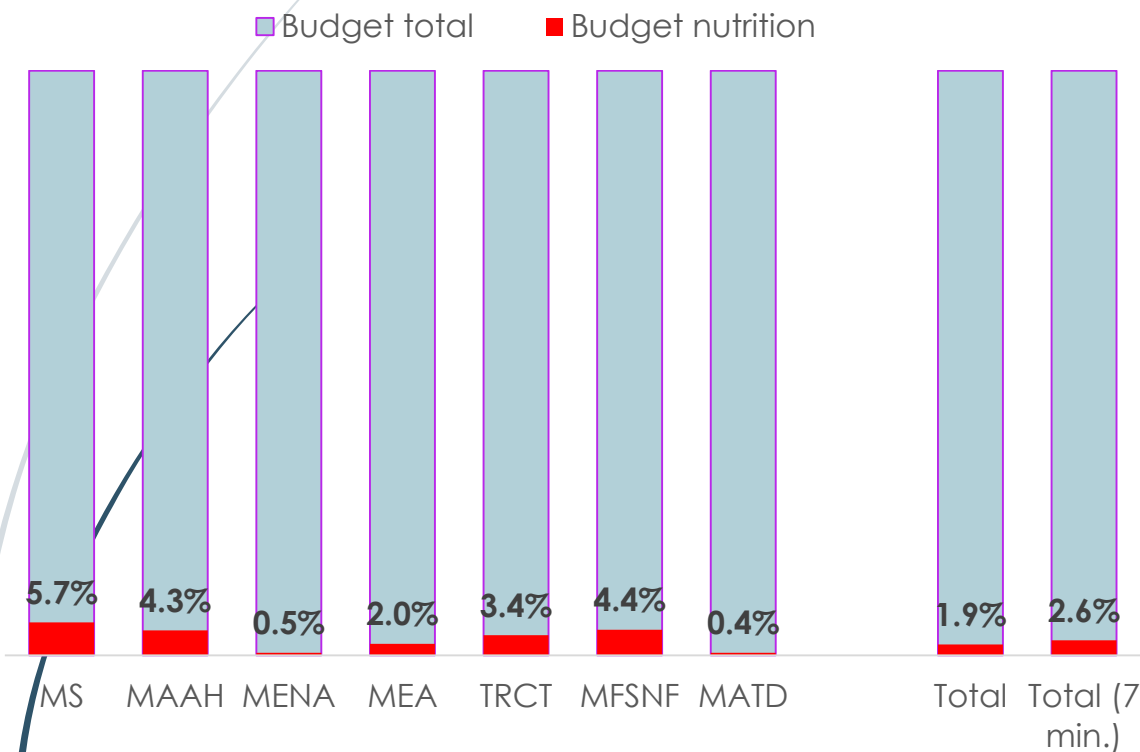
Agriculture : 27,2%

The Ministries of Health and Agriculture are the two main contributors with respectively 48.8% and 27.2% of the total amount allocated to nutrition.

Predominance of allocations related to nutrition sensitive interventions.



Weight of allocations in the budget of contributing ministries



The Ministry of Health allocated the largest proportion of its budget to nutrition (5.7%), followed by MFSNF and MAAH, with 4.4% and 4.3% respectively.

Conclusion 1/1

Burkina Faso has made significant efforts to reduce malnutrition in recent years. These efforts are reflected in the purchase of therapeutic foods, free healthcare, school canteens and the community health program. These allocations remain insufficient for optimal implementation of the multisectoral nutrition policy.

Recommendations 1/1

- ❑ Strengthen advocacy to increase allocation for nutrition to at least 3% according to recommendation.
- ❑ Conduct an analysis of the financing of technical and financial partners,
- ❑ Organize a fund raising conference for more financing nutrition
- ❑ Find innovative ways to finance nutrition

