NUTRITION FINANCING WEEK Nutrition for Growth (N4G)Side Event Series

Leading by Example: A **Conversation on How to Achieve N4G Financing Goals**

January 24th 2022- 8:00- 9:30 am EST









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NUTRITION FINANCING WEEK Nutrition for Growth (N4G)Side Event Series

Welcome and Opening Remarks







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Juan Pablo Uribe

Global Director of Health Nutrition and Population, World Bank and Director, Global Financing Facility







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Overview of the Week

Date and Time	Session
January 24th- 8:00 am -9:30 AM EST	Leading by Example: A Conversation on How to Achieve N4G Financing Goals
January 25th- 8:00 am- 9:30 AM EST	Optimizing Health Financing Levers for Nutrition: Commitment to action
January 26th 7:00 am- 8:30 AM EST-	The fizzy potential of fiscal policies for nutrition: How taxes and other tools can encourage healthy diets
January 26th 9:00- 10:30 AM EST	Allocative efficiency analysis for more nutrition for the money: Country experiences with Optima Nutrition
January 27th 7:30- 9:00 AM EST	Nutrition-Responsive Public Financial Management: Strengthening Financing and Accountability for Results
January 27th- 9:15- 10:00 AM EST	Making the N4G financing goals a reality: Translating commitment to action



Session Objectives

Objective 1: Present a broad overview of nutrition financing and introduce key strategic action areas and emerging country initiatives on financing and accountability to drive results

Objective 2: Unpack the key strategic action areas on financing and accountability that will be further explored in the subsequent deep-dive webinars in the week





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Meera Shekar **Global Nutrition Lead** World Bank Group













Nutrition Financing Week Webinar 1: Leading by Example: A conversation on on How to Achieve N4G Financing Goals

The Mantra: More Money For Nutrition, More Nutrition for the Money

> Meera Shekar @meerashekar_wb Global Lead, Nutrition World Bank Group



"Portrait of children" by Arne Hoel / World Banklicensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

Globally, **1 in 9** people is hungry or undernourished

1 in 3 people is overweight

or obese

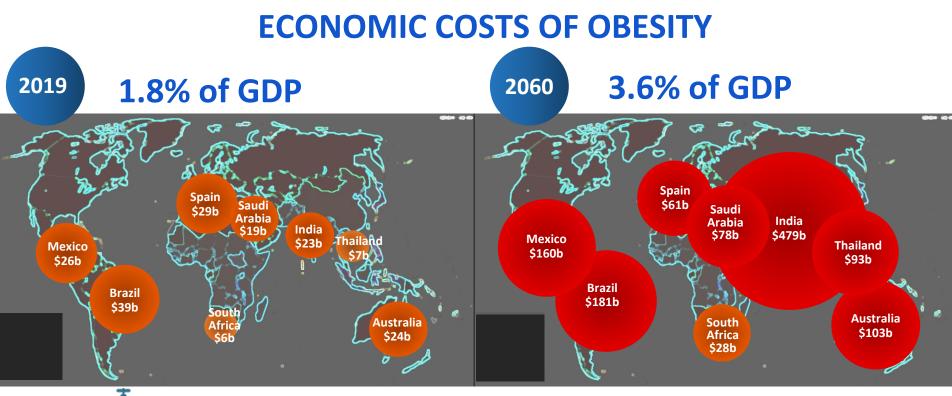
Why do we care about nutrition?

- 149 million stunted children under 5
- 2 billion overweight or obese individuals
 - >70% in Low- and Middle-Income Countries
- Negative effects on human capital and productivity
- Investing in nutrition is not only a moral imperative, it is an economic imperative too!
 - Businesses collectively lose \$130 billion \$850 billion a year through malnutritionrelated productivity reductions, equivalent to 0.4% – 2.9% of the combined GDP*
 - Anemia is estimated to reduce economic output by an <u>additional 0.8% of GDP</u> on average*
 - More on economic impacts of obesity (https://data.worldobesity.org/economicimpact/)

*Source: Wellesely et al, 2019 The Chatam House



Financing Nutrition More Money For Nutrition, More Nutrition for the Money



Additional costs associated with INCREASED WATER USE & CARBON EMISSIONS

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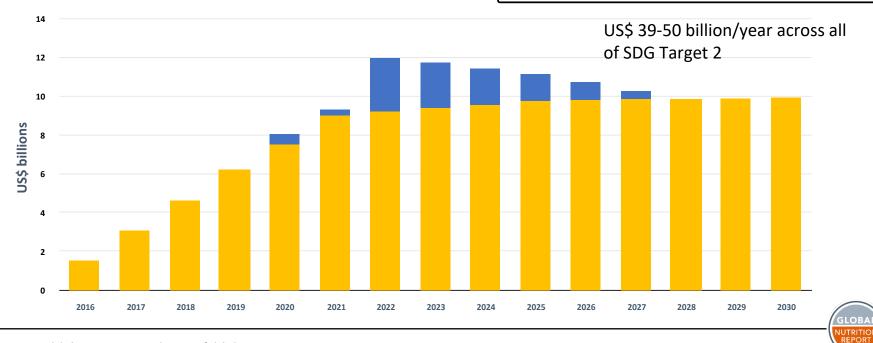
Source: World Obesity Federation and RTI Intl, BMJ 2021

The financing needed to meet nutrition targets has grown

Updated preliminary estimates of financing needs

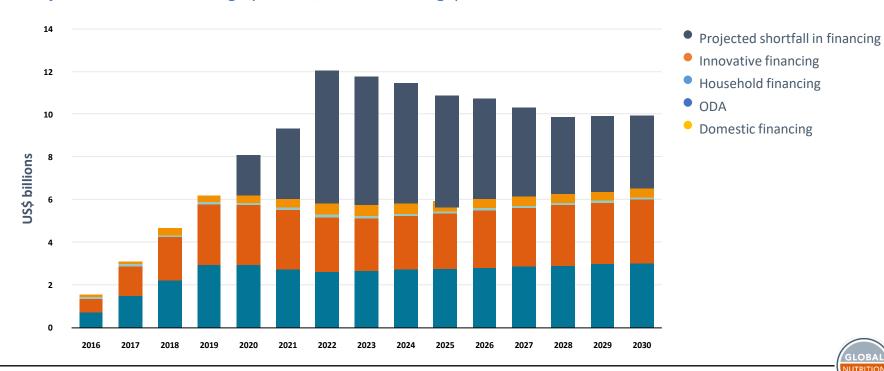
Projected financing need • Projected costs for Covid-19 mitigation

Estimated needs now approximately US\$10.8 billion a year, on average (US\$7.0 billion/year pre-covid)



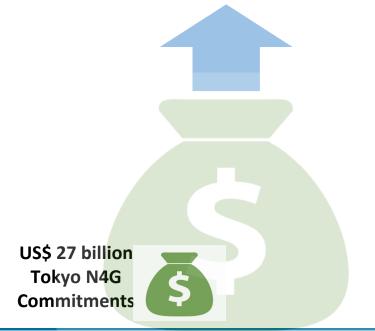
REPOR

Financing for nutrition has been consistently inadequate Projected share of financing by source, and estimated gap



2021 Global Nutrition Report: The state of global nutrition

We urgently need: More Money For Nutrition AND More Nutrition for the Money





How do we get there?



Realizing the MANTRA of nutrition financing

MORE \$ FOR NUTRITION

- Domestic financing for nutrition
- Traditional aid & concessional loans
- Leveraging UHC resources for nutrition
- Catalytic & innovative financing including non-traditional sources Repurposing agriculture subsidies Social bonds Leveraging venture capital

> Fiscal policies

Diet-related taxes SDG bonds Sovereign bonds

MORE NUTRITION FOR THE \$ SPENT

 Evidence-based planning Optima Nutrition Costed plans

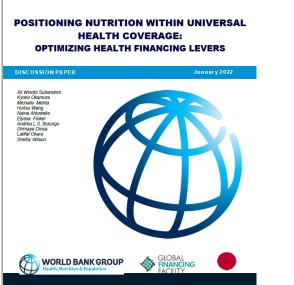
Nutrition-responsive PFM Nutrition Public Expenditure Reviews (N-PERs) Nutrition budget tagging and tracking

Financial & fiscal levers Health financing levers Taxation for healthier consumption

Data & data systems for accountability

'without data you are flying blind'

Example: a new Japan-supported report shows how countries can strategically leverage the UHC platform for nutrition





- Optimizing health financing levers of:
 - ➤ Revenue raising
 - > Pooing
 - ➤ Purchasing

Maximizing impact with the same money





Financing Nutrition More Money For Nutrition, More Nutrition for the Money

Thank you!

"Yambo will soon attend daycare in Arsi" by Binyam Teshome / World Bankicensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

Session Overview

• Welcome, Technical Overview and Housekeeping

- Panel Discussion of 3 Themes with Q&A
- Final Remarks, Preview of Tomorrow's Session, Close the Day





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Albertha Nyaku

Program Director Nutrition R4D







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Session Focus – 3 Themes

Theme 1: Prioritization of Nutrition Investments

Theme 2: Optimizing Financing and Fiscal Levers for Nutrition

Theme 3: Accountability and Data Driven







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Theme 1:

Prioritization of **Nutrition Investments**





Vorld Health BILL&MELINDA





Theme 1: Prioritization of Nutrition Investments





Suprayoga Hadi Jonathan Akuoku

Deputy for Human Development Policy and Development Equity Office of the Vice President of Indonesia Nutrition Specialist World Bank Group



Indonesia Experience: Implementing Stunting Prevention Acceleration During Covid 19 Pandemic

Dr. Suprayoga Hadi

Deputy for Human Development Policy and Development Equity Secretariat of Vice President Office

Jakarta, 24 Januari 2022



Indonesia Context: Stunting Prevention Acceleration & Covid 19 Pandemic

<mark>ຈໍດີຈໍດີ</mark> Stunting Prevention ອີເອີອີ Acceleration

- Indonesia has implemented stunting reduction since 2018 based on the National Strategy (investment case), by adopting evidence-based interventions. In 2018, stunting prevalence in children under 5 is 30,8%
- The National Strategy implementation *coordinated by Office of Vice President* and involve various ministries at the central level, there are at least 9 key Line Ministries and 14 supporting Line Ministries
- The implementation also involve 34 provinces, 514 districts and 84,000 villages
- *The key strategy is convergence* among intervention, starts from planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and evaluation.
- The target is to reduce stunting prevalence from 30,8% in 2018 to 14% in 2024.

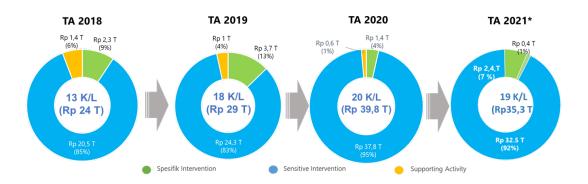


- The Pandemic started in March 2020. The case spread in all 514 districts. Vaccination has been started in January 2021 and continuing until now.
- The pandemic has impact to the economic aspect and also to the services at the community level.
 - 2,56 million people loss their job and 24,3 million people decrease their work hour
 - Poverty rate increase in 2020
 - Almost 80% of Village Health Post/Posyandu reported suspension/closure,
 - 40% of PHC facility/Puskesmas ceased operation,growth monitoring at Community Services Postdecrease 12,6%*
 - Coverage IFA Tablet Distribution to adolescent decrease 47,3%*

Data source:

* Rapid Survey by Research and Development of MoH, 2020 ** BPS Survey

Securing Commitment & Budget to Continue The National Strategy During the Pandemic



During the pandemic, Stunting Prevention Acceleration still implemented. The budget allocation for stunting prevention had been increased significantly from Rp. 27.5 trillion in the beginning of 2020 to Rp. 39,8 trillion after the pandemic period.

2 The government has reallocated budgets t focus more on

1

President & Vice

President commit

and provide clear

direction to all line

ministries and local

program during the

government to

continue the

pandemic

KEMENTERIAN SEKRETARIAT NEGARA B

reallocated budgets to focus more on handling Covid 19, while budgets for programs related to accelerating stunting prevention are exempt from being reallocated Continuing the provision of social assistance to the affected community, especially the poor, by increasing the number of target groups and the types of food with proper fortification. An increase in allocations occurred in the social assistance budget to ensure the availability of food for the people, especially the poor and those affected during the pandemic.

How?

3

The intervention is still continued with modification, with some guidelines for implementation of services in the community are developed accordingly Technical assistance for the local governments is still carried out with some modification in the mechanism

5



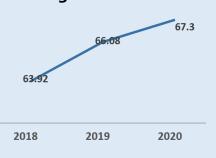
SEKRETARIAT WAKIL PRESIDEN

37.72 40.8 27.7 26.9 30.8 17.3 14.6 2013 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

Stunting Prevalence 2018 - 2021

- After 4 years Stranas Implementation, stunting prevalence ٠ decrease from 30,8% (2018) to 24,4% in 2021 (decrease 6,4%
- Stunting prevalence still decrease even in the pandemic • period.

Progress to Date



Stunting Prevention Index 2018 - 2020 2018 2019 2020 80.3 81.183.384.9 87.689.188.8 72.981.873.1 68.0 42.134141.7 31.530.8 30 Gizi Kesehatan Perumahan Pangan Pendidikan Sosial

- Stunting Prevention Index developed to measure performance on stunting prevention intervention based on Susenas Data. The intervention divided into ٠ 6 dimension, i.e. Health, Nutrition; Housing, Food Security, Education and Social Protection.
- From 2018 to 2020, the index increased as amount as 3,4 point. This ٠ increasement mean that there are an improvement in the coverage of intervention related stunting prevention.



The commitment from President and Vice President continued. All (514) head of the local governments signed their commitment to accelerate the reduction of stunting in their respective regions.



Implementation Challenges



Post Covid Pandemic Covid 19.

Covid-19 pandemic has increased the poverty rate and has a potential to slow down the good progress in stunting reduction due to disruption in service delivery.



Convergence. Convergence is easy to say but hard to be implemented. The challenge is how to converge programs and activities, financed by each level of government, across ministries and agencies, so that they are on target and do not overlap.



Decentralization. Implementation is carried out by all levels of government: central, provincial, district/municipalities, village governments. Each level of government has numerous programs, activities and budgets. Each ministry/agency also has numerous programs, activities and budgets related to stunting prevention.

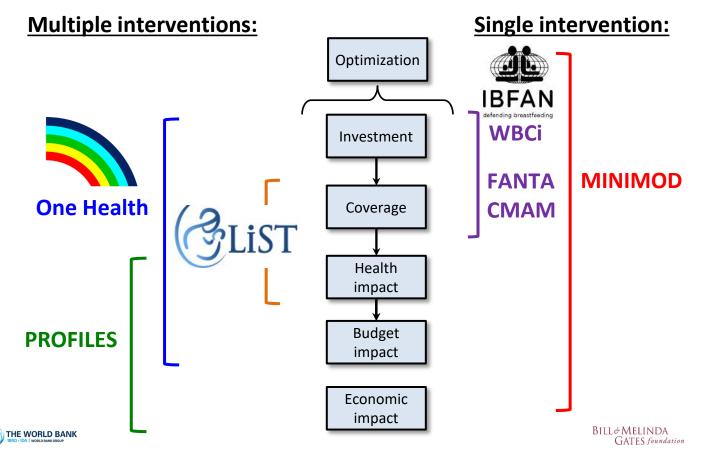


Timeline to Achieve 14%. We only have remaining 2,5 years to achieve the targets. Need special effort, innovation and collaborative working among stakeholders.





Several analytic tools exist which can support resource allocation decisions for nutrition



Global Analytics: Global Investment Framework



DIRECTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT Human Development

An Investment Framework for Nutrition

Reaching the Global Targets for Stunting, Anemia, Breastfeeding, and Wasting

> Meera Shekar, Jakub Kakietek, Julia Dayton Eberwein, and Dylan Walters

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Global Targets (WHA/SDGs)



- How much it will cost?
- What will we buy with this investment?
 - Nutrition outcomes
 - Health/lives saved
 - Economic benefits
- How can it be financed?

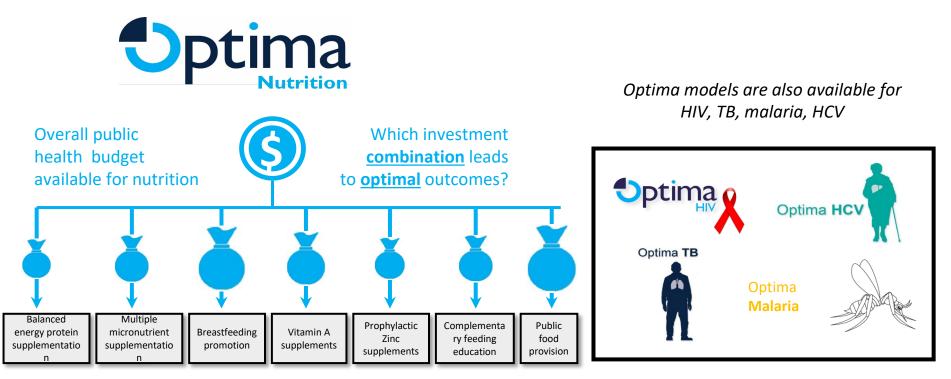
Key question we could not answer:

What is the optimal allocation of resources across interventions?



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Optima models have assisted with budget allocation decisions in a variety of disease areas





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Theme 2:

Optimizing Financing and Fiscal Levers for Nutrition





Vorld Health



Theme 2: Optimizing Financing and Fiscal Levers for Nutrition





Michelle Mehta

Nutrition Specialist World Bank Group





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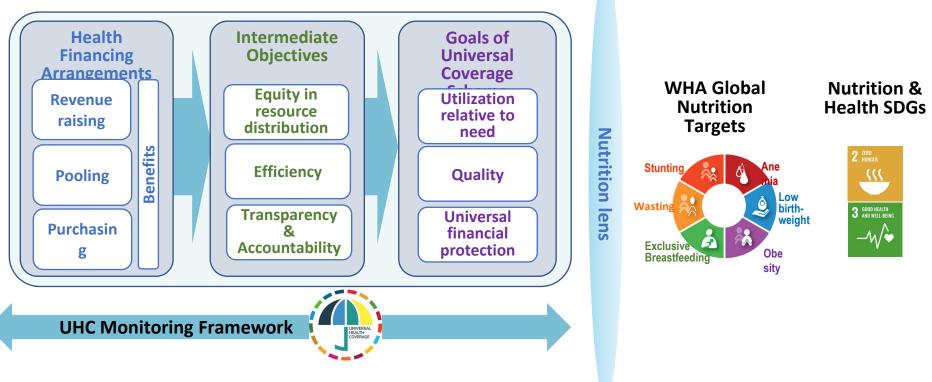
Bethany Warren

Senior Public Health Specialist

World Bank Group

Where are the opportunities?

THE OPPORTUNITY: UHC-oriented reforms offer an opportunity to optimize health financing arrangements to reach Global Nutrition Targets and health SDG



THE WORLD BANK SCIOBAL FINANCING World Health FACILITY NUTRITION FINANCING WEEK

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Theme 3:

Accountability and Data Driven Financing





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Theme 3: Accountability and Data Driven Financing





Pungkas Bahjuri Ali

Director of Public Health and Nutrition Ministry of Planning of the Republic of Indonesia





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Senior Economist World Bank Group



Indonesia's Experience in Planning and Budgeting for Multisectoral Nutrition Program

PUNGKAS BAHJURI ALI Director of Health and Community Nutrition Ministry of National Development Planning

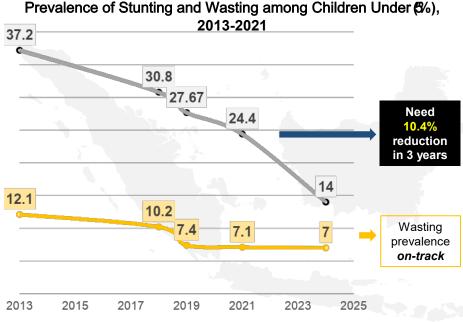
January 2本, 2022

@UNICEF/UN0248728/Noorani



National Stunting and Wasting Reduction





• Stunting to achieve RPJMN target • Wasting to achieve RPJMN target

Source: National Basic Health Survey, 2013 dan 2018, Nutritional Status Study in Indonesia, 2019 and 2021

RPJMN: National Medium Term Development Plan

Strategy

- High level advocacy;
- Formulate planning dan budgeting document;
- Prepare financing mechanism;
- Secure budget allocation from key
 Sub-National Financing Mechanism:
- Fiscal Transfers;
- Local government's budget;
- Village budget.



Key Reforms



What are the key reforms?



Set Targets to be Achieved by Each Ministry

- Establish theindicators and targets
- Monitor the budget
 disbursment



Budget Tagging & Tracking

- To monitor the **budget** trend
- Specify the targets to the first 1,000 days of life families

Fiscal Transfers

To ensure that national priorities are implemented at the sub-national level

How does these key reforms affect the nutrition program in Indonesia?

1 Securing ministerial budget (specific & sensitive)

- 2 Convergence to 1,000 days of life families.g.
 - Local-based supplementary food,
 - Specify Sustainable Food Garden program,
 - WASH.



Tagging &

Tracking



Commitments

ScalingUp TRITION

ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

- Commitment implementation to budget document
- Regulation

Budget tagging as a tool for policy

making

 Increase ownership and awareness



- 6-monthly monitoring
- Annual evaluation
- Reporting System



THANK YOU

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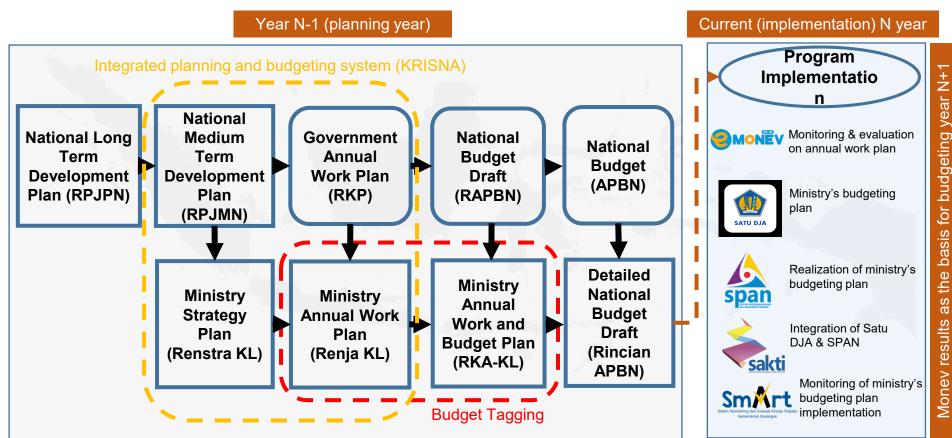


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Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring & Evaluation Scheme



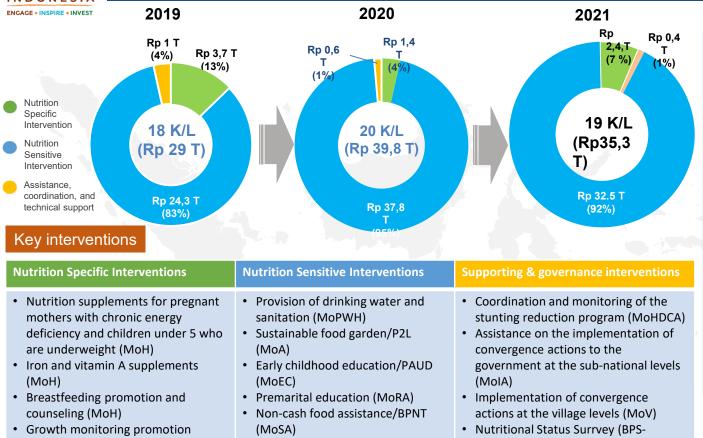


ScalingUp NUTRITION INDONESIA

Trend of Budgeting for Stunting Reduction

Statistics & MoH)





Aspiring Family Program/PKH

(MoSA)

Immunization (MoH)

(MoH)

- Budget allocation decreased in 2021:
 - Ministry of Social Affairs (Social Protection) and Ministry of Housing and Public Works (Clean Water)
 - Budget for Nutrition specific intervention (MoH) decreased due to budget refocusing (to support Covid-19 pandemic control)
- Budget for nutrition sensitive intervention is not allocated solely for stunting. We cannot divert the budget to nutrition specific intervention because the budget allocation from sensitive intervention is further analysed/calculated how much is contributing to stunting.

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Q&A







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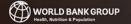




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Thank You!







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