Nutrition-Responsive Public Financial Management: Strengthening Financing and Accountability for Results

January 27th 7:30-9:00 am EST
Session Objectives

● Inform N4G audience countries and stakeholders of an emerging concept of nutrition-responsive public financial management

● Contribute to a knowledge base on tools, mechanisms, processes and implementation experiences that strengthen accountability for nutrition financing
Session Overview

● Opening Address and Framing Presentations

● Panel Discussion on Lessons Learned, Challenges and Opportunities

● Panel Discussion on Emerging Nutrition-Responsive PFM Reform Initiatives

● Q&A, Way Forward, Close
Opening Address
Meera Shekar
Global Nutrition Lead
World Bank Group
Nutrition-Responsive Public Financial Management: Strengthening Financing and Accountability for Results

Meera Shekar @meerashekar_wb
Global Lead, Nutrition
World Bank Group
Investing in nutrition is not only a moral imperative, it is an economic imperative too!

- Undernutrition costs our society and economy $3 trillion per year
- Overweight/obesity, $2 trillion (more on economic impacts of obesity [https://data.worldobesity.org/economic-impact/](https://data.worldobesity.org/economic-impact/))
- Businesses collectively lose $130 billion – $850 billion a year through malnutrition-related productivity reductions, equivalent to 0.4% – 2.9% of the combined GDP*

*Source: Wellesely et al, 2019 *The Chatam House*
ESTIMATED IMPACT OF COVID19 PANDEMIC ON UNDERNUTRITION
As a result of economic impacts, lockdowns and disruption of health & services

Potential economic losses due to increased undernutrition alone = 29-44 billion$

THE PANDEMIC’S ADDITIONAL IMPACT ON NUTRITION OUTCOMES

OPTIMISTIC
- 6.4M wasted children
- 1.5M stunted children
- 47K child deaths
- 1.0M maternal anemia

MODERATE
- 9.3M wasted children
- 2.6M stunted children
- 168K child deaths
- 2.1M maternal anemia

PESSIMISTIC
- 13.6M wasted children
- 3.6M stunted children
- 283K child deaths
- 4.8M maternal anemia
Bottom line:

Domestic and Official Development Assistance for nutrition are going to be constrained for this decade

- Make every effort to maintain contributions from traditional sources (ODA & domestic) and account for it

This is the time for investing in country capacities and systems for effective and sustainable financing and accountability for nutrition

- Deploy analytical tools and build a system that is capable of strategic resource allocation, tracking and evaluating nutrition spending and making course corrections

- To maximize the impact with the same money
Nutrition-Responsive Public Financial Management (PFM) involves strengthening institutional and PFM arrangements, including evidence-based prioritization, a nutrition-responsive budgeting, nutrition expenditure tracking and periodic budget performance review—adopted from Rwanda Nutrition Public Expenditure and Institutional Review 2020

Tools and processes:

- **Optima Nutrition**: to optimize resource allocation to priority nutrition interventions to maximize impact
- **Nutrition Public Expenditure Review (N-PER)**: to provide a rigorous ex-post evaluation of “How much is spent on nutrition, and how well?”
- **Nutrition Budget Tagging, Tracking and Evaluation**: to inform resource and spending gaps and help make course corrections; make both financiers and implementers accountable
Thank you!
Assessing Multisectoral Public Expenditures for Nutrition: What does it do?
A Guiding Framework for Nutrition Public Expenditure Reviews

Huihui Wang, Kyoko Shibata Okamura, Ali Winoto Subandoro, Yurie Tanimichi Hoberg, Lubina Qureshy and Mamata Ghimire

WORLD BANK GROUP
GLOBAL FINANCING FACILITY
JAPAN
Still many unknowns in the basic parameters of nutrition financing.
Objective of this document

Present the key elements of a Nutrition Public Expenditure Review (NPER) and offer guidance, practical steps, and examples on carrying out an NPER.

What does an NPER do?
Determines the level of a country’s overall nutrition public spending and assess whether the expenditure profile is fit-for-purpose for the country to achieve its nutritional goals and objectives.

Advantages of an NPER
Goes beyond simply quantifying how much is allocated or spent on nutrition and answers how well money is being spent to achieve nutrition outcomes and identify specific recommendations for improvement.

Caveat
NPERs is an attempt to fill the knowledge gap on nutrition financing. However, it is still constrained by availability of “high quality data” that is necessary to carry out several key standard PER analyses (further work is needed!).
NPER is a fairly new public expenditure analytical tool

This document is a ‘living document’ that draws upon good practices from the 7 existing NPERs as well as common practices and expertise from Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs).

NPERs can be used as entry points for broadening the policy dialogue on nutrition in their respective countries to strengthen PFM and achieve better nutrition results.
Outline of the document

1. Preparation phase (things to consider before embarking on an NPER):
   * Defining the scope
   * Establishing the NPER team
   * Preparing a Work Plan
   * Identifying data source

2. Key elements of an NPER (what constitutes an NPER):
   * Background info (country context, nutrition strategy, institutional framework)
   * How to identify nutrition expenditure (specific guidance on the use of “weights”)
   * Typical PER analysis (effectiveness, efficiency, equity)

3. Using the NPER for greater impact (post-NPER considerations):
   * Post-NPER actions to improve the PFM of nutrition expenditure at the country level
   * Actions to improve the quality of future NPERs for the global nutrition community
Thank you!

Financial Support was provided through the Japan Trust Fund for Scaling Up Nutrition
Nutrition public expenditure reviews: A synthesis from South Asia
Assessing Public Financing for Nutrition in Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka

January 27, 2022
Nutrition status in South Asia

- South Asian countries continue to face a large burden of malnutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Children&lt;5</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Women (15-49)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>Anemia</td>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>Underweight</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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</table>
Approach

- A variant of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement methodology was used → In line with the NPER approach presented in the previous session

Ministries and agencies included in the analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bhutan</th>
<th>Nepal</th>
<th>Sri Lanka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ministry of Health</td>
<td>• Ministry of Health and Population</td>
<td>• Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>• Ministry of Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</td>
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<td>• Ministry of Works and Human Settlement</td>
<td>• Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare</td>
<td>• Ministry of Agriculture</td>
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<td>• Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs</td>
<td>• Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>• Ministry of Urban Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Council for Religious Affairs</td>
<td>• Ministry of Urban Development</td>
<td>• Ministry of Women and Child Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Gross National Happiness Commission</td>
<td>• Ministry of Physical Planning and Works</td>
<td>• Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Districts and Blocks (sub-national):</td>
<td>• Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration</td>
<td>• Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Health</td>
<td>• Ministry of Commerce and Supply</td>
<td>• Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure &amp; Community Development</td>
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<td>- Education</td>
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<td>- Agriculture and Forestry</td>
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<td>- Livestock</td>
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<td>- Urban Development &amp; Engineering</td>
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<td>- Civil</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Religion &amp; Culture</td>
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</table>
Expenditure for nutrition programs

- The level of expenditure for nutrition programs vary between countries with distinct trend over time.
- Expenditure for nutrition-sensitive programs is substantially higher than for nutrition-specific programs (although not all investments contribute to nutritional improvement).

**Expenditure per capita:**

*Nutrition-specific interventions*

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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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**Expenditure per capita (unweighted): Nutrition-sensitive interventions**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expenditure for nutrition-specific programs

- Nutrition-specific expenditure as share of general government expenditure is small
- Nutrition-specific expenditure is concentrated within a small number of programs

### Program-specific funding allocations for top nutrition-specific activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>US$ per capita</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bhutan</strong></td>
<td>• School Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Early childhood care and development &amp; special education</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nepal</strong></td>
<td>• Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Program</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sri Lanka</strong></td>
<td>• School meal program</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Thripoasha program*</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expenditure for Nepal 2018 only includes federal-level

*Supplementation program for women in pregnancy and six months of lactation, and undernourished children under five years of age
Summary

• Nutrition-specific expenditure in three countries remain low (albeit with substantial variations between countries)

• Important to identify more fiscal space for nutrition, and prioritize funding of proven high-impact interventions (particularly nutrition-specific programs)

• Challenges faced:
  • Nutrition activities are often bundled with other interventions
    → Difficult to extract nutrition expenditure (involvement of multiple ministries exacerbated this challenge)
  • Lack of comparability with other studies
    → Even if using a methodological framework (SUN approach), case-by-case decisions inevitable when examining nutrition expenditure of a particular government (e.g., assignment of shared resources such as capital assets and HR)
THANK YOU!

Knowledge briefs available from World Bank website
(search “HNP Knowledge Brief”)

https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21292

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Panel: Lessons Learned/Challenges and Opportunities

Dr. Deepika Chaudhery
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Ministry of Health Sri Lanka
Institutionalizing Nutrition Expenditure Tracking though Government System: How can it help account for nutrition and human capital results?
N4G Nutrition Financing Week Webinar 5A

What will it take?

-- How to make Public Financial Management systems sensitive to nutrition needs --

Moritz Piatti-Fünfkirchen
Senior Economist
World Bank Group
Public financing for nutrition requires **good** public financial management. But what problems are we trying to solve?

- ✓ PFM systems are often organized by sectors, *not* nutrition.
- ✓ Where is nutrition in the budget?
- ✓ Does the budget actually reflect priorities?
- ✓ How do you monitor if priorities get implemented?
- ✓ How do you reorient spending by evidence?
- ✓ How helpful is an NPER and Optima analysis
- ✓ How to account for wages and capital spending?
- ✓ How do you empower a nutrition coordination agency?
What might a *nutrition responsive* PFM system look like?

1. **Set nutrition priorities**
   - Cost nutrition
   - What sectors are involved
   - Situation analysis
   - Theory of change

2. **Prepare a nutrition responsive budget**
   - Identify priority interventions
   - Reform chart of accounts
   - Tag activities in budget

3. **Legislative approval**
   - Nutrition responsive budget submitted and reviewed by legislative

4. **Customize treasury system**
   - Cross walk tables
   - Nutrition budget execution reports
   - Oversight portal on nutrition spending

5. **Course correction**
   - Triangulate spending with outcome information

6. **Improved nutrition outcomes**
   - Effectiveness
   - Stewardship and oversight
   - Efficiency
   - Accountability

OPTIMISTIC
- 6.4M wasted children
- 1.5M stunted children
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- 1.0M maternal anemia

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- 9.3M wasted children
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Thank you!

"Yambo will soon attend daycare in Arsi" by Binyam Teshome / World Bank licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0
Panel: Emerging PFM Reform Initiatives

Moritz Piatti (Moderator)
Senior Economist
World Bank

Irene Uwonkunda
Head of Nutrition Division
Rwanda National Child Development Agency

Akmal Minallah
Senior Financial Management Specialist
World Bank

Putut Satyaka
Director of Budget for Human Development
Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia
Irene Uwonkunda
Head of Nutrition Division
Rwanda National Child Development Agency
Responsive and Accountable Public Financing Management Systems for Improving Nutrition Outcomes in Rwanda

“What Gets Measured Gets Managed”

N4G Summit Side-Event – 27th January 2022
Why nutrition responsive public financial management system in Rwanda?

❖ The Government of Rwanda has an ambitious goal to reduce malnutrition to 19 percent by 2024. National ECD Program Strategic Plan 2018-2024 and Single Action Plan outlines high impact multisectoral programs and interventions to address malnutrition.

❖ The multisectoral approach requires all ministries, agencies, and partners to work closely together under the stewardship of the NCDA.

❖ NCDA needs to regularly track nutrition resources across sectors and capture the full budget for nutrition program for program accountability.

❖ The World Bank Nutrition Expenditure and Institutional Review 2020, however, identified shortcomings in the public financial management system (PFM) to support such a function as the budget is organized by sectors.

❖ A responsive and accountable PFM system is critical to ensure that nutrition investments are translated into improved service delivery and nutrition outcomes.
Introducing budget tagging and tracking to enhance oversight and coordination of nutrition interventions

❖ The Government of Rwanda has introduced reforms on budget tagging and tracking system in 2021 as a collaboration between Ministry of Finance and NCDA
❖ The appropriate tagging, tracking and evaluation of the nutrition budget across line ministries, agencies and districts will improve the effectiveness of budget allocation and realization across all relevant ministries and agencies.
❖ Linking sectoral nutrition budgets through the Single Action Plan (SAP)
❖ Facilitated tracking of how the Single Action Plan across sectors is actually being financed and implemented
❖ NCDA will for the first time have a full overview of nutrition spending in the IFMIS of budgets and expenditures from other ministries or agencies that implement nutrition related activities including districts and significantly enabling its stewardship and coordination functions.
❖ The reforms will enable NCDA to identify: (i) what nutrition relevant activities were budgeted for, (ii) when funds for these activities were released, (iii) what activities have been completed, (iv) what remains to be done to follow up on delays, and (v) how much is spent on nutrition activities across sectors
Process and procedures for nutrition budget tagging and tracking

A six-step approach to determine:

- **what** is nutrition by sector ministries
- **identify** engagement in their workplans
- **ensure** these activities are reflected in the budget
- **tag** these activities in the budget
- **capture** nutrition in FMIS
- **triangulate** expenditure data with performance information

Clear guidance for these processes from MINECOFIN and NCDA. (Sector specific guidelines and PBCC template)

Once nutrition is fully integrated into the budget, the financial management system will be adjusted to provide oversight of nutrition spending across all agencies and triangulate expenditure with performance data.
Implementation progress to date

- Ministerial Instruction and sector-specific guidelines on nutrition tagging was issued in July 2021 by Ministry of Finance and NCDA to provide guidance to all sectors to prioritize nutrition services in their planning and budgeting process.

- The first planning and budgeting circular call (1st PBCC) of 2022/23 was issued in November 2021 requesting all ministries/agencies to analyze, plan and budget for nutrition related interventions.

- MIGEPROF/NCDA has prepared guiding tools to allow social sectors planners and M&E officials to support that exercises.

- MIGEPROF/NCDA has organized a planning workshop to discuss and validate the nutrition priority interventions for sectors and districts for FY2022/2023 to ensure common understanding of the nutrition budget planning and budgeting tools among different ministries, agencies and districts.

- Sectors have submitted draft budget that mainstream nutrition priorities in SAP in January 2022.
Next Steps

- Ministry of finance in coordination with NCDA to conduct consultations with sectors on final nutrition priorities with sectors at central level and 30 districts.
- Allocation of sectors and districts ceilings and subsequent budget negotiations for prioritized nutrition interventions.
- Data entry into IFMIS (integrated financial management information systems).
- Once the budget is voted and implementation for FY22-23 kicks off, Ministry of finance will be generating quarterly nutrition budget statement (NBS) tracking expenditures against outputs.
- NBS will be analysed on quarterly basis and gaps identified addressed on time.
- Consolidated annual Nutrition Budget Statement (NBS) will be analysed and informs the next planning and budgeting cycle.
Thank You !
Akmal Minallah
Senior Financial Management Specialist
World Bank
Nutrition in Pakistan

• Nutrition is a multidisciplinary subject concerning maternal health, breast feeding, nutrition knowledge, micronutrient intake, parity, birth spacing, household socioeconomic status, food security, sanitation, vaccination, infectious diseases, etc.

• Addressing these factors requires integrated approach across at least six different government departments in Pakistan and three different tiers of government i.e. federal, provincial and districts.
Nutrition Expenditure Tracking was pioneered in Sindh Province.

- Sindh Enhanced Response to Reduce Stunting Project pioneered Nutrition Expenditure Tracking in Pakistan.
- The project introduced allocation of fund to reduce stunting. These funds for six nutrition sensitive sectors were allocated on recurrent side of the budget.
- The activity was championed by the Secretary Planning and Development Department
- This required preparation of sector plans. Linkage of plans with budget through creation of specific codes and improved planning with the help of tools like Optima Analysis
- Manuals were developed and officials were trained in planning, budgeting and reporting.
Instead of creating a parallel mechanism for nutrition expenditure tracking that may not be sustainable or credible, build in nutrition expenditure reporting within the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) used by the government for budgeting, accounting and reporting.

Advantages include:

- A standardised system that is used by federal, provincial and district governments and reporting is accessible to all heads of offices/principal accounting offices
- Expenditures incurred are reported as soon as payments are made
- Uses Classification of Functions of Government COFOG based chart of accounts to record revenues and expenditures – this provides a dataset that is comparable across government tiers and with other countries
- Accounts are audited and presented to legislature
- Requirements for capacity building are minimal

27 January 2022
Three-Step Approach (SUN Guidelines)

- Manuals and Guidelines are prepared to explain application of search items in a consistent manner across federal, provincial and district budgets. This is supported by uniform application of Chart of Accounts. However, there are local search items for each province.

- Classify budget according to the source of funding. Development, recurrent, domestic and foreign funded.
  - Nutrition Specific is easy to track. These are usually included in the budget as distinct program.
  - Nutrition Sensitive budget requires additional information.

- Quadruple System (100%, 75%, 50% and 25%); - applied for Nutrition Sensitive Budget.
  - Through guidelines and manuals, it is ensured that weightage is applied consistently across all levels of government.
### Summary of Nutrition Related Budget (Sindh Province)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rs Bn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition specific</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>7.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition sensitive</td>
<td>17.21</td>
<td>20.42</td>
<td>21.23</td>
<td>24.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total nutrition expenditure</td>
<td>19.80</td>
<td>27.52</td>
<td>29.22</td>
<td>32.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total government expenditure</td>
<td>863.36</td>
<td>936.33</td>
<td>860.65</td>
<td>896.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition as a % of government expenditure</td>
<td>2.29%</td>
<td>2.94%</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>3.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (million)</td>
<td>47.855</td>
<td>49.013</td>
<td>50.199</td>
<td>51.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita nutrition expenditure (PKR)</td>
<td>413.84</td>
<td>561.42</td>
<td>582.16</td>
<td>635.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Putut Satyaka

Director of Budget for Human Development
Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia
Indonesia: Multi-sectoral Expenditure Tracking of National Spending on Stunting Prevention Interventions

Putut Hari Satyaka
Budgeting Director for Human Development and Culture, Ministry of Finance

Jakarta, 27 Januari 2022
The Needs of Expenditure Tracking

**Objective**

- To improve program performance, allocation, and utilization of intervention budget to accelerate stunting reduction/prevention
- It enables public scrutiny on government’s spending including on-budget external funds in tackling stunting problems and strengthening accountability and transparency.
- It can be used by Bappenas and MoF as a basis to conduct performance review.

**Efficiency**

- performance measured by outputs; budgetary cost of delivering specific sets of services or benefits

**Effectiveness**

- performance measured as achieving progress toward specified outcomes, (e.g., reduced rates of stunting)

**Budget Tagging**

A tool used to give "label" in planning and budget document (Renja K/L and RKA K/L) as well as money platform to identify, track, and monitor output of line ministries activities including its budget and spending.

Need **measures** to produce information useful to inform planning and budget choices.

2. **Coordination & decision system**
   - Government Regulation No. 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process.
   - National stunting deliberation forum lead by Vice President, held once a year.
   - Coordination meeting of The National Accelerated Stunting Reduction team lead by Vice President, held twice a year.
   - Ministerial level meeting lead by Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, held every quarter (once in every 3 months).
   - Multilateral forum for stunting tagging identification lead by Bappenas and MOF, held once a year.

3. **IT System / platform for planning budgeting monitoring** (utilizing the already-used system):
   - KRISNA application for formulating the output structure and tagging the output related to stunting interventions
   - SAKTI application for allocating budgets related to stunting interventions into the work plan budget of each spending unit/agency.

4. **Monitoring**: both field monitoring and monitoring by the system to compare conditions in the field with tagged interventions.

5. **Evaluation & Reporting**
   - The achievement of intervention implementation must be inputted by each spending unit/agency every month through the Ministry of Finance’s SMART application and Bappenas’ E-Monev application.
   - The Budget and Development Performance Monitoring Report of Stunting Reduction Acceleration Programs is reported to the Vice President every semester.
Nutrition related program covered in Budget, follows budget management cycles

State Budget Cycle

Planning & Budgeting

Budget Stipulation

Budget Execution

Monitoring/report

Evaluation/audit

UIC: L/Ms-MOF-Bappenas

UIC: DPR - MOF

Precidential Decree

Budget Details

UIC: L/Ms

UIC: L/Ms - MOF

APBN Law

APBN

Okun (OK)

November (NOV)

UIC: MOF - BPK

Draft Bill-RAPBN and Financial Note

AGUS

October (OCT)

UIC: L/Ms - MOF

Budget Execution Doc

DIPA L/M and Non-L/M

January-June (JAN-DES)

Policy Draft

National Development Policy Directions and Priorities

March (MAR)

MOF letter to Bappenas

(Resource Envelope)

Join letter

Indicative ceiling

February (FEB)

Presidential decree-RKP

PPKF, KEM, RKP

Presidential decree-RKP

JAN

MEI

Mar

Budget Ceiling

Budget tagging cycle begins

Budget Formulation Cycle (output)
Budget Tagging for Convergence Efforts to Eradication Stunting

- Budget tagging:
  - at output/sub-output level, input by line ministries
  - top-down and bottom-up process
  - review and approval by Bappenas and MoF (relevance and contribution)
- As a basis for selecting key outputs that will receive extra monitoring and evaluation
- Monev results will be used to improve quality of implementation and inform budget allocation policy
Spending of the Central Government for Stunting in 2020-2021 (Based on Tagging Result)

### Key Outputs

#### 2020
- **Ministries**: 20
- **Total Spending**: Rp 50,03 T (96%)
- **Specific Interventions**
  - Nutritional supplementation for pregnant women in KEK and underweight children
  - Supplementation with Fe and Vit. A
  - Breastfeeding promotion and counseling
  - Promotion of growth monitoring
  - Immunization
  - (Ministry of Health)
- **Sensitive Interventions**
- **Coordinating and Technical Support**

#### 2021
- **Ministries**: 19
- **Total Spending**: Rp 35,7 T (92%)
- **Specific Interventions**
  - Provision of drinking water and sanitation (MPWH)
  - KRPL (Ministry of Agriculture)
  - PAUD (Ministry of Education)
  - Pre-marriage guidance (Ministry of Religion Affairs)
  - BPNT (Ministry of Social Affairs)
  - PKH (Ministry of Social Affairs)
- **Sensitive Interventions**
- **Coordinating and Technical Support**

### Source
APBN Budget Documents (DIPA 2020) and (DIPA 2021)
The 2020 Stunting Reduction Program Performance Report in Brief

Some of the outputs that support stunting reduction were affected by budget refocusing and output targets reduction policies.

Some Ministries/Agencies made adjustments: ICT innovation and optimization

Sources: Ministries/Agencies’s Self Evaluation

- Budget realization in Fiscal Year 2020 was IDR 48.4 T (96.8%), higher than FY 2019 which was IDR 25.4 T (86.9%).

- The improvement in FY 2020 was mostly due to the realization of the sensitive nutrition intervention program of Rp. 46.6 T (96.9%) in the form of food assistance, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), and Program Penerima Bantuan Iuran (PBI) - Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National Health Insurance) in the context of handling the impact Covid-19 pandemic.

- In 2020, the total output achieved was 72 of the target of 86 (84%), this high percentage reflects the fairly good performance of intervention.

- Majority of interventions show good indications of convergence:
  - Able to reach priority districts/cities;
  - Targeting 1000 HPK, and;
  - Good coordination among multi-stakeholders.

- However, the number of specific and sensitive nutrition interventions in priority districts/cities were still limited, especially for districts/cities that have very high prevalence in Indonesia.

- Lessons learned from on-site visits (Aceh, NTB, and North Muluku) show that the performance of Ministries/Agencies is quite good in supporting districts/cities in accelerating stunting reduction.

### Budget Realization (Trillion IDR) and Percentage of Budget Absorption, 2019-2020

- FY 2019 Realization (IDR)
- FY 2020 Realization (IDR)
- FY 2019 Budget Absorption (%)
- FY 2020 Budget Absorption (%)

### The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

- Output Targets Reduction
- Budget Refocusing
- Output Refocusing
- Budget Refocusing & Output Targets Reduction
- Not Affected
- N/A

- In 2020, the total output achieved was 72 of the target of 86 (84%), this high percentage reflects the fairly good performance of intervention.

- Majority of interventions show good indications of convergence:
  - Able to reach priority districts/cities;
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- Lessons learned from on-site visits (Aceh, NTB, and North Muluku) show that the performance of Ministries/Agencies is quite good in supporting districts/cities in accelerating stunting reduction.
Challenges and Area of Improvement

Challenges

• Tagging is only applied for line ministries budget allocation in State Budget.
• Tagging is done at output/sub-output levels, while some activities related to stunting reduction is at component/sub-component level.
• Compliance of line ministries to tag outputs relevant to stunting reduction.
• Only external funding that is on-budget on-treasury can be identified/tracked since planning document stage.
• Output nomenclature is often adjusted, thus affecting the continuity of tagging data over years.
• Monev data only includes progress of output achievement and spending.
• Target location data is often unavailable (e.g. inputted as working unit/satker location).

Area of Improvements

• Application of budget tagging for other funding sources e.g. special transfer fund or local government budget.
• Improve accuracy of budget tagging at the level below output/sub-output.
• Synchronization of monev data in different platforms.
• Additional features/tools to capture data on target location of line ministries activities.
• Conduct deep analysis in monev, not only using quantitative data from monev platform but also evaluating quality of interventions.
THANK YOU