

NUTRITION FINANCING WEEK

Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Side Event Series

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

NUTRITION FINANCING WEEK

Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Side Event Series

Opening Address



Meera Shekar

Global Nutrition Lead
World Bank Group





N4G Nutrition Financing Week Webinar 5A

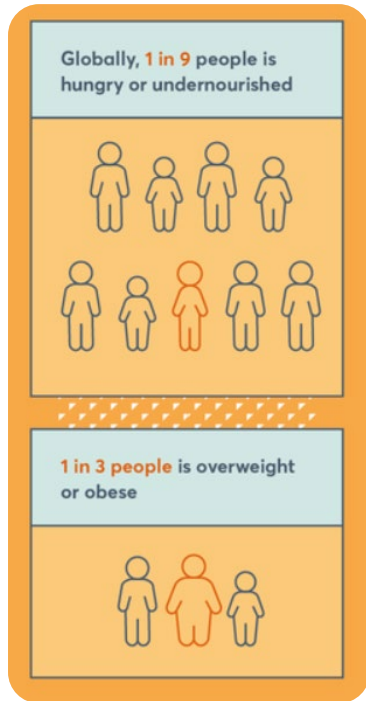
Nutrition-Responsive Public Financial Management: Strengthening Financing and Accountability for Results

Meera Shekar @meerashekar_wb
Global Lead, Nutrition
World Bank Group

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

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/>
- 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

INVEST TO SAVE LIVES

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!



NUTRITION FINANCING WEEK

Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Side Event Series

Assessing Multisectoral Public Expenditures for Nutrition: What does it do?



Huihui Wang

Senior Economist
World Bank





A Guiding Framework for Nutrition Public Expenditure Reviews

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



Still many unknowns in the basic parameters of nutrition financing

Rationale

Improving nutrition requires a multi-sectoral effort, which results in difficulty in identifying and quantifying the basic parameters of nutrition financing (e.g., what is being spent and by whom and on what?) compared to traditional sectors.

LANDSCAPE OF NUTRITION BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS WORK



Scaling Up
Nutrition (SUN)
budget analysis



WHO-supported
System of
Health Accounts
(SHA)



* Sector-specific Public
Expenditure Reviews
* Human Capital Public
Expenditure and
Institutional Review
(HC PEIR)



Nutrition Budget
Briefs / Public
Finance for
Children-Nutrition
(PF4C-N)

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

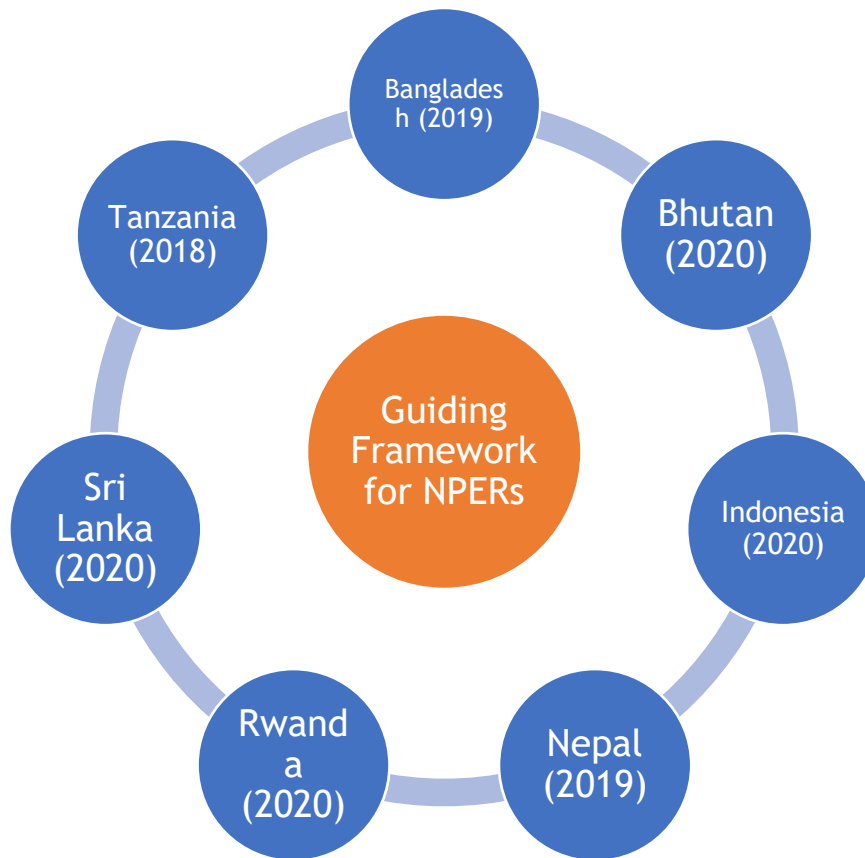
Goes beyond simply quantifying how much is allocated or spent on nutrition and answers how well money is being spent to achieve nutrition outcomes and identify specific recommendations for improvement.

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 FINANCING WEEK

Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Side Event Series

Nutrition public expenditure reviews: A synthesis from South Asia



Hideki Higashi

Senior Economist

World Bank



Nutrition Financing Week – N4G Side Event

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

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

Country	Children<5			Women (15-49)	
	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight	Overweight	Anemia
South Asia	32%	15%	27%	2%	49%
Bhutan	22%	6%	13%	5%	39%
Nepal	32%	12%	24%	2%	36%
Sri Lanka	17%	15%	21%	2%	35%



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

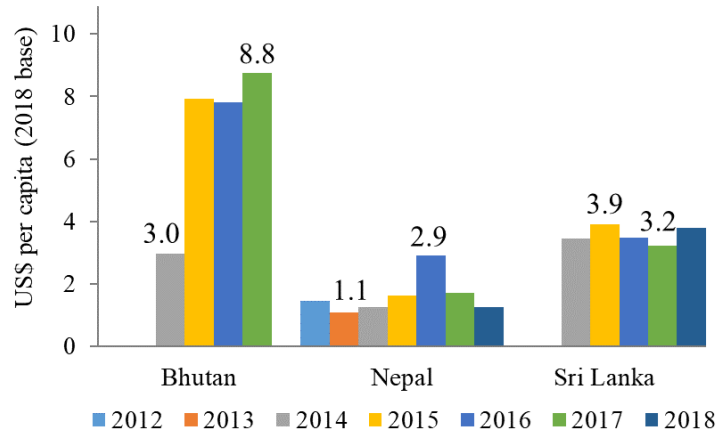
Bhutan	Nepal	Sri Lanka
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry • Ministry of Works and Human Settlement • Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs • Council for Religious Affairs • Gross National Happiness Commission • Districts and Blocks (sub-national): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health - Education - Agriculture and Forestry - Livestock - Urban Development & Engineering - Civil - Religion & Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health and Population • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Agriculture and Development • Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare • Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation • Ministry of Urban Development • Ministry of Physical Planning and Works • Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration • Ministry of Commerce and Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development • The Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development • Ministry of Women and Child Affairs • Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply • Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare • Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development



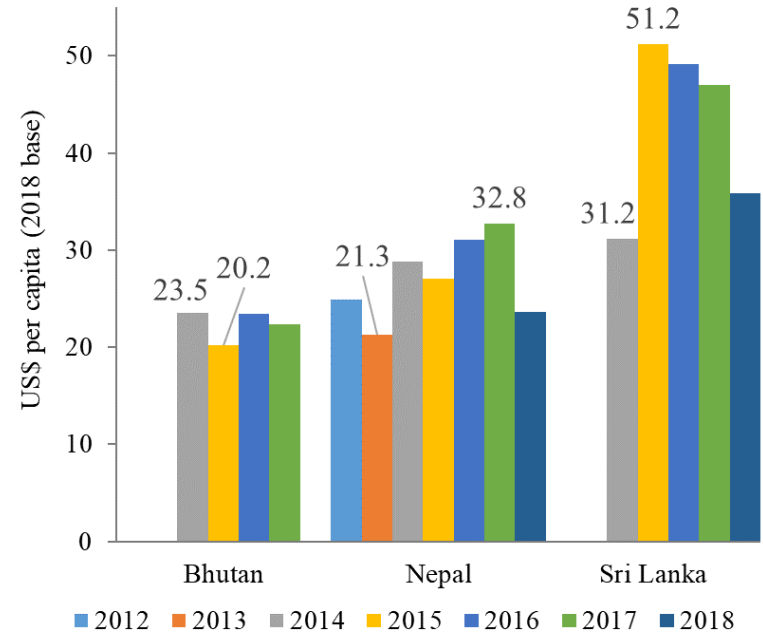
Expenditure for nutrition programs

- 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



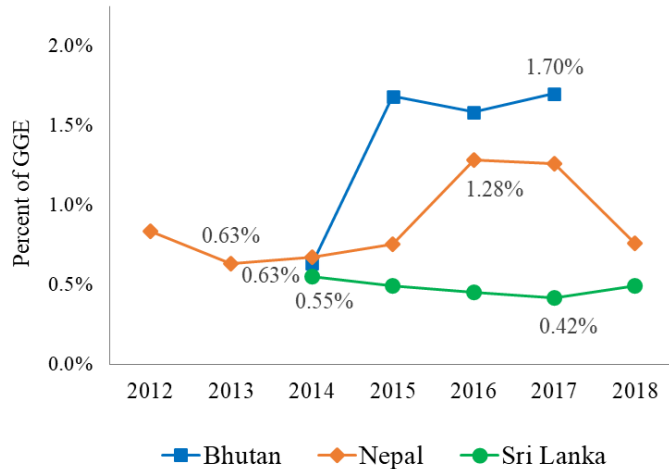
Expenditure per capita (unweighted):
Nutrition-sensitive interventions



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

Share of general government expenditure



*Expenditure for Nepal 2018 only includes federal-level

Program-specific funding allocations for top nutrition-specific activities

	US\$ per capita	% of total
Bhutan:		
• School Health & Nutrition	4.94	56.4
• Early childhood care and development & special education	1.27	14.5
• Other	2.55	29.1
Nepal:		
• Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Program	1.01	79.5
• Other	0.26	20.5
Sri Lanka:		
• School meal program	1.76	46.4
• Thripasha program*	1.21	31.9
• Other	0.82	21.7

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

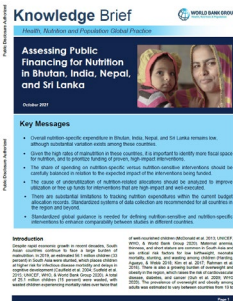
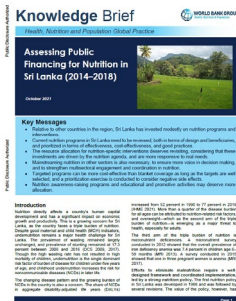
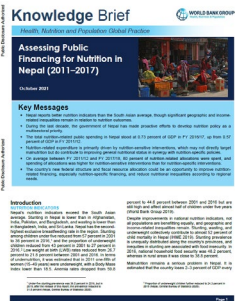
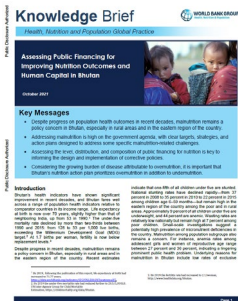


Summary

- 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>

Contributors:

Safina Abdulloeva
Shakil Ahmed
Upula Vishwamithra Amarasinghe
Christopher T Andersen
Deepika Eranjanie Attygalle
Manav Bhattarai
Jewelwayne Salcedo Cain
Deepika Nayar Chaudhery
Louise Moreira Daniels
Dorji Drakpa
Laidgen Dzed
Mamata Ghimire
Hideki Higashi
Renuka Jayatissa
Priyanka Jayawardena
Yi-Kyoung Lee
Pema Lhazom
Andre Cezar Medici
Ajay Tandon
Valerie Ulep
Suganya Yogeswaran

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Panel: Lessons Learned/Challenges and Opportunities



Dr. Deepika Chaudhery
(Moderator)

**Senior Health, Nutrition and Population
Specialist**
World Bank



Dr. Bibek Kumar Lal

**Director, Family
Welfare Division**

*Department of Health Services,
Ministry of Health Population
Nepal*



**Dr. Renuka
Jayatissa**

**Head of Nutrition Department,
Medical Research Institute**
Ministry of Health Sri Lanka

NUTRITION FINANCING WEEK

Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Side Event Series

Institutionalizing Nutrition
Expenditure Tracking
through Government
System: How can it help
account for nutrition and
human capital results?



Moritz Piatti

Senior Economist
World Bank





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.

✓ How do you reorient spending by evidence?

✓ Where is nutrition in the budget?

✓ How helpful is an NPER and Optima analysis

✓ Does the budget actually reflect priorities?

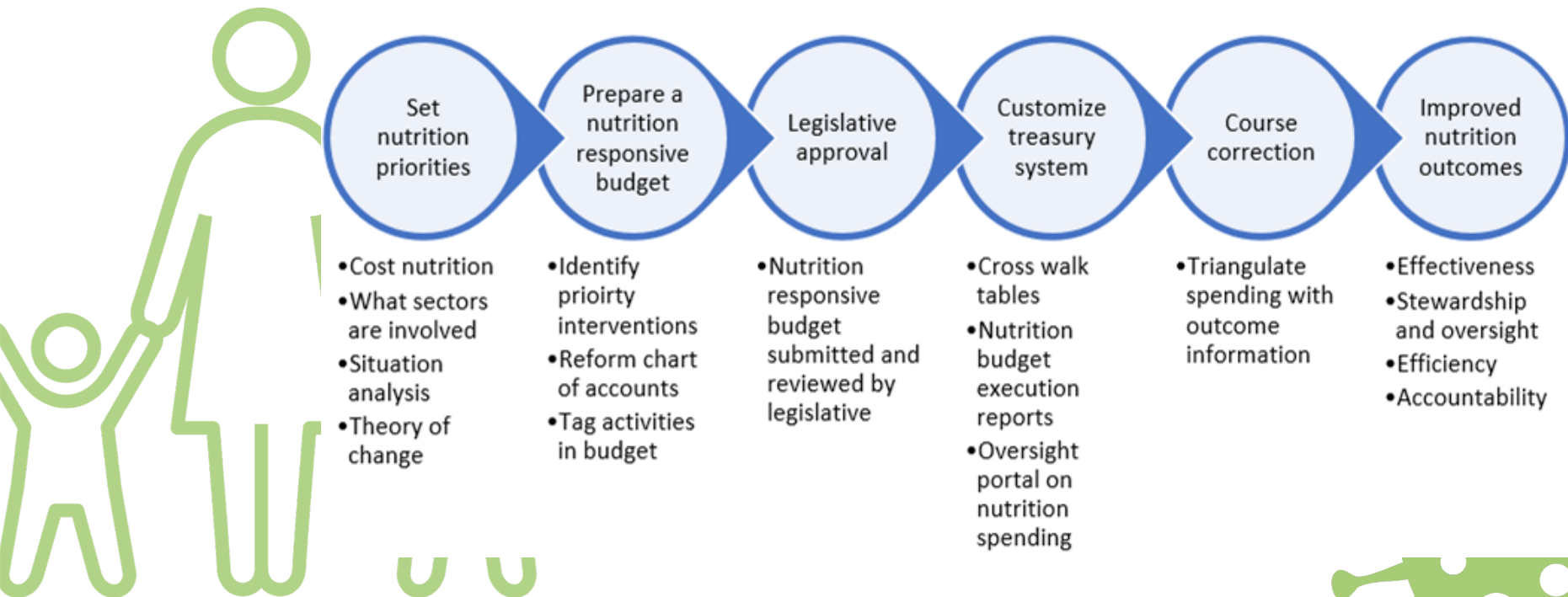


✓ How to account for wages and capital spending?

✓ How do you monitor if priorities get implemented?

✓ How do you empower a nutrition coordination agency?

What might a *nutrition responsive* PFM system look like?



Thank you!

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 Uwongkunda

Head of Nutrition Division

Rwanda National Child Development Agency





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

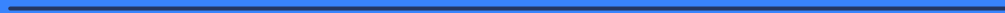
- ❖ Ministerial Instruction and sector-specific guidelines on nutrition tagging was issued in July 2021 by Ministry of Finance and NCDA to provide guidance to all sectors to prioritize nutrition services in their planning and budgeting process
- ❖ The first planning and budgeting circular call (1st PBCC) 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.



How we plan to deliver – Expenditure tracking system

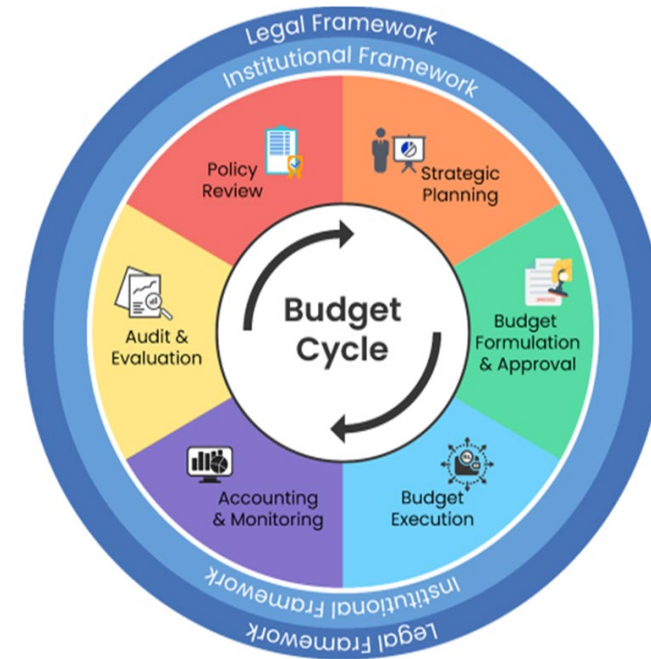
Instead of creating a parallel mechanism for nutrition expenditure tracking that may not be sustainable or credible, build in nutrition expenditure reporting within the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) used by the government for budgeting, accounting and reporting.

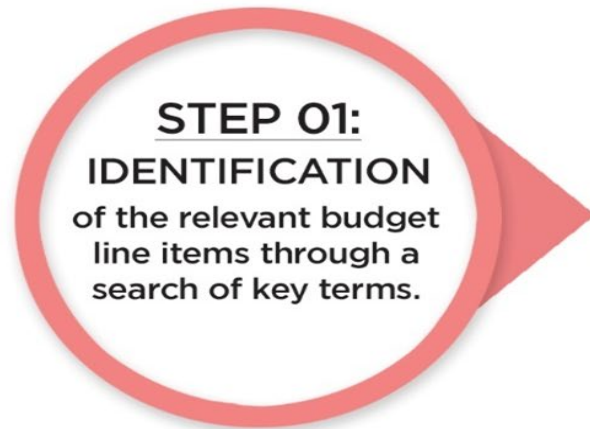
Advantages include:

- 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

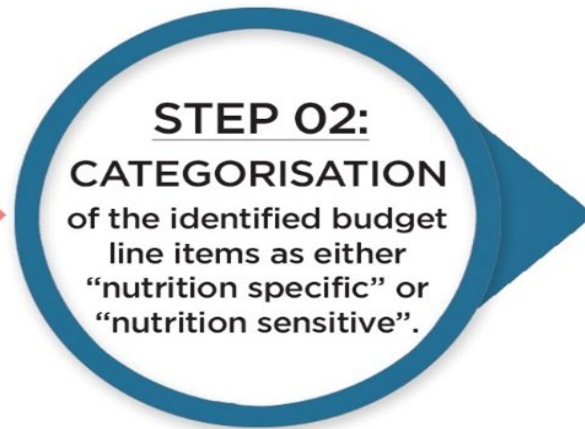
27 January 2022

- Requirements for capacity building are minimal

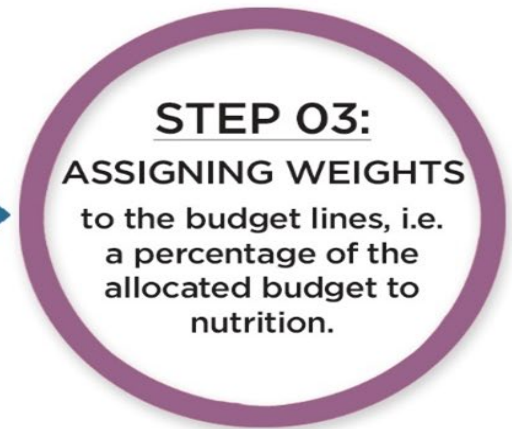




- Manuals and Guidelines are prepared to explain application of search items in a consistent manner across federal, provincial and district budgets. This is supported by uniform application of Chart of Accounts. However, there are local search items for each province.



- 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.

Three-Step Approach (SUN Guidelines)

Summary of Nutrition Related Budget (Sindh Province)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Rs Bn	Rs Bn	Rs Bn	Rs Bn
Nutrition specific	2.59	7.10	8.00	7.77
Nutrition sensitive	17.21	20.42	21.23	24.91
Total nutrition expenditure	19.80	27.52	29.22	32.68
Total government expenditure	863.36	936.33	860.65	896.65
Nutrition as a % of government expenditure	2.29%	2.94%	3.40%	3.65%
Population (million)	47.855	49.013	50.199	51.415
Per capita nutrition expenditure (PKR)	413.84	561.42	582.16	635.68

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

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.



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.



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

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)



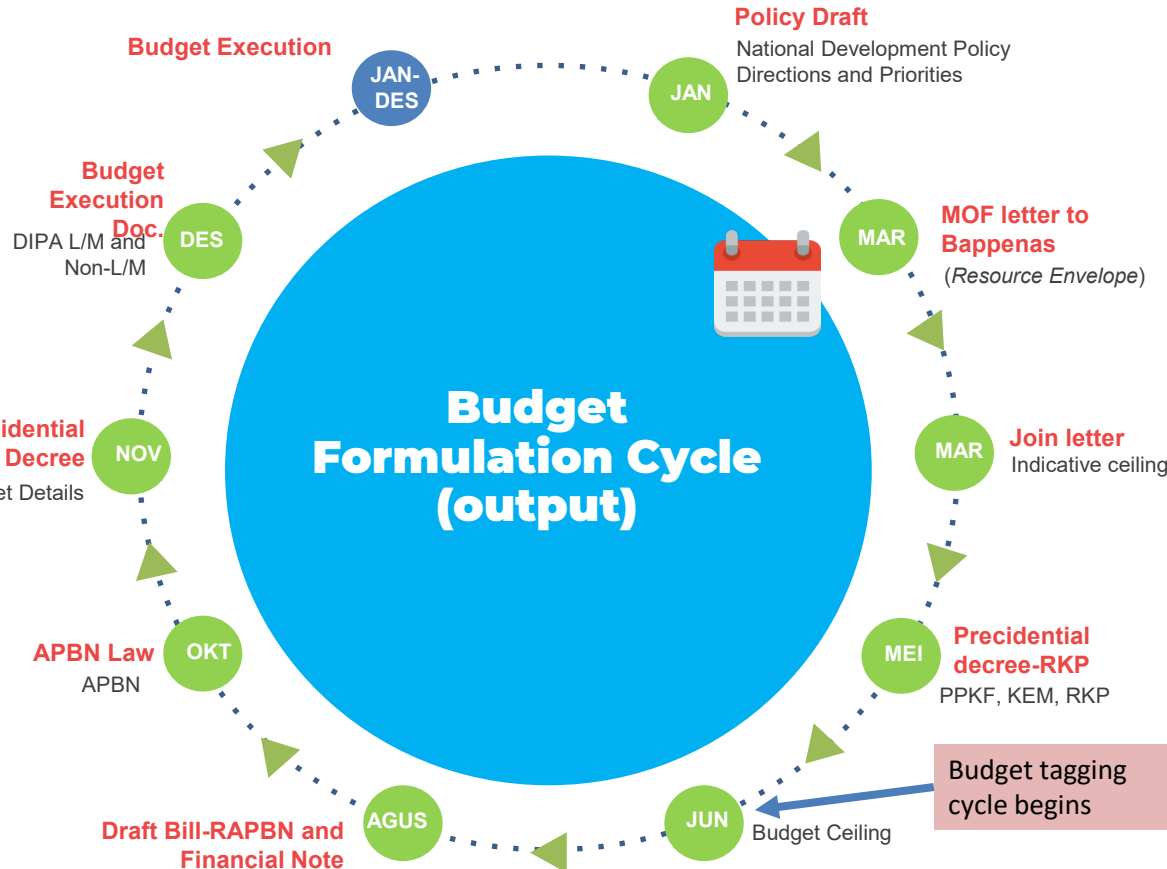
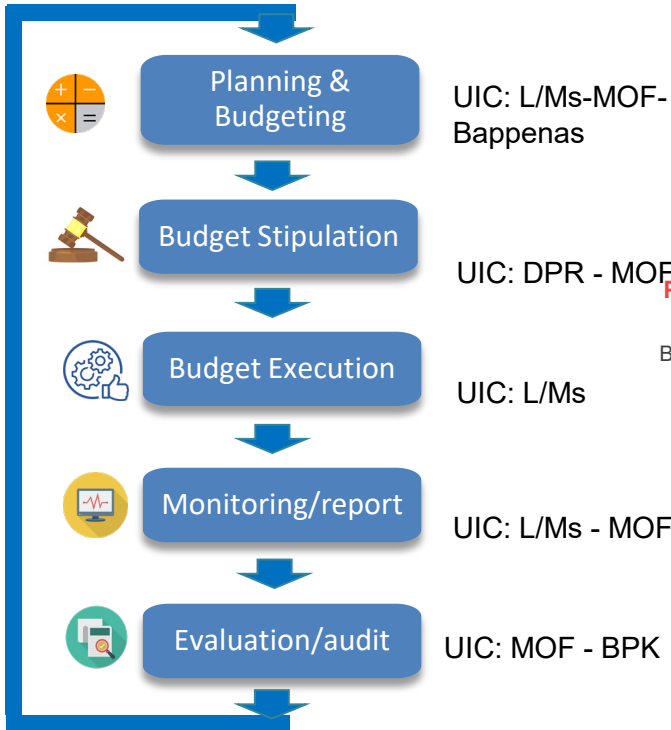
Instruments for Successful Tagging

1. **Regulations:** The National Medium term Development Plan, Presidential Decree, Ministerial Regulation, and National Action Plan.
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' 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



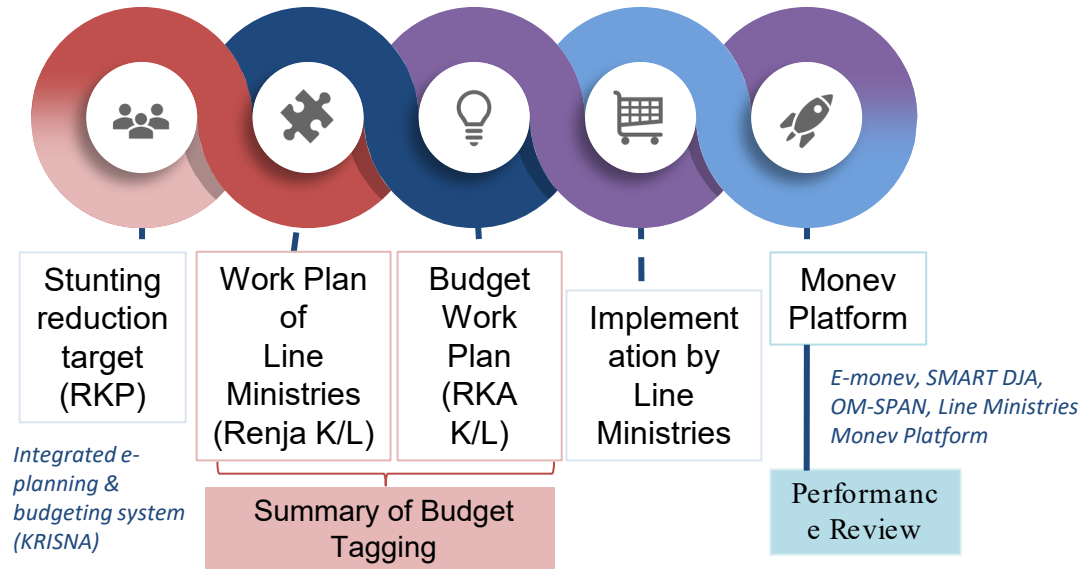


Budget Tagging for Convergence Efforts to Eradication Stunting

- 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

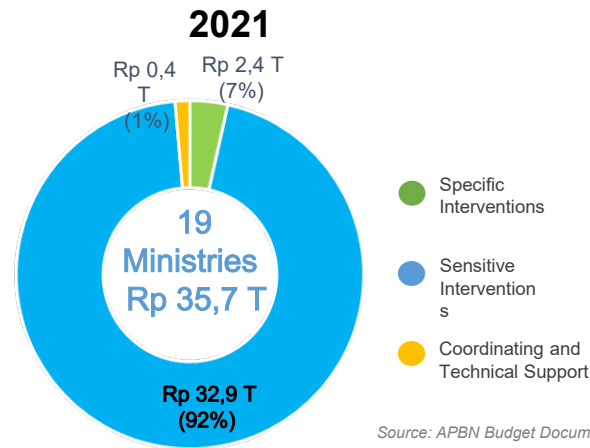
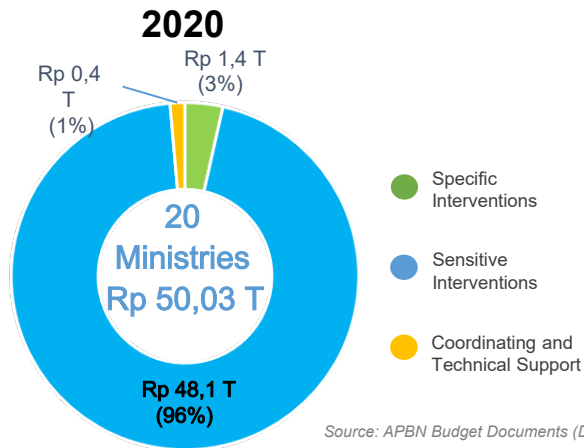


Budget Tagging Cycles:





Spending of The Central Government for Stunting in 2020-2021 (Based on Tagging Result)



Key Outputs

Specific Interventions	Sensitive Interventions	Coordinating and Technical Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional supplementation for pregnant women and underweight children Supplementation with Fe and Vit. A Breastfeeding promotion and counseling Promotion of growth monitoring Immunization (Ministry of Health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in implementing convergence to districts / cities (Ministry of Home Affairs) Capacity building for KPM and convergence at the village level (Ministry of Village) Survey of nutritional status (BPS and Ministry of Health)

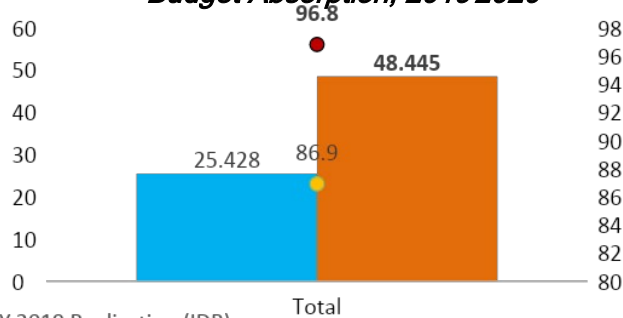
Key Outputs

Specific Interventions	Sensitive Interventions	Coordinating and Technical Support
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The 2020 Stunting Reduction Program Performance Report in Brief

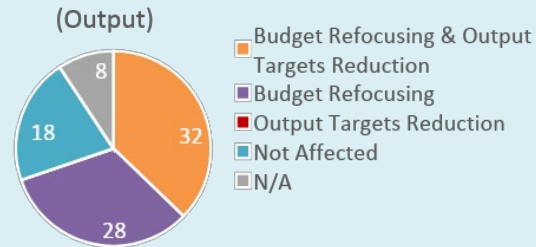
Budget Realization (Trillion IDR) and Percentage of Budget Absorption, 2019-2020



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

- 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.

The Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic



- 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

- 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 Maluku) show that the performance of Ministries/Agencies is quite good in supporting districts/cities in accelerating stunting reduction.



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 ~~is~~ 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
