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National/State Level: Resource Mobilization and Policy-Making

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Causal Factor of Poor Health

- One of the causative factor of poor health is malnutrition
- Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients.
- Malnutrition is recognized as a global problem, which weakens immune system & worsens illnesses.

Challenges to reducing in Malnutrition

- Inadequate funding/investment
- Inadequate coordination for implementing high impact interventions
- Inadequate coverage
- Inadequate focus on social determinants
- Low political commitment
- Inadequate commitment to strict implementation of national nutrition plans that should operationalize existing policies

Actions that facilitate implementation of integrated programming by level of health system

- Policy making
- Resource mobilization
- Advocacy
- Alternative funding

Policy Making

- Public health concerns such as nutrition are multifactorial. Even single or simple interventions induce effects within complex webs of interactions. (Lang T et al, 2015)
- Local and national governments have important roles in bringing healthier food and food security to their populations (D Mozaffarian et al, 2018).

Analyzing Policy Change and process

Political economy analysis:

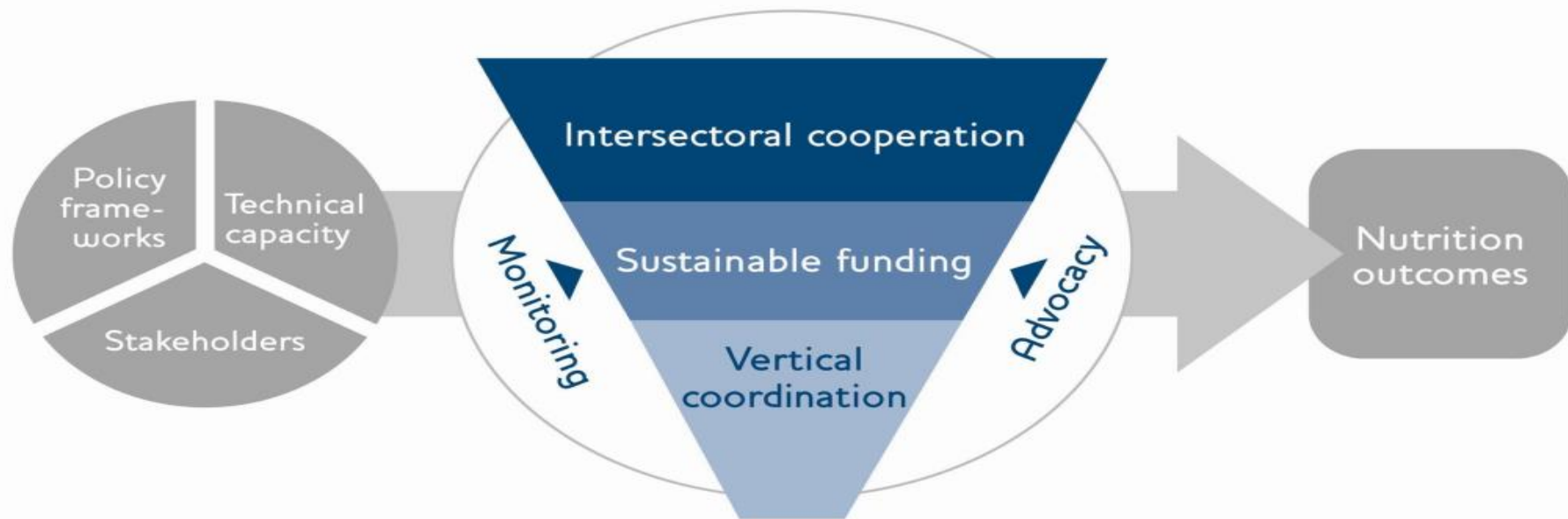
- Why do some countries strongly committed to reducing malnutrition effectively deliver on nutrition actions, while others make insufficient or no progress?
- Why and when does government become accountable to the needs of the most vulnerable?
- How do advocacy efforts unite around a common narrative to reduce malnutrition?

Policy Process Analysis

- Rationale for a strong focus on governance in nutrition

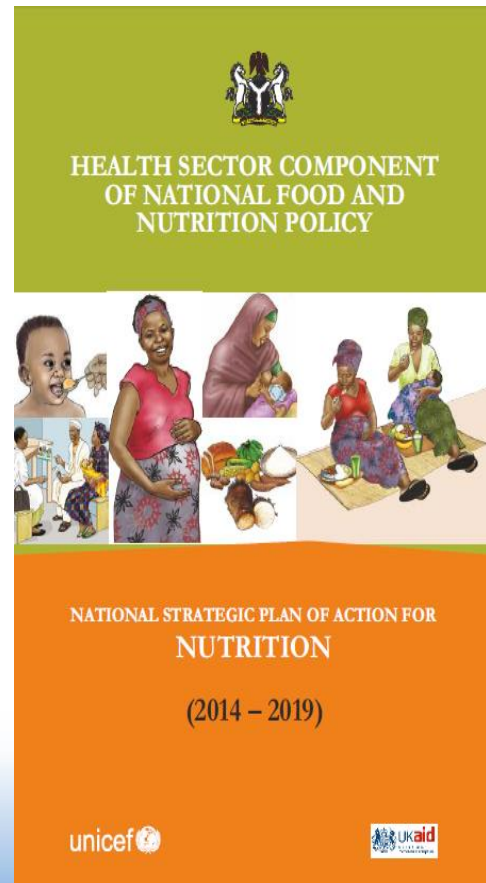
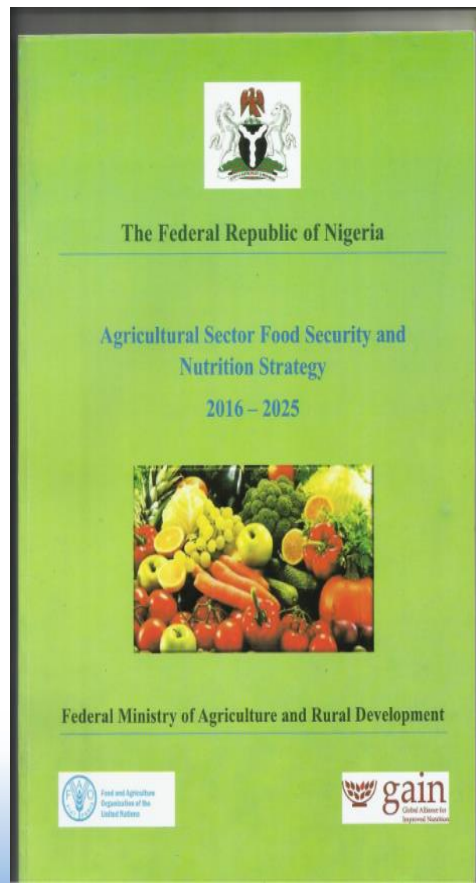
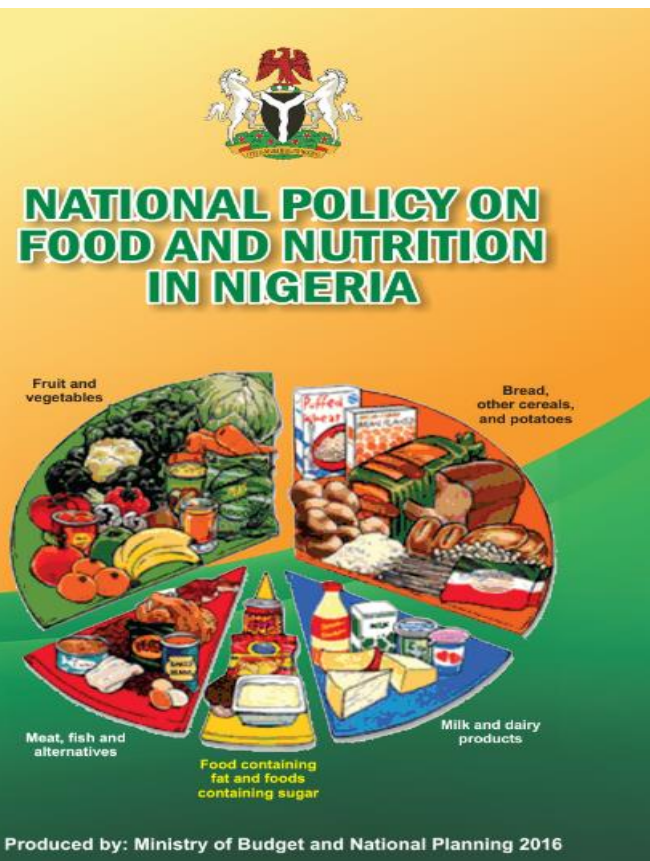


Analyzing Nutrition Governance Framework



Source: DFID/IDS

Policy Making: NIGERIA



The Nigeria's Policy Focus:

Maternal
Nutrition

Infant and Young
Child Feeding

Management of
SAM in Children
Under-Five

Micronutrient
Deficiency
control

Diet-related Non-
communicable
Diseases

Nutritional
Information
Systems

The NSPAN Strategies:

**Behaviour
Change
Communicati
on**

**Service
Delivery**

**Capacity
Building**

**Advocacy and
Resource
Mobilization**

**Research,
Monitoring
and
Evaluation**

**Coordination
and Multi-
sectoral
Partnerships**

Where are we ?

- DISCUSSIONs:

Countries to discuss and present where they are at with regards to implementing National nutrition policies? (2 minutes each)

Resource mobilization

What type of resources is required to reduce malnutrition?

- Get participants to list and present relevant resources for reducing malnutrition (10 minutes group work and 10 minutes presentation)

Resource mobilization

- The fundamental cycle of resource mobilization is- plan, act and reflect.
 - Plan-design phase
 - Act-implementation
 - Reflect-monitoring and evaluation
- A thorough resource mobilization for nutrition focuses on forging partnerships built on trust and mutual accountability so as to attract adequate and more predictable voluntary contributions to deliver nutrition strategies and plans.

COST OF IMPLEMENTATION INTERVENTIONS (1/3)

Recent estimates suggest governments as a whole must invest an additional \$70 billion over ten years to achieve the World **Health Assembly (WHA)** targets on stunting, anaemia and exclusive breastfeeding by 2025 and treat at scale severe acute malnutrition. Nigeria is a member nation of the **World Health Assembly** and also endorsed these targets. **While several studies have shown that Nigeria is a major contributor** to the current high global undernutrition rate, the country is yet to show its readiness to contribute its part in the global cost for reducing undernutrition by adequately funding nutrition interventions.

COST OF IMPLEMENTATION INTERVENTIONS (2/3)

The Nigerian government has over the years with the support of INGOs, Donors and NGOs developed costed nutrition sector plans; National Strategic Plan of **Action for Nutrition (NSPAN 2014-2019, Agriculture and Nutrition Sector plan and the National Multi-sectoral plan for Nutrition currently being developed. The major challenge to implementing these plans is lack of funding.**

A case in point is the over \$ 912 USD needed to fully implement the Health sector component of the National Food and Nutrition Policy as costed in its National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition (2014-2019), for which the country has committed next to nothing to ensure its full implementation. Nigeria's healthcare financing system stems predominantly from general taxation by the government which is never sufficient for the provision of good health care service delivery (of which nutrition is a component) and is also largely dependent on international donor funding which is not sustainable.

COST OF IMPLEMENTATION INTERVENTIONS (3/3)

Nigeria's funding for nutrition has largely been through donor funding. Even when international commitment to fund **nutrition are made by policy makers, following through has always been a challenge. Also, allocations made in the annual budgets at the national and sub-national levels do not match the requirements for addressing the burden of malnutrition prevalent in most parts of the countries with some** states having stunting rates as high as 57% to 61% in Kaduna and Kebbi state (NDHS 2013). Considering these challenges, new sources of funding must be urgently mobilized for the fight against undernutrition.

Group work

- List alternatives sources for mobilizing funds for nutrition: Country experience/idea sharing (30 minutes)

Alternative funding

- Alternative funding
 - There is a compelling need to introduce innovative ways of financing nutritional interventions across the sectors e.g. creation of trust/endowment funds, philanthropic interventions, corporate social responsibilities (CSR).
 - Institutionalize release of funds either by way of standing orders.

INNOVATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR NUTRITION

- Innovative financing refers to a range of non-traditional mechanisms to raise additional funds for development aid through "innovative" projects such as micro-contributions, taxes, public-private partnerships and market-based financial transactions.

Tips on resource mobilization

- Achieve buy-in by the political constituents. This ensures that funds can be allocated for nutrition. It can be achieved by sharing:
 - Evidence based Knowledge on nutrition situation
 - Providing verifiable Information
 - Including key stakeholders in your Strategic plan
 - Realistic Implementable Actions
 - Start early .. Prioritize.. Plan before the budget call circular

Common actions that can strengthen nutrition at National and state level.

- Recruit, train and deploy personnel to implement nutrition programs.
- There should be a statistical survey by the state bureau of statistics/departments on nutrition including establishing a data bank on all nutrition activities to inform appropriate planning.
- Domestication of the nutrition policies from the national to the state level.

Common actions that can strengthen nutrition at National and state level.

- Strong and sustained advocacy by groups such as Development Partners, Civil Society organizations, community/opinion leaders and professional bodies to advocate to the state executives.
- Legislation to institutionalize resources for nutrition interventions especially as it relates to adequate provision and timely release of funds.
- Creation of Agency on nutrition at National and State levels.

For more information, please visit
www.mcspprogram.org

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Improving Nutrition Services in the Care of the Ill and Vulnerable Newborn and Child Workshop

30 October–2 November 2018

Accra, Ghana

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