

Nutrition Governance

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Patrick Webb and Shibani Ghosh (Tufts University)
Kedar Baral (Patan Academy of Health Sciences, Nepal)

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Feed the Future Innovation Lab

For Collaborative Research on Global Nutrition



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Nutrition governance

- *Countries have inadequate coordination mechanisms to address existing nutrition challenges.* Most countries reported that they had mechanisms for coordinating nutrition activities; however, these mechanisms are not always effective.
- *There is inadequate or ineffective coordination within and between ministries,*
- *There are often inconsistencies between policies at the national level and programmes being implemented at the provincial or district level.* The existence
- *Nutrition interventions – including many of the key interventions for maternal, infant and young child nutrition – are seldom implemented at scale.*

Source: WHO (2013) Global Nutrition Policy Review

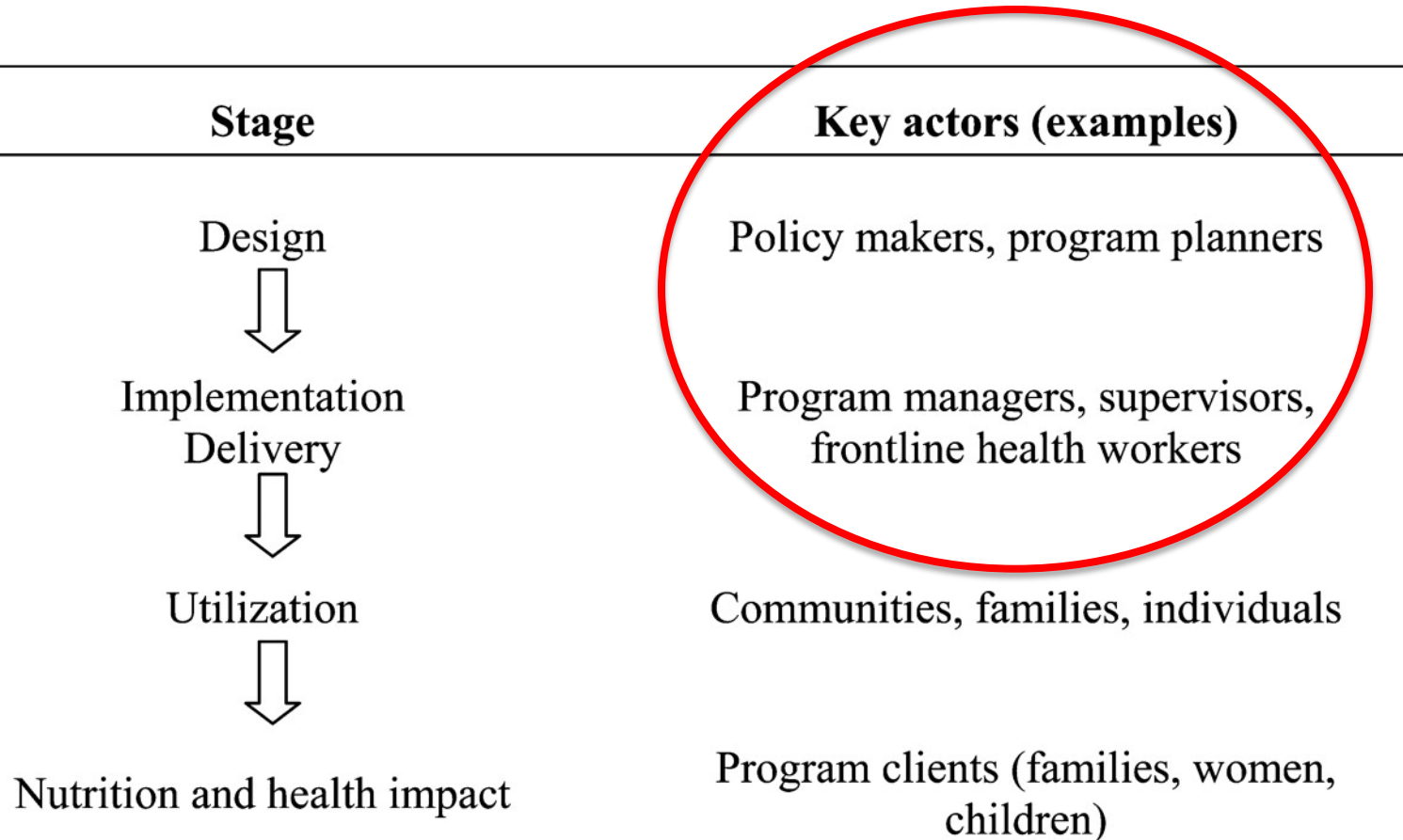


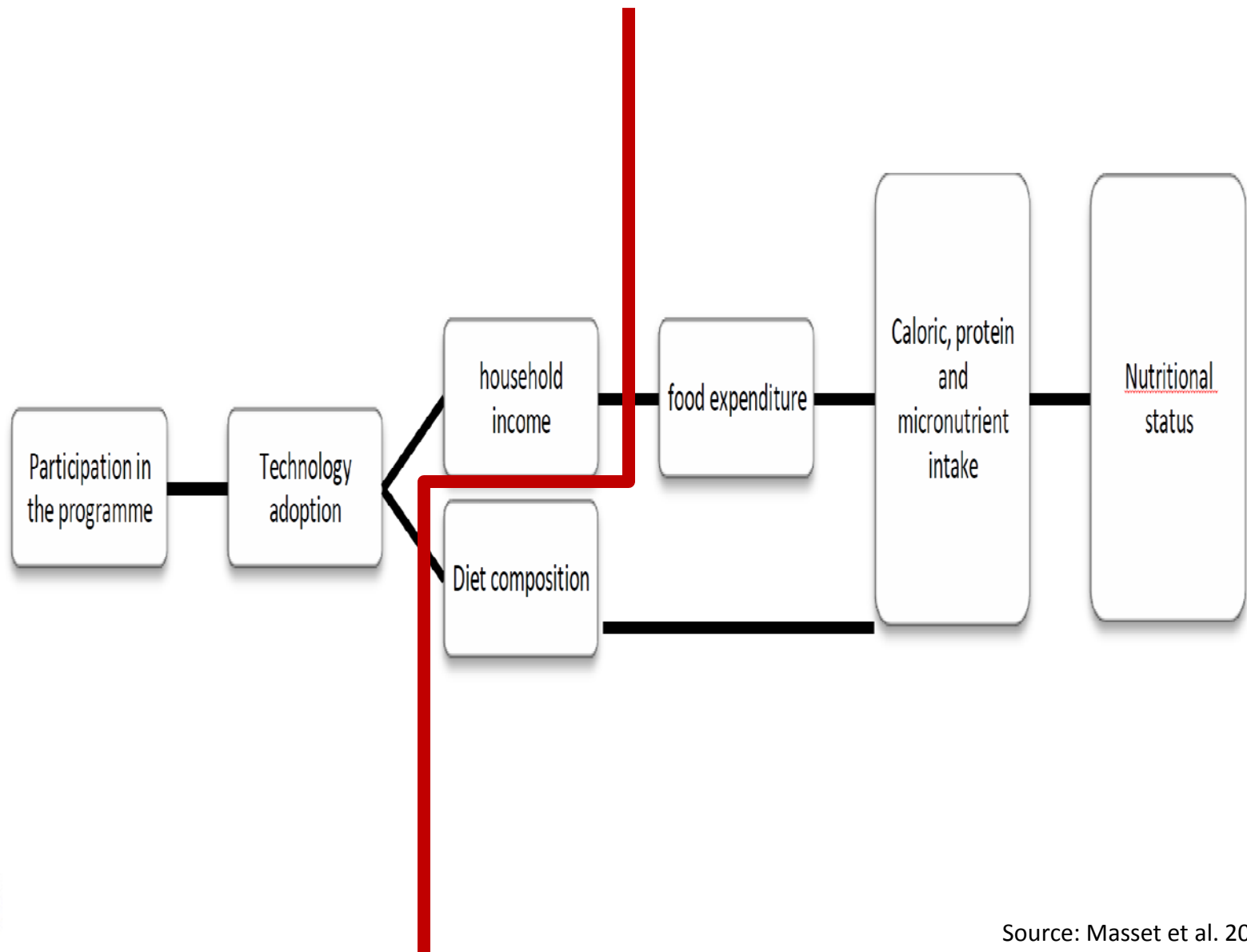
Research priorities in 2013 Lancet Series (Paper 4)

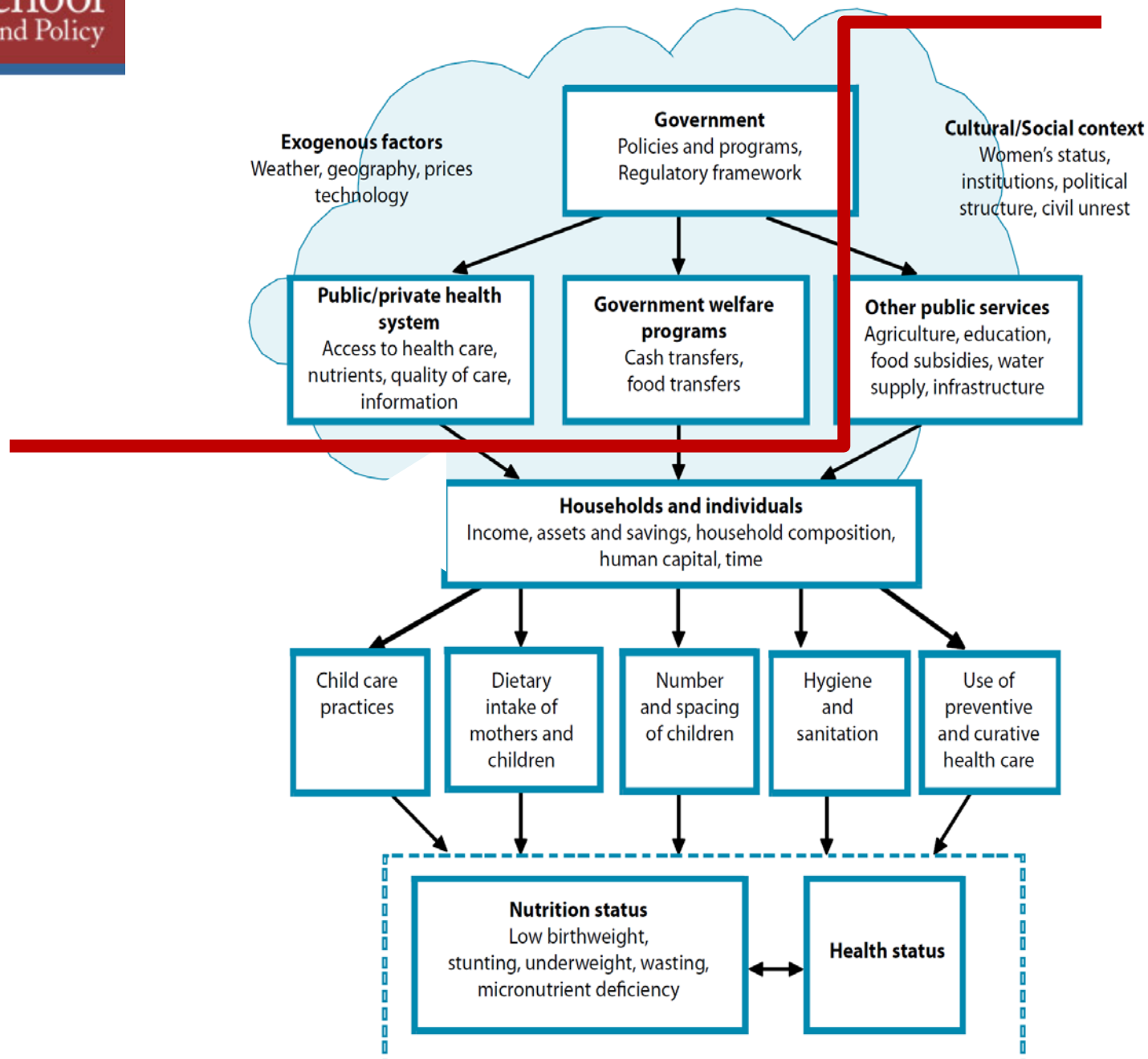
- What strategies are effective for enabling multi-sectoral coordination and coherence for nutrition?
- What types of institutional investments and capacity building yield the best systemic and strategic capacity?
- How should resources allocated to nutrition-sensitive programmes be assigned to nutrition improvement?



Programme and Policy Stages and Stakeholders







PoSHAN Study

*Policy and Science for Health,
Agriculture and Nutrition*

Goal

Focus


Lead

Collaborators

Process

Understand policy and programming processes

Nat'l policy makers &
District officials, front-line
workers & program
implementers

**Tufts**
UNIVERSITY
Gerald J. and Dorothy R.
Friedman School of Nutrition
Science and Policy

VaRG, PAHS,
Tribuvan U.

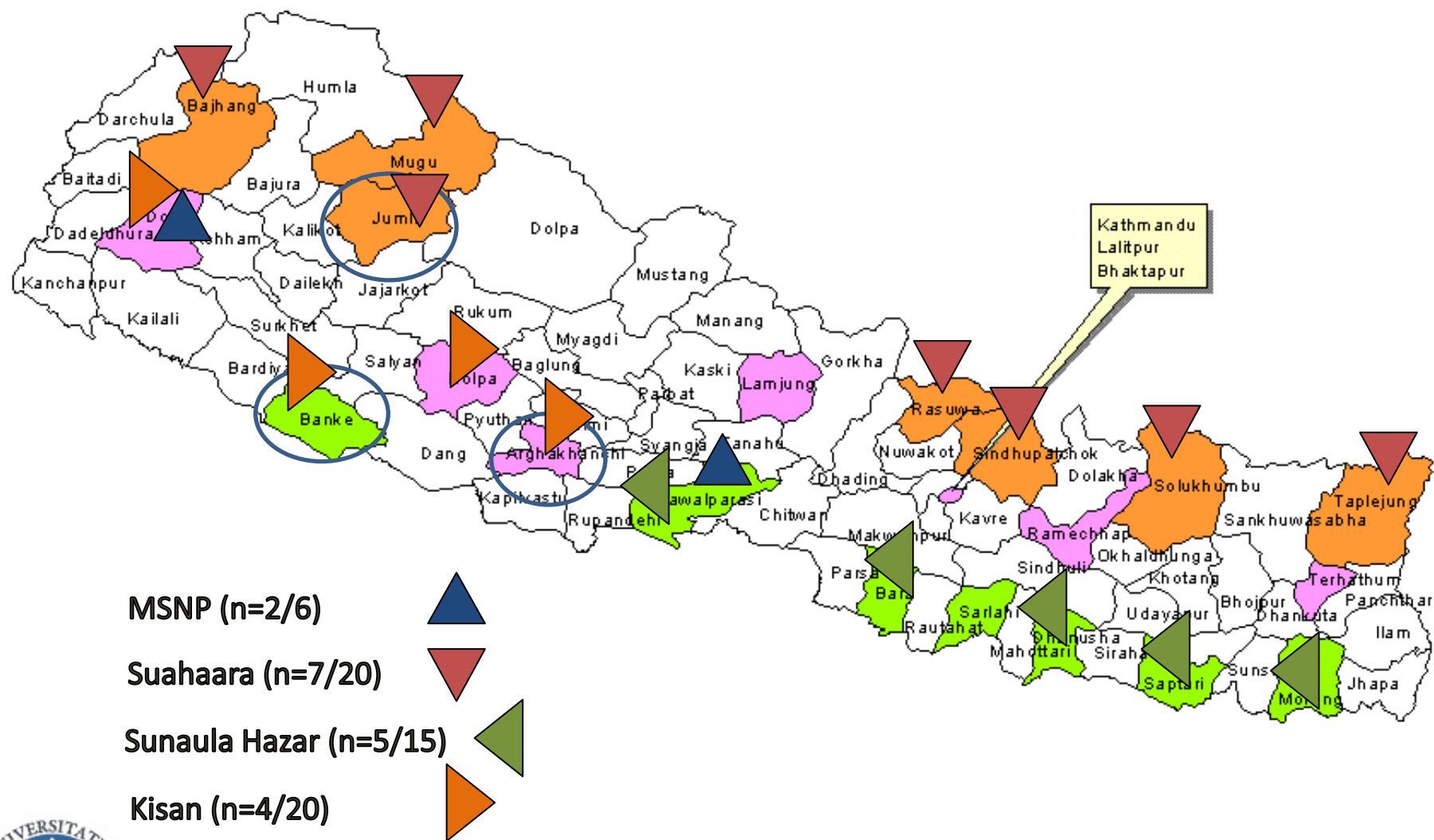
Community

Understand agriculture-to-nutrition linkages thru population-based assessments

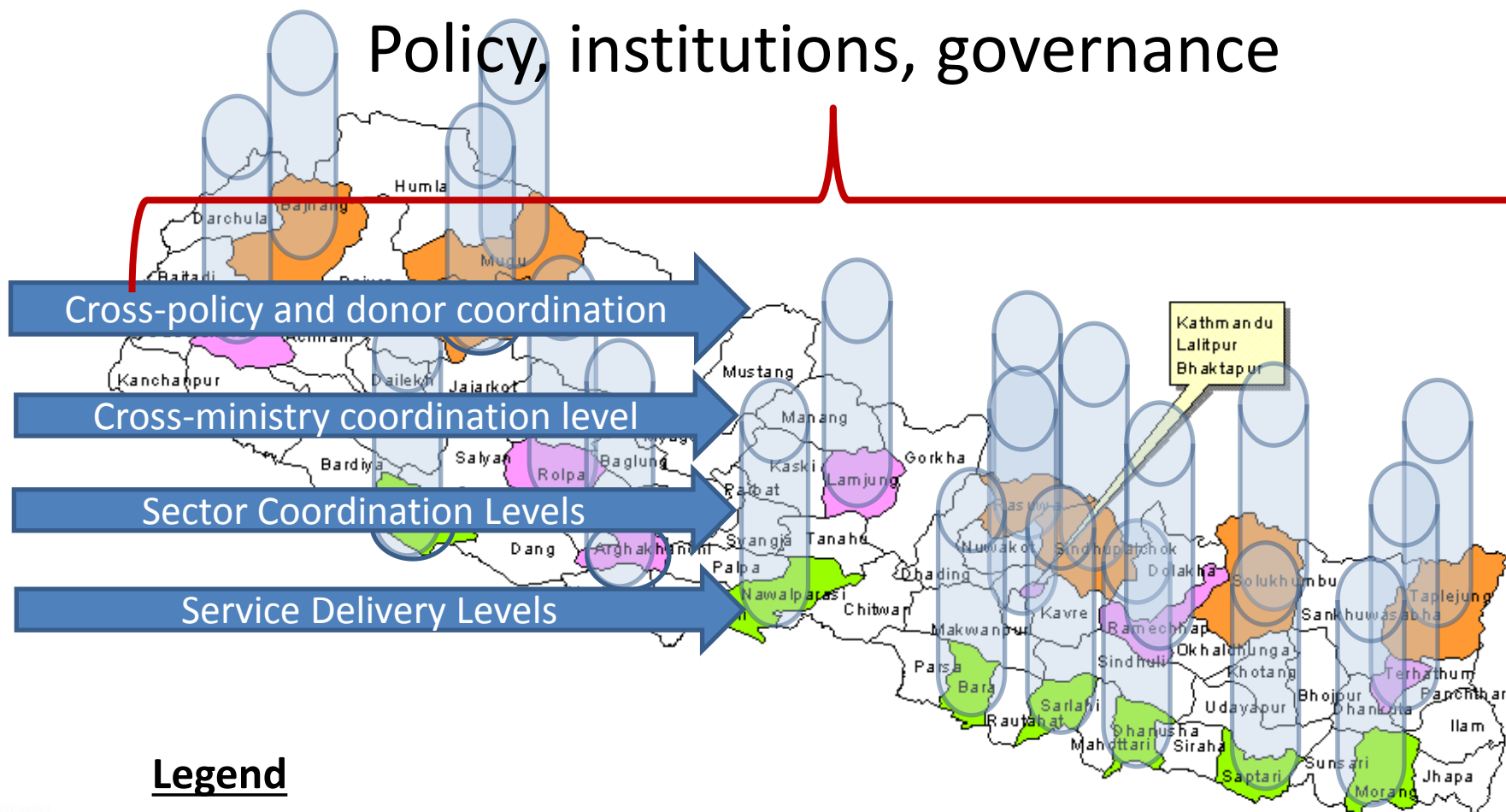
Population-based:
Communities, Households,
Mothers and Children <5 yrs

**JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG**
SCHOOL of PUBLIC HEALTH

IOM, NARC, New
Era, NTAG



Policy, institutions, governance



Level	Institution/Individual
National	Policy makers, donors, INGOs, academics
Regional	Administrator, RD Health, RD Agriculture, RD Livestock, RD Education, RD DWS, RD WD
District	LDO, DHO/DPHO, Agriculture, Livestock, Education, DWS, Program Office, Social Dev, Sec DDC, Planning Off, NGO Federation, implementing NGOs
Ilaka	Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Education
VDC	VDC Secretary, Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Education, NGOs
Ward	FCHV, Representative – Ward Citizen Forum, Representative MG, Representative Cooperative/Groups

Source: Own data 2013

Sectors Interviewed (386/755)

Sector	Frequency	Valid Percent
Local Gov./Social Development	76	19.7
Health	46	11.9
Agriculture and Livestock	89	23.1
Education	46	11.9
Water Supply	26	6.7
NGO/Private	103	26.7
Total	386	100

Source: PoSHAN data 2013

Respondent type/function

Government official	283	73.3
NGO official	97	25.1
INGO official	6	1.6
Total	386	100

Source: PoSHAN data 2013

Perceptions of underlying causes of malnutrition

	Region	District	Ilaka	VDC	Ward	P value
Worms	20.7	7.9	3.8			0.016
Lack of awareness of supplementary foods, micronutrient deficiencies	13.8	3.2	0			0.002
High workload and lack of care of children	0	15.1	22.8			0.014

N=29

N=278

N=79

N=369 more

Source: PoSHAN data 2013

Incentives to collaborate across sectors

	Regional	District	Ilaka	
	%	%	%	p value
Support	13.8	7.2	7.6	0.449
Shared ownership of goals	20.7	33.8	24.1	0.119
Mandatory mechanism	17.2	41.0	15.2	0.000
Training	13.8	15.8	10.1	0.444
Shared resources	62.1	51.1	50.6	0.515
Allowance/fiscal benefits	55.2	20.9	17.7	0.000
No incentive	3.4	1.8	25.3	0.000
Don't know	0	0	1.3	0.143

Source: Own data 2013

Reported disincentives to cross-sectoral collaboration

- Lack of fuel/transportation facilities to field
- Lack of interest/motivation
- Too heavy workload already
- Lack of skills and capacity to work across sectors
- Bureaucratic constraints to cross-ministry work
- Political uncertainty (mixed or no signals)

“Are people in ***your own*** department sufficiently trained to work across sectors on nutrition actions?”

	Local Development and Social Development	Health	Agriculture and Livestock	Education	Water Supply	NGOs
Yes	33%	59%	34%	50%	65%	70%
Yes, but need refreshers	21%	22%	27%	24%	23%	11%
No	46%	20%	39%	26%	12%	20%

p=0.000

Source:PoSHAN data 2013

“Are people in ***other*** department sufficiently trained to work across sectors on nutrition actions?”

	Local Development and Social Development	Health	Agriculture and Livestock	Education	Water Supply	NGOs
Yes	22%	33%	33%	35%	42%	34%
Yes but need refreshers	8%	6%	20%	11%	8%	11%
No	54%	26%	29%	26%	23%	43%

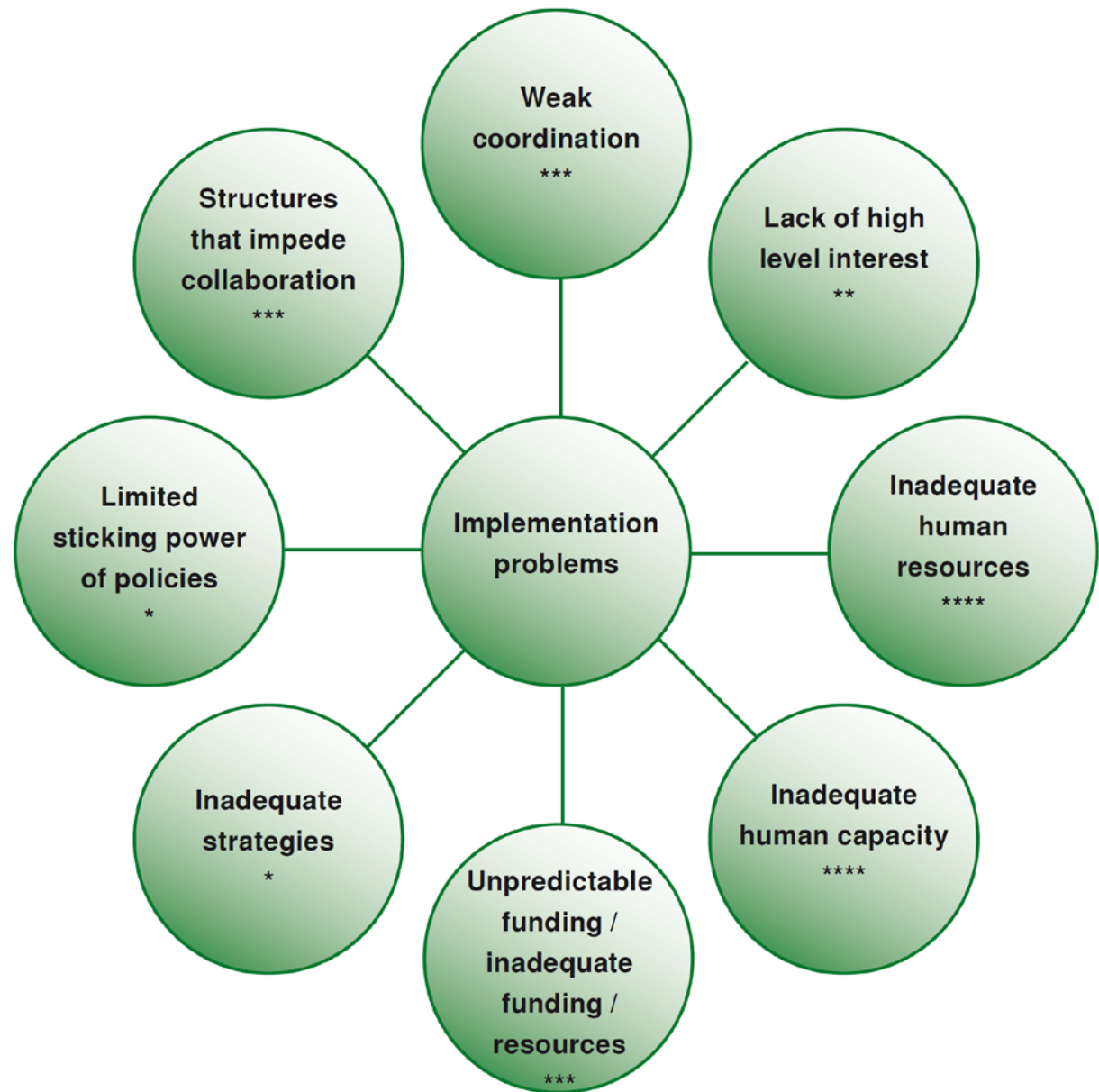
P=0.002

Source: Own data 2013

“Do you feel that your department is sufficiently consulted on nutrition strategies/solutions?”

	Yes	No
Region	17%	49%
District	35%	47%
Ilaka	29%	52%
All (mean)	32%	49%

Source: PoSHAN data 2013



Note: **** significant contributor, *** moderate contributor, ** contributor, *possible contributor

Source: Swart et al. (2008) *Nutrition: Primary Health Care Perspective* (Durban)

So many questions...

- Appropriate sample frames and RCT approach to policy research?
- Analytical approach connecting data on policy fidelity outcomes at field level?
- What is 'the counterfactual' in policy and implementation process enhancement?
- Determining 'significance' in policy analysis.



Many collaborators:



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