

NUTRITION BUDGET ANALYSIS

KENYA, MALAWI, RWANDA, TANZANIA,
ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE

DSW
Deutsche Stiftung
Weltbevölkerung



Scaling Up
NUTRITION

Civil Society Network
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

Overview of the partner organizations conducting the analysis



SUN Civil Society Alliance Kenya

Kenya's SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) was set up in October 2013 to 'Mobilize Civil Societies to Champion Scaling up Nutrition in Kenya'. The alliance primarily undertakes capacity building of civil society organisations (CSOs) to scale up nutrition and advocacy at national and local levels. The CSA network supports the government and, in particular the Ministry of Health to develop nutrition related policy, plan and communication documents. SUN CSA Kenya sustains nutrition conversations, budget analysis and advocacy, media engagement for nutrition and coordination for multi-sectoral engagement capacity development for nutrition programming. Kenya SUN CSA is registered as legal entity for authority and mandate for the network.



SUN Civil Society Network in Tanzania

PANITA – Partnership for nutrition in Tanzania is a coalition with 306 CSOs both International and Local in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar, dedicated to building the political and public will and support as well as intervene to end malnutrition in Tanzania. These CSOs covering nutrition line sectors including: Agriculture, Education, Health, Community Development, WASH, Gender, Livestock and Fisheries. PANITA is the official SUN CSA network in Tanzania. It was established in 2010 through technical and financial support from Save the Children International (SCI), UNICEF and Irish Aid. PANITA as a platform for CSOs is working to provide technical support, sharing of information, learning space and synergy on nutrition advocacy both at national and local level in Tanzania.



Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations Scaling Up of Nutrition Alliance (ZCSOSUNA)

Zimbabwe joined the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in 2011; leading to the formation of the Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations Scaling Up of Nutrition Alliance (ZCSOSUNA) in July 2013 with the aim of providing a platform for CSOs in Zimbabwe to contribute to the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiatives through advocacy and monitoring for accountability. The alliance is a partnership of national and international non-governmental organisations, the media, academia, professional bodies and other stakeholders relevant to nutrition. Its membership stands on 119 members working in various areas including livelihoods, agriculture, humanitarian aid and assistance, advocacy and research. ZCSOSUNA main areas of focus are listed below,

- Building a network of existing civil society members who are implementing specific and sensitive food and nutrition security interventions that contribute to the realization of the SUN goals
- Capacity building for members on food and nutrition issues
- Coordinating members in research, documentation and presenting position papers on the country's progress on scaling up nutrition and coordinating members in regular policy dialogue and advocacy process with policy makers on SUN commitments



Civil Society Organisations Nutrition Alliance Malawi

Founded in 2013, the Civil Society Organisations Nutrition Alliance (CSONA) is a coalition of 110 local and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working to ensure sustained improvements in nutrition in Malawi. Affiliated to the Global Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and the East-South African regional nutrition network, CSONA aims to facilitate CSOs to take a leading role in influencing and supporting government efforts in order to contribute to a successful roll-out of national nutrition interventions. Its vision is to be a leading alliance proactively advocating for sustained improvements in national nutrition efforts in alignment with national and global movements for a healthy and productive Malawi. CSONA aims to do this with a MISSION that coordinates efforts of civil society organizations in scaling up nutrition through advocacy and knowledge exchange for a healthy and productive Malawi. CSONA's current Advocacy and Communication strategy with focuses on 4 key priority areas, namely; Influencing national budgets and policies, District coordination, Nutrition sensitive social protection and Communication. CSONA is champion in budget analysis and tracking and has held annual dissemination meetings on budget analysis, built the capacity of parliamentarians, CSOs and media as nutrition champions.



CSO-SUN Alliance Zambia

Zambia CSO-SUN Alliance is a movement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working to raise the profile of nutrition on the national development agenda. We are a part of the Global Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement founded on the principle that all people have the right to food and good nutrition. As an Alliance, we focus our attention on the first 1000 most critical days, a window of opportunity from pregnancy until a child's second birthday. During this period, good nutrition has the greatest impact on preventing maternal and infant mortality, and developing a child's cognitive and physical capacity.



SUN Civil Society Alliance Rwanda

In line with the SUN coordination framework, the SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN Alliance) was formally established in Rwanda on 25th March 2015 at the first convening of the General Assembly. The aim of the SUN Alliance is to amplify the voices of communities affected by the double burden of malnutrition and to focus on the need for greater accountability to them. The SUN Civil Society Alliance-Rwanda comprises 105 international and national civil society organizations who are actively engaged in scaling up nutrition at the country level, whether through programming directly focused on nutrition (known as "nutrition-specific" programming) or programming that touches upon other sectors (including agriculture, social protection, women's empowerment, health, education, and poverty reduction) which integrates aspects of nutrition (known as "nutrition-sensitive" programming.)

The primary purpose of the SUN Civil Society Alliance is to encourage the alignment of Civil Society Organizations' (CSO) strategies, programmes and resources with country plans for scaling up nutrition. The SUN Alliance aims to achieve this through strengthening the capacity of its member Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and providing support for cross-organizational and cross-sectoral coordination. It is responsible for encouraging effective engagement from civil society in the SUN process and advocates for the development of ambitious plans to address malnutrition at all levels. It also contributes to the implementation and rolling out of national costed plans and the monitoring of the delivery of those plans.

Creativity and Collaboration AWARD

Recognising and valuing the expertise already available within the SUN Civil Society Network, the 'Creativity and Collaboration Award' will facilitate learning between SUN Civil Society Alliances (CSAs). The learning areas are aligned with the Learning Route expected outcomes and overall objectives. The Creativity and Collaboration AWARD is funded by CIFF as part of the Learning Route programme. Objective: To strengthen mutual collaboration among SUN Civil society alliances (CSAs) and strengthen CSA capacity in specific learning areas.

Project background: In Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Rwanda and Mali, like other African countries, few public decisions have a greater impact on people's lives than decisions about public budgets and spending. It is here that governments make fundamental choices about the quality of health that the citizenry will receive including the availability of nutrition care to the poor, the course of development, and laying the groundwork for their national future.

Our approach: Budget analysis and Budget advocacy

The national budget is the most crucial indicator of a country's priority. Analysing health budget by extension nutrition in relation to costed plans and expenditures enables a range of stakeholders including CSOs, Media, and private to hold policy makers accountable for the commitments. Unfortunately, stakeholders are often without the capacity to engage in the budget process. The project sort to address the capacity gap through a regional training which brought together 18 SUN CSA representatives drawn from nine (9) African countries that are part of the regional nutrition network namely: Kenya; Malawi; Rwanda; South Sudan; Tanzania; Zambia; Ghana ; South Africa and, Zimbabwe. The training was facilitated by Mr Humphrey Mdyetseni Budget Analyst from Malawi, George Ouma of CSA Kenya and Rachel Toku-appiah of GMT Ghana. The four-day training equipped the participants with skills and knowledge on budget analysis and budget advocacy towards effectively influencing public sector budgeting in favour of the nutrition agenda in their respective countries. Other topics covered during the period included; budget and nutrition, budget analysis, budget analysis, undertaking budget analysis, budget advocacy/ using evidence for advocacy, using evidence for advocacy, partnership and working with the media, developing key messages and implementation of budget advocacy. It created a face to face interaction of CSA from other countries where opportunities for Resource mobilisation and strengthening the regional hub were discussed. It is expected that the participants will lead in their respective countries budget analysis and generate evidence for advocacy work on nutrition. Additionally, the country representatives will spearhead capacity building workshops in their countries to increase the number of CSOs Under the SUN CSA network with knowledge and skills in budget analysis and advocacy. The training acted as an opportunity for harmonising East and Southern Africa regional hub of nutrition. The project was able to mobilise other partners in the region including Graca Machel Trust and CARE International.

Development of infographs for budget analysis data

The training workshop was critical in supporting CSOs work in advancing the nutrition agenda through national budgets. It underscored the extent to which budget analysis and advocacy have increasingly become inalienable to effective advocacy on the part of nutrition actors, hence the need to strengthen capacities of concerned parties. The project using data analysed during the workshop developed info graphs that will be used to focus the advocacy message. This was part of the way forwards agreed upon that CSOs to focus on evidence based advocacy.

Project achievements:

The bringing together of participants from the region cemented oneness of nutrition actors in pursuing the common goal of ensuring that Governments in the region remain committed to ensuring that nutrition remains an integral element of their development agendas. 18 SUN CSA representatives from nine countries benefited from the training on budget analysis and advocacy. This was a major achievement as the initial target was for four countries under the SUN network. As SUN major activity is budget advocacy capacity in in the different countries will enrich a regional block success. Though not anticipated the project managed to collaborative partnership that would enhance monitoring and follow up processes within the 10 Countries under the East and Southern African regional block.

The data analysed during the process will provide evidence for the ongoing advocacy processes in the various countries. In addition to country based processes the same data combined will provide a regional booklet which will provide a knowledge management database. This will help provide an opportunity for comparative analysis of synthesised data for the different timelines. The project invested a significant time during the training to sharpen advocacy skills for the various country representatives. This is expected to build confidence of the advocates in the respective countries. There were also unique best practices shared during the workshop that will be pillars of advocacy work. The use of champions with position of authority currently in Tanzania and shift of focus advocacy work to also target donors are likely to play a significant impetus to advocacy outcomes. Finally, the training provided skills on policy analysis involving the different sectors which most of the representatives.

Conclusion:

The training workshop is the foundation of sustainability of this project. The skills and knowledge gained on budget analysis and budget advocacy will help scale up advocacy efforts in all the countries. As a next step all countries to develop and share strategy to be harmonized into a regional strategy which will then ensure opportunities for advancing nutrition agenda especially budget allocation within the region.

The partnerships and networks formed will ensure sustained and concerted efforts within the regional and promising resource to support advocacy initiatives. This partnership will continue beyond the implementation of this project. Regular contact between the CSOs will continue to supplement activities as well as test new approaches in future. Monitoring, Evaluation, Progress reports, best practices and failures from both countries will be shared. Joint nutrition budget advocacy proposals will be submitted to different donors to sustain the relationship. Exchange visits and teleconferences will also be organised between the two alliances.

Participant Testimonials

"Information and skills gained during the Malawi nutrition budget analysis and advocacy training has been imparted to 15 representatives of Zimbabwe CSA through a training which was conducted from the 8th to the 10th of August this year. This training was held at provincial level and plans are underway for organisations to meaningfully participate during the national budget consultative meetings by the ministry of finance and economic development"

Kudakwashe Zombe - Save the Children/ ZCSOSUNA

"With the enactment of the devolved governance system, departments and units within ministries had to find their footing and maybe show relevance especially under the new dispensation. Nutrition was one of those units in some counties. Through the concerted efforts from different stakeholders in advocacy, the units were reinstated however there is need for more to be done. In Kajiado County, undernutrition has had a more reaching impact on children learning outcomes and most currently the emerging cases of NCDs in the urban areas. In Kajiado County, good will from the leaders in the department of health has been overwhelming and backing it up with budgetary support has been work in progress. The Kajiado Sun chapter worked together to put in place the county nutrition action plan (CNAP) during whose launch the leaders pledged to work on a nutrition budget line and committed approx. USD 50,000 for the financial year. The budget tracking training is a great opportunity for me to guide the SUN Kajiado chapter to effectively position our advocacy with the evidence based asks and target the right audience"

Pauline - Kenya

"The workshop on budget advocacy was very insightful as it equipped country networks with the right skills to influence the increase in domestic financing for nutrition. Budget advocacy being a strategic approach to influence governments' budget choices aimed at achieving clear and specific outcomes, the training was holistic in nature as it also brought to light the importance of resource tracking throughout all stages of the policy and budget cycle"

Mathews - Zambia

The workshop was very important in highlighting the shared vision for better nutrition for the participating countries, and a level of commonality uncovered very vital lessons in advocacy, budgeting and increasing partnerships in scaling up nutrition. For Kenya, the workshop provided timely training in engaging counties as they come up with new county integrated development plans to be implemented over the next 5 years, to include viable, and context specific nutrition plans. After the workshop, we are currently reviewing the previous county plans, and drawing up policy suggestions for the counties.

Kevin Sudi - Kenya

"The workshop on budget advocacy was very insightful as it equipped country networks with the right skills to influence the increase in domestic financing for nutrition. Budget advocacy being a strategic approach to influence governments' budget choices aimed at achieving clear and specific outcomes, the training was holistic in nature as it also brought to light the importance of resource tracking throughout all stages of the policy and budget cycle"

Mathews - Zambia

Nutrition National Budget Analysis

Kenya



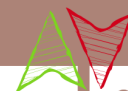
The analysis covered 2017/2018 - 2019/2020 and mainly looked and financial allocation to nutrition.

Nationally; The economy grew by 5.7 percent in the third quarter of 2016 from a growth of 6.2 percent and 5.9 percent in the second and first quarters of 2016, respectively.



The Constitution of Kenya 2010 has ushered in a new governance structure in 2013/14, comprising of the national government and 47 county governments.

Under the new structure, power and functions have been divided between the national and county governments to improve efficiency, equity, and inclusiveness of basic service delivery.

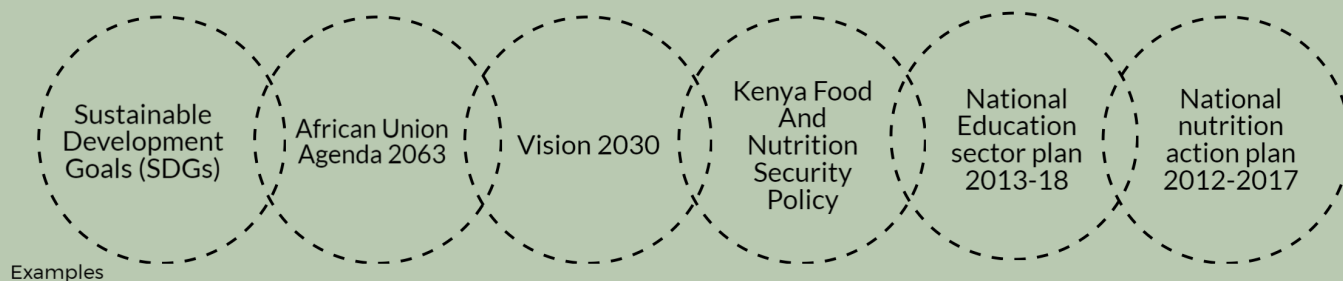


Growth in: accommodation and restaurant (13.8 percent), transport and storage (10.3 percent), information and communication (8.5 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (6.8 percent).

Other sectors, particularly agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, construction, financial and insurance and real estate, grew at lower rates than 2015.

Background

Commitment



Budget framework: Findings and Recommendations

The total health budget increased from 60.3B to 61.6B in the new financial year.



The nutrition and health budget increases annually, by about 0.2%



Under the new dispensation and devolution of services, it is believed that resources followed the services to the counties.



Recommendation under health and research: an opportunity to integrate nutrition under research in health policy. Planning and financing, which has been allocated funds.



Health and Nutrition is 98% devolved to the Counties (CIDPS should integrate nutrition)



A Key output in Environmental Health is to Increased coverage of management of acute malnutrition. There is targeted increase in coverage by 10% in the next financial year.

Findings and Recommendations

Another key output is to provide Access to Nutritional supplements by vulnerable persons affected by HIV/AIDs;

No mention of anthropometric equipment

There is capacity building for health providers but there is no allocation for nutritionists

Since health is a devolved function, allocations for food rations available in the previous year is missing in the current year, meaning plans for rations in education is reducing.

Lack of clear budget lines for nutrition in many programs and state departments at the national hampering budget tracking per program

Budget allocation is per sub-program making it difficult to track activity based budget requirement

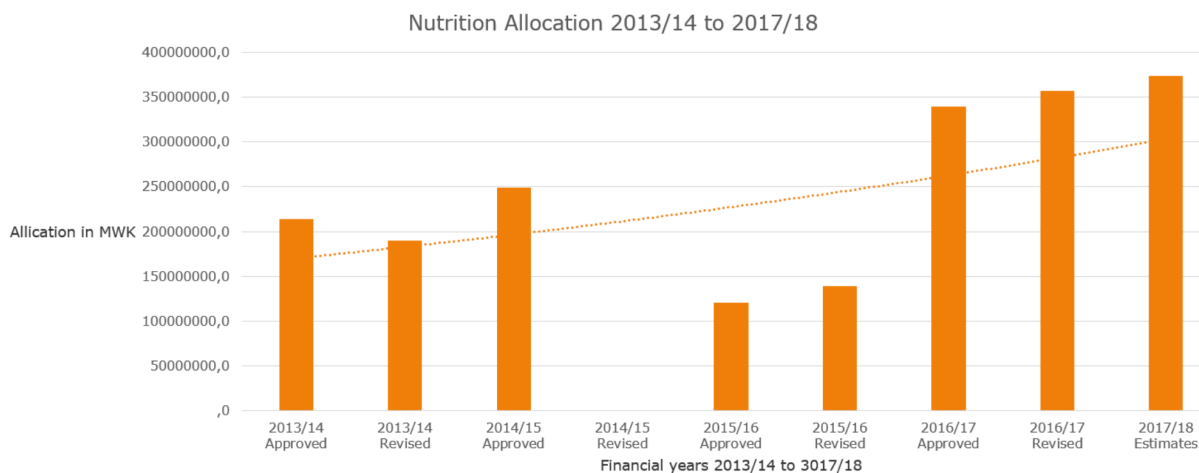
The share of nutrition in the overall budget allocation by the national government to ministries and state departments could only be tracked by sub-programme categories and not activity level.

Nutrition National Budget Analysis

Malawi



Budget Analysis



Commitment



Examples

Sectoral Analysis

Position	Government Agency /Ministry	2017/18 Estimates in MWK	Percentage of 2017/18 Estimates
1 st	Public Debt Charges	185,834,682,137	15.86%
2 nd	Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Water Development	108,794,497,191	9.28%
5 th	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	74,774,367,657	6.38%
6 th	Ministry of Health	74,097,045,972	6.32%
24 th	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	11,289,110,936	0.96%
36 th	Ministry of Gender, children, disability and social welfare	3,353,065,055	0.29%

Conclusion

The servicing of public debts is quite on the higher side and increasing annually. Can Malawi afford to lose 15.6% of its annual budget to debt servicing?

The Ministry of health headquarters is quite too high at 78.96% as compared to the allocation for hospitals.

In water development 80% of the allocation is for personal emoluments, yet Malawi faces inadequate staffing at district level.

Personal Emoluments and support to service delivery constitutes 82.3% , leaving 17.7% for operational costs.

Vacancy rate in the health ministry is at 89.1% as at 1st July, 2016

The allocation on tertiary health care has been stopped at the Headquarter level. Tertiary referrals have been transferred to the Central Hospitals.

ORT allocation is inadequate in most Central hospitals. In some cases food for patients is literally unavailable. A case in point is of a guardian with a child.

Vacancy rate in the Ministry of agriculture is so alarming if the figures in the pink book are anything to go by at 73.2%. The rate is critical at level K, who are the frontline staff that provide nutrition and agriculture information at grassroots level.

Crop production resource allocation is very high as compared to allocations for livestock and fisheries. Although the crop production is very high the focus is on Maize production.

Nutrition National budget analysis

Rwanda



Introduction



Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) rates among children 6-23 months are still very low (17.8% now 16.8% in 2010), and progress is slow (1% in five years)



Stunting increases drastically from when a child is 6 to 24 months (50%) old



Only 2% have a handwashing facility with soap & water



The annual costs associated with child under-nutrition are estimated at 503.6 billion RWF, which is equivalent to 11.5% of GDP



36.5% of children 6-59 months and 19.2% of women are anemic

Commitment

Africa Health Strategy 2007 - 2015

The 2014 Malabo Declaration

The WHO 2025 Global Nutrition Targets

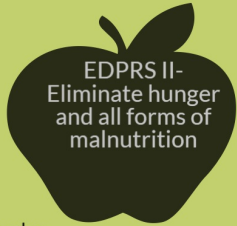
SDG & The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)

The Zero Hunger Challenge

The World Summit on Food Security in 2009

Examples

Policies

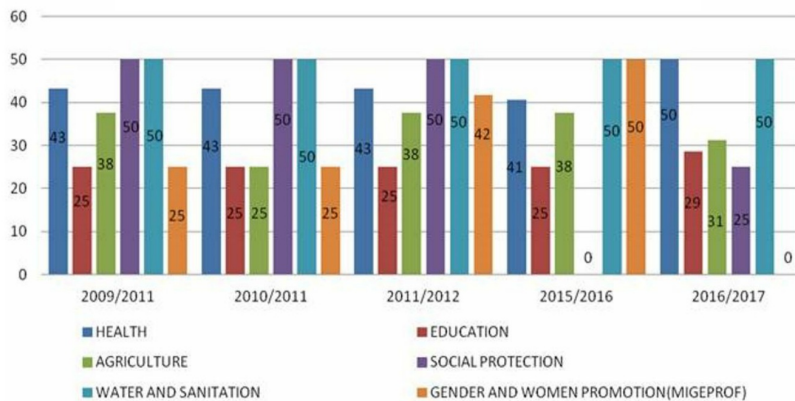


Examples



Budget and Trends

AVERAGE PERCENT OF EACH SECTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO NUTRITION



MASSIVE RISE IN BUDGET ALLOCATION BETWEEN 2009 AND 2017



Health budget rose by **374%**

2017: 141,109,093,865 RWF



Education budget rose by **336%**

2017: 206,690,552,904 RWF



Social protection budget rose by **3039%**

2017: 401,756,803,489 RWF

Conclusion

There is no clear budget line for nutrition in sector budget

Rwanda would need additional \$16,532,500 this coming financial year to meet the nutrition target.

DP contribution to be highlighted in national budget

Budget tables are not public and not easily accessed

recommendations

In order to reduce malnutrition, Rwanda should allocate clear and sufficient budget on the following interventions:

Food security and diversification

Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding

Infant and Young child care

Food security and nutrition sensitization at school

Maternal and new born care

Food safety, water and sanitation

National guidelines on management of malnutrition

Food Security and Nutrition Information System

Human Resource for Nutrition

Financial Resources for Nutrition

Research needs

Nutrition National Budget Analysis

Tanzania



Introduction



Poor nutrition is the leading cause of 35% of under-five deaths in Tanzania.



Undernutrition costs the Government of Tanzania 4 billion USD every year.



55% of women in Tanzania are anaemic. Their kids are more likely to be born small.

As linear growth slows down, brain development lags and stunted children learn poorly.



You are 33% more likely to escape poverty with good nutrition.



Commitment



Examples

Key facts

Committed to bring down stunting to 10% and underweight to 5% by 2025. (Malabo Decl.)

Tanzania tries to improve nutrition direct or indirect through multi sector approach

Tanzania national constitution recognize food as basic human right

Regulations for food fortification on designated baby food products, salt, wheat/maize flour and edible oils.

Key priority areas: agricultural transformation, food fortification and consumer behaviour change

Tanzania wants to prevent at least 20 million children from being stunted and saving at least 1.7 million lives by 2020.

Budget and Trends

Financing Food Security and Nutrition (TShs. billion)

SUBSECTOR	GOVT.	PRIV.	DPs	Total	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Food and nutrition	254.54	23.31	407.8	685.65	161.88	161.88	161.98	162.88	161.68

Average spending on nutrition has increased from TZS 65 million in FY 2011/12 to TZS 128 million in FY 2014/15

Budget allocation for nutrition is less than 1% of Council budgets

Nutrition expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure for FY 2012/13 is 0.22%

Conclusion

Annual additional cost per under 5 is equivalent to US\$ 8.5 implies Tsh. 1,000.00 is too short to reach 2020 targets. This will jeopardize "Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development" hence funds allocation has to be increased and disbursed for realization Tanzania of industrialization.

recommendations

Follow up for 2017/2018 National budget at Prime Minister's office since the budget is not yet publicly accessible.

Monitor the allocation of Tsh 1,000.00 per under child.

Sectoral Analysis (National & council level)

Nutrition National Budget Analysis 2013 - 2017

Zambia



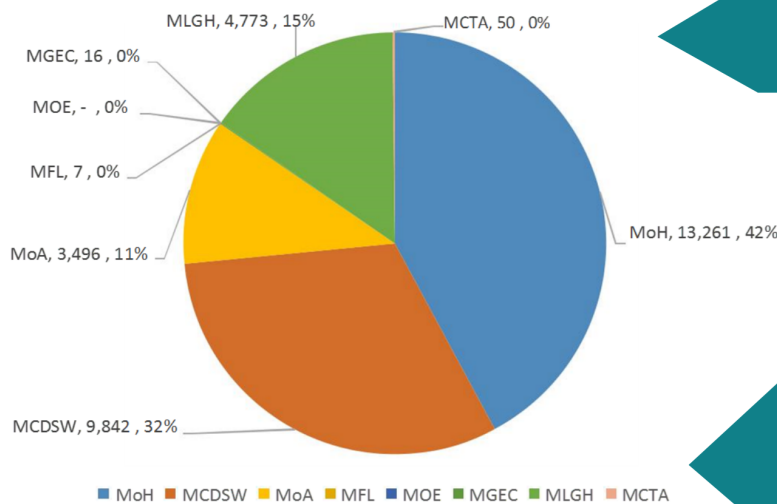
Budget

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MoH	8,410	10,373	11,061	15,736	13,261
MCDSW	6,250	11,774	12,507	5,060	9,842
MoA	1,487	9,441	7,944	4,283	3,496
MFL	478	304	686	34	7
MOE	-	-	-	-	-
MGEC	74		149		16
MLGH	325	1,420	4,940	4,771	4,773
MCTA	75	75	86	75	50
Total	17,100	33,386	37,373	29,959	31,446
National budget	32,212,160	42,682,034	46,666,561	53,135,825	64,510,302
% on nutrition	0.0531	0.0782	0.0801	0.0564	0.0487
Nutrition allocation per child (Kwacha)	6.0	11.8	13.2	10.5	11.1
Nutrition allocation per child (US\$)	1.12	1.92	1.53	1.03	1.11



Funding to the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) has fallen substantially since 2015 as an overall percentage of the Ministry of Health budget.

Nutrition allocation for key ministry for 2017



No ministry has increased allocations to nutrition and several have actually reduced their nutrition budgets.

Ministry of Gender which has very few budget lines that currently qualify as nutrition-sensitive, despite the key role that women's empowerment has been shown to have in improving household nutrition security.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock decreased expenditure on promotion and development of agriculture. Can be deemed nutrition-sensitive.

Increasing Investments in Nutrition



- Continue to fund the 'whole of government' approach
- Provide high level instructions for ministries to make sufficient use of nutrition budget lines already created and create additional budget lines for nutrition-sensitive work in the relevant ministries.
- Increase the budgetary expenditure on nutrition-sensitive interventions in line with the NFNC's recommendation of ZMW 40 million per year and nutrition-specific interventions to meet the WHO target of 300ZMW/child under 5 per year.
- Scale up high impact nutrition interventions and those with emerging evidence of effectiveness in Zambia to reach 80% of the target population by 2021
- Address human resource constraints by filling the 24% of vacant nutrition positions in key line ministries and generate more, particularly at the level of service delivery.
- Ensure School, Health and Nutrition is funded + data available to facilitate tracking.
- Leverage substantial investment in Social Cash Transfer to raise impact on nutrition by targeting pregnant and lactating women and integrating nutrition messages.
- Increase funding to the NFNC to ensure ministries and sectors coordinate efforts to have the greatest impact on malnutrition. This funding must be sufficient enough to fund coordination, monitoring and evaluation, creating and sharing of information, resource mobilization, communications and advocacy.

Making Data Available



- Support better budget tracking and make data available to monitor disbursements and expenditures.
- Undertake a comprehensive review of public and donor expenditure on nutrition and establish an open system and database for consistent, well managed and regular tracking of nutrition financing.
- Use a common results framework to hold all actors working on nutrition to account for achievements.
- Revisit and reaffirm the N4G targets and ensure the data is readily available
- Establish and make available data to measure impact indicators
- Fund a new food consumption and micro nutrient survey (last was conducted in 2003)

Recommendations

Nutrition National Budget Analysis

Zimbabwe



Last budget study analyzed sector allocations over a three-year period (2013, 2014, 2015)

In the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education 19.43% (2013), 21.02% (2014) and 19.44% (2015) of the national budget were allocated.

The allocations for Ministry of Agriculture and Mechanisation and Irrigation Development were 3.83%, 3.77% and 3.80% of the total national budget for 2013, 2014 and 2015.



Budget allocations to Ministry of Health (9.87%, 8.18% and 6.57%) are far less than 15% of total budget recommended by the Abuja Declaration to which Zimbabwe is a signatory.

The data reveals that 4.12%, 4.09% and 3.77% of the national budget estimates in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively were allocated to the Ministry of Public and Social Welfare.

Lessons from 2015

Commitment



Examples

2017 budget overview

Ministry of Health and Child Care



6.57%, 8.3% and 6.9% of the nation's budget has been allocated to the ministry in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. It is sad to note that in 2017 approximately 80% of the allocation to MoHCC will be for staff salaries and only 20% will be for non wage expenditure including nutrition investment.

Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development



The agriculture support towards the 2016/17 season is 440.4 million (10.7% of national budget). The level of support is in line with the 2003 Maputo declaration by African heads and governments on committing at least 10% of national budgetary resources to the sector.

Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education



The 2017 budget allocated 803.8 million towards primary and secondary education, this allocation has been reduced by approximately 86.34 million from last year's allocation. In order to mitigate against learners dropping out of school on account of hunger, 0.12 million has been allocated in support of the school feeding programme.

Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare



4.7% (193.8 million) was allocated to the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare. 21.4 million of the total allocation to the ministry was allocated to social protection programs. Allocations are more likely to address the needs of vulnerable groups such as the poor, elderly, children and women. The expected expenditure is not adequate to bring desired impact, only 4.7% of the national budget was allocated to this sector.

Recommendations

Resources should be increased towards community nutritional programs in order to improve the impact of interventions being undertaken at community levels.

Specific budget lines which support implementation of national policies and strategies on nutrition should be set aside in future national budgets to track easier and to create transparency.

At least 3% of sector budgets should be allocated to nutrition (Ministry of Health and Child Care, Agriculture, Ministry of Public Service and Primary and Secondary Education).



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