



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

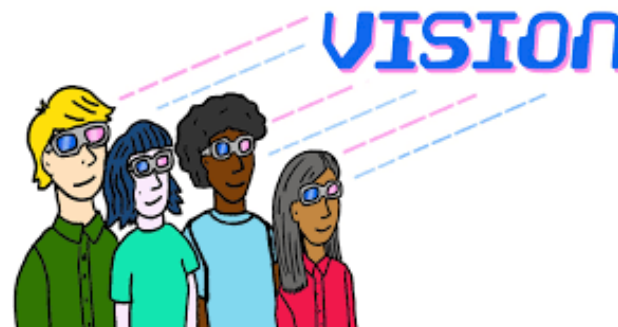
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Eine Welt
ohne Hunger
One World – No Hunger
Un seul Monde sans faim

Global Programme – Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience

Key Findings from the Nutrition Governance and Mentoring Process

Maren Lieberum & Sabine Triemer
Thursday, 8th October 2020
On-line Expert Talk



Global programme “Food and Nutrition Security, enhanced resilience” SI “One World No Hunger”

Commissioned by: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

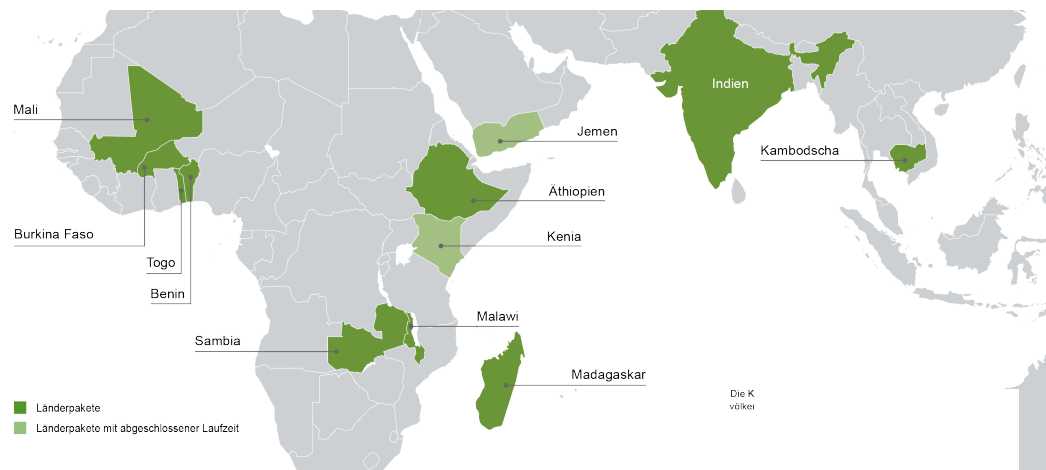
Term: October 2014 – September 2025

Budget: 240 Million EUR

Target countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Togo, Yemen, Zambia

Target group: Women of reproductive age and young children (< 2 years)

Objective: The nutrition situation and resilience of vulnerable households to food insecurity, especially women of child-bearing age and young children, have improved.



Background

2018 Governance Study

- Request in 2018 – Improving **nutrition governance & institutional integration** in the countries → 1st study
- **Objectives:**
 - Assess the GP's contribution to improved nutrition governance
 - Identify clear entry points per country for intensify/improve efforts
 - Formulate indicators to monitor progress
- **Clear signals that the programme with the country had a lot to offer to strengthen Nutrition Governance**

Findings from 2018 Study

“The GIZ programme is already adding value to nutrition governance in many ways”

- + Balance governance/grass root work
- + Mainstreaming nutrition in sectors (ag, wash, livestock)
- + Significant contributions at sub-national level
- Least active in the area of information & knowledge systems
- Ad-hoc support to financial/HR capacities
- Policy coherence support stops at the national level

In 2020, strong interest to pursue the nutrition governance work, and bring it to a different scale ...

Background

2020 Study Objectives & Design

Objectives

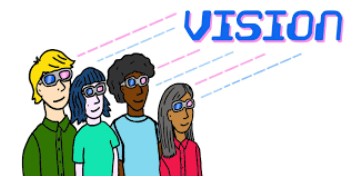
1. Improve **understanding of changing institutional set-ups/frameworks**
2. Document stories of change: **Progress made, lessons learned**
3. **Improve and sustain GIZ interventions** in the field of nutrition governance

Design

- Literature & Document review
 - **More than 70 stakeholders interviewed**
(*global level 10, CP teams 20, country partners 40*)
 - **4 cross-country online dialogues**
(*30 participants per session internal & external*)
 - **On-demand technical support** at country level
- ✓ Strengthen prominence of GIZ's work on nutrition governance
 - ✓ Explore concrete solutions for addressing common challenges
 - ✓ Address priority needs of support at country level



Extended process of evidence gathering, dialogue & capacity development





Outline

Key Findings of the 2020 Study

1. Perspectives from Global Level
2. GIZ Country Experiences
3. Conclusions & Recommendations

Perspectives from Global Level

International Priorities

Interviews with global experts...



- **“Covid-19** will create the most important momentum in the near future” -> influencing on priority setting and funding
- **“SUN** has been extremely important in terms of its advocacy role for Nutrition” -> now losing steam
- **“Food systems** are a major topic at global level, but not ‘translating’ to countries”
- **Questioning global accountability mechanisms**
- Need for **“improved integration of private sector** as it is just too powerful to be otherwise”

Role played by Germany

- **Participation in SUN & CFS** appreciated yet **voice could be strengthened**
- Consider a **higher profile role within EC development initiatives**
- **Strengthen communication and publicity** on achievements of the **‘One World No Hunger Initiative’**



Perspectives from Global Level

Their vision on where the country priorities are

Interviews with
global experts...



1. Get the basics right! **Food security versus nutrition**
2. **Embrace political economy** factors /continue mobilizing demand for nutrition action
3. **Reconcile SUN** with existing country structures
4. Strengthen **implementation pathways** and **front-line capacity**
5. Increase **investments for nutrition**
6. Increase **development partner coherence**
7. Explore incentives **for nutrition sensitive data collection** and reporting
8. **Absorb exogenous shocks** - Covid-19, protracted conflicts, climate change

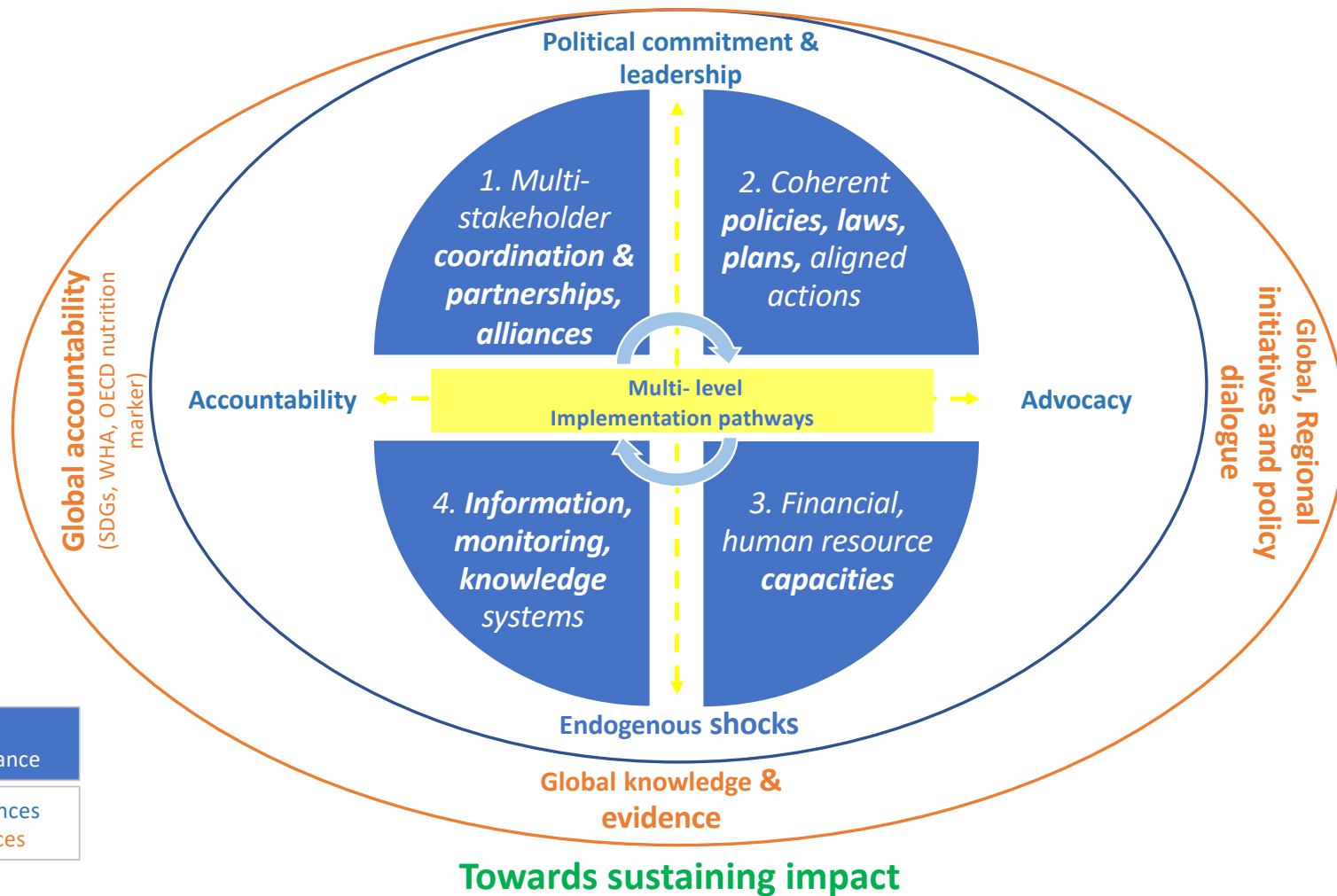


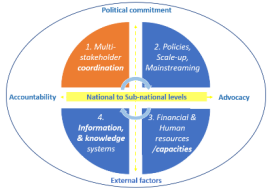
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GLZ Country Experiences Analytical Framework





GLZ Country Experiences

Multi-stakeholder coordination & partnerships, alliances

- **Intersectoral tensions and ministry “cocoons”** create bottlenecks but **SUN Networks** facilitate coordination
- **Weak links** between sub-national coordination committees and national level coordinating structures
- **Coordination of large external development partners** is critical
- **Stakeholder mapping exercises** are important to leverage community resources and avoid duplication

Selected experiences



Selected contributions



**Advocacy and
lobbying work**

**Institutionalizing sub-
national committees,
increasing their
leadership &
inclusiveness**

**Developing
bottom-up
“informal
platforms”**

**Participation &
leadership in SUN
networks**

**Increasing coordination
between health &
agriculture structures**

**Spear-heading sub-
national
stakeholder
mapping initiatives**



GLZ Country Experiences

Coherent policies, laws, plans and aligned action

- Potential of **sub-national investment and development plans** for mainstreaming (**community mobilization** is key)
- Challenge of **sectoral bound decentralized budgets**
- **Development partners often uncoordinated** and more focused on global discourse than national agenda
- **National agriculture policies** increasingly nutrition sensitive (also momentum for **social protection**)

Selected experiences



Selected contributions



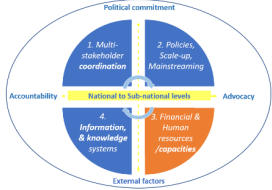
Supporting operationalization of multisectoral policies/plans

Supporting integration of nutrition into agriculture and social protection policy processes

Supporting integration of nutrition objectives into decentralized development plans

Supporting the formulation of guiding principles for donors

Encouraging action on mainstreaming and policy coherence through high level trainings and workshops on nutrition sensitivity targeted to multiple line ministries



GLZ Country Experiences Financial and human resource capacities

- Capacities of national sectoral ministries to **engage on nutrition** are slowly improving
- **Low staff capacity, administrative turnover, and inadequate remuneration of staff** are major barriers to effective action at subnational level
- **Trainings for frontline workers and community members are capacity strengthening musts** (use positive deviance, multiple entry points, repeated waves of training)
- **The capacities of high-level nutrition platforms** are stretched and dependent on external funding

Selected experiences



Selected contributions

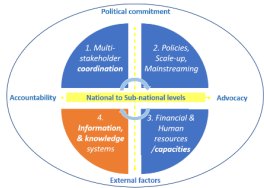
Technical assistance to ministries of agriculture on strengthening nutrition governance

Supporting or spearheading national/ sub-national capacity development trainings and workshops

Strategies to increase the size and predictability of nutrition budget disbursements

Technical assistance to sub-national coordinating committees on functionality and operations

Supporting efficient models for capacity development of front-line/ extension workers and volunteers



GLZ Country Experiences Information and monitoring

- **Multiple nutrition-related surveys and studies conducted**, but with minimal coordination/ weak alignment
- **Lack of resources** leads to a **development partner driven survey agenda**
- Concepts of **nutrition common results frameworks** and **mainstreaming of nutrition-sensitive indicators** gaining ground, but **national capacity for data collection and analysis is low**
- **Knowledge Sharing Mechanisms provide “soft evidence”** on many aspects of planning and implementation

Selected experiences



Selected contributions



Financial/ technical support to national FNS surveys, Nutrition Results Frameworks, and evaluation of multisectoral nutrition policies/ plans

Financial and technical support to increasing collection of FNS data at community level

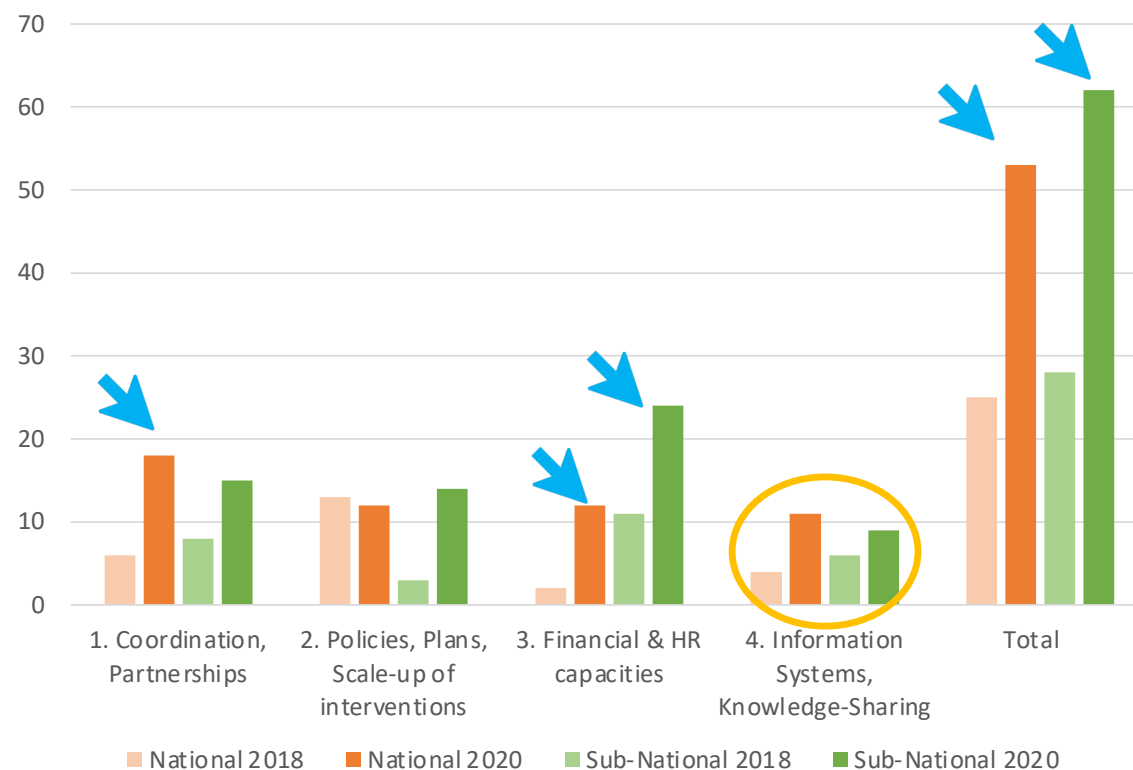
Financial support to and participation in national and regional knowledge-sharing platforms

GLZ Country Experiences

Overview of progress across the 4 mechanisms 2018-2020

- **Great increase in efforts invested between 2018 and 2020** on all dimensions
- Most important changes in the domains of **(i) capacity development at all levels** and **(ii) coordination, partnerships and alliances at national level**
- Level of efforts limited in **information, monitoring and Knowledge-Sharing systems**

of contributions for each mechanism of Nutrition Governance for 9 Country Packages (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, India (M.P), Togo, Zambia)*



Source: Self assessment, based on interviews with country teams and stakeholders

* Madagascar not included.



Outline **Key Findings of the 2020 Process**

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Conclusions & Recommendations

Country perspectives on factors impacting nutrition governance

Conducive (selected)

- **SUN** & other global initiatives
- Regional and national FNS processes /declarations
- **Effective decentralization reform**
- Presence of a **nutrition champion**
- Opportunities created through **COVID-19**

Hindering (selected)

- **Climate change** effects
- **Security situation**
- High **dependency** on external partners
- **Narrow vision of FNS**
- Negative effects of **COVID-19**

Conducive *or* Hindering

- Orientation of national **development policies**
 - **Turnover in political administration**

Conclusions & Recommendations

Looking ahead – enhancing the GP nutrition governance work by 2025

1

Continue to move from **recognition to visibility and leadership** (global & country levels)

2

Place more emphasis on “**Budget for Nutrition**”

3

Maintain **flexibility** in programme anchoring **and keep connecting with other sectors/agendas**

4

Scale up models that work, within and across countries

5

Continue to support **agile models for nutrition capacity development** (context specific, soft skills)

6

Clarify positioning on **M&E and Information systems**

7

Continue to pursue **synergies** with other BMZ and GIZ initiatives such as C4N at all levels

8

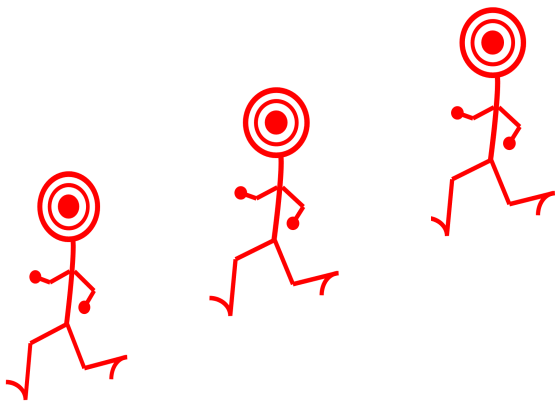
Leverage global level initiatives (accountability systems, tools, evidence, donors commitments)

Conclusions & Recommendations

Enhancing the GP nutrition governance work by 2025

Across the board, apply “Moving Target” approach, meaning:

- ✓ Flexibility,
- ✓ Systematic reassessment with readjustment,
- ✓ Continuous dialogue with government and partners,
- ✓ Long time-frame for sustainable change



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !