

Evidence and insights on the costs of multisectoral nutrition interventions:

Synthesis of findings from the SEEMS-Nutrition Common Approach

Cost and cost-effectiveness of ANH programs and interventions

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Cost and cost-effectiveness of ANH programs and interventions

THEMATIC PARALLEL SESSION

Wednesday 30 June, 14:20 BST



Chair: Carol Levin, University of Washington
Winson Tan, Institute of Development Studies
Christopher Kemp, University of Washington
Aisha Twalibu, IFPRI
Sagun K.C, HKI
Chloe Puett, Stony Brook University

 ANH2021

RESEARCH CONFERENCE 29 June - 1 July 2021

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Evidence on costs and benefits of multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive programming is limited and this delays progress



Multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive actions are **critical** to achieve the WHA targets for nutrition by 2025 and the SDGs



Decision-makers rely on available evidence to inform **strategic planning, priority setting, and resource allocation** for multi-sectoral nutrition programming



Evidence on program costs and benefits is lacking and this limits the ability of decision-makers to invest in nutrition



Recent calls for increased integration and **standardization** of economic analysis as part of impact evaluation

e.g., World Bank SIEF Report 2019, 3IE Evidence Week webinar 5/22

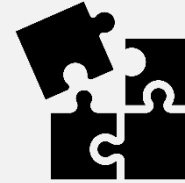
Strengthening Economic Evaluation for Multisectoral Strategies for Nutrition: SEEMS-Nutrition

Overall objectives

1. Define most **appropriate, standardized** methods for measuring cost and cost effectiveness of integrated multisectoral nutrition strategies and interventions
2. Estimate the **costs** and **benefits**, as well as **cost-effectiveness**, of integrated multisectoral approaches to improve nutrition and health outcomes

SEEMS-Nutrition Common Approach

- 1 Map to typology of multi-sector interventions
- 2 Map impact pathways and identify program benefits, activities, inputs, and costs
- 3 Use standardized cost data collection tools and collect cost data alongside impact evaluation
- 4 Compare program costs and benefits



**Standardized data
across programs
and countries**

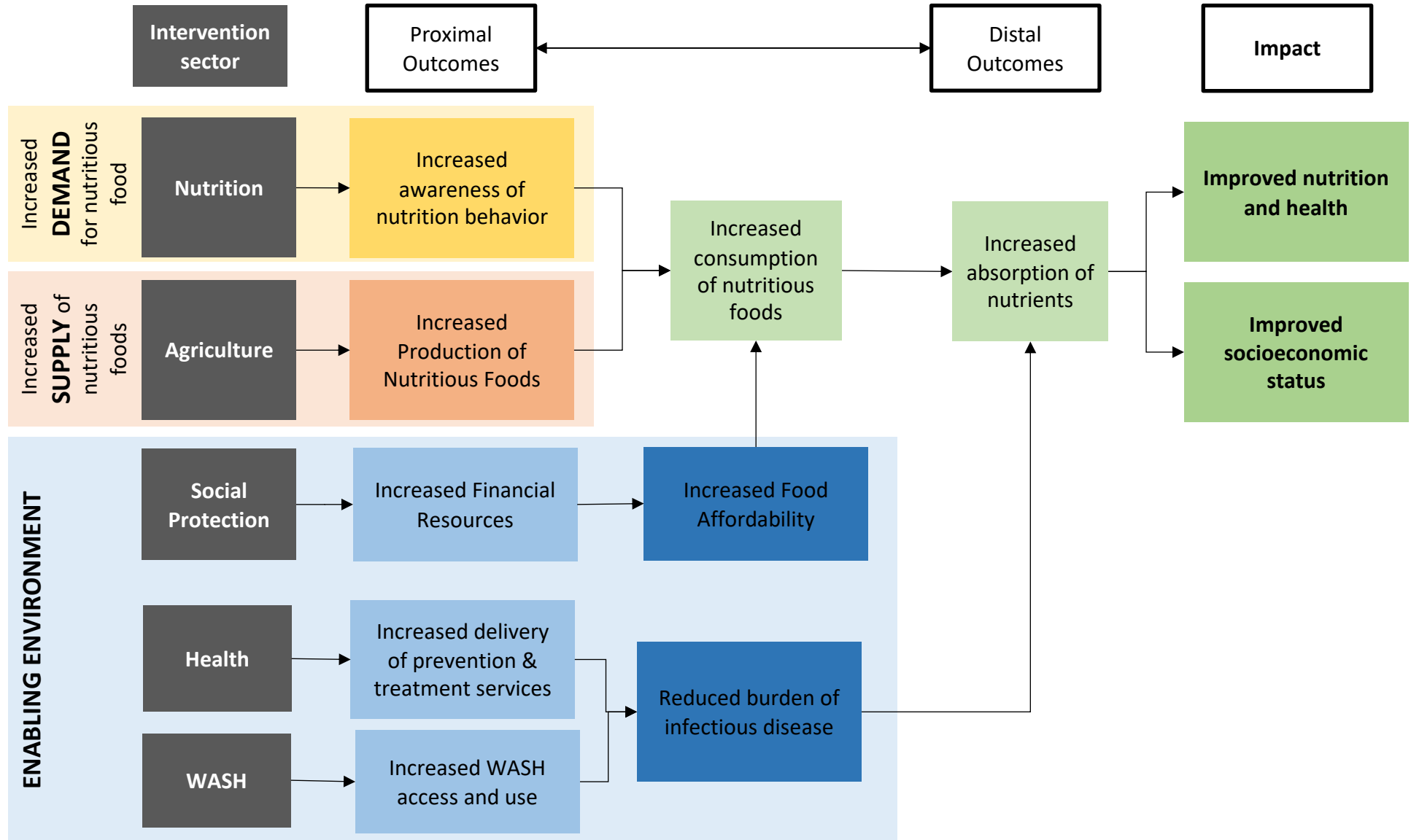


**Relevant
information to
decision makers**



**Stronger evidence
for nutrition**

Mapping Interventions to Pathways of Effect



Application of Common Approach to 6 Projects

Nepal

Suaahara II



A nationwide multisectoral nutrition strategy aiming to improve nutrition outcomes in women and children in 42 of Nepal's 75 districts.

Burkina Faso

Soutenir l'Exploitation
Familiales pour Lancer
l'Elevage des Volailles et
Valoriser l'Economie
Rurale (SELEVER)



An integrated poultry value chain and nutrition intervention to improve nutrition status and diets.

Kenya

MoreMilk



A market-based intervention in the informal dairy sector to generate nutrition and health benefits for children

Bangladesh

Targeting and realigning
agriculture to improve
nutrition (TRAIN)



A maternal and child health and nutrition behavior change communication strategy integrated within an agricultural credit program aiming to improve production diversity and income generation.

Malawi

Nutrition Embedded
Evaluation Programme
Impact Evaluation (NEEP-
IE)*



A community-based pre-school meals and household food production intervention to improve children's diets, currently planning for nationwide scale up.

Kenya

Marketplace for
Nutritious Foods



A skills-building and financial investment project to create local markets full of diverse, nutritious, and affordable foods.

* Indicates retrospective analysis

Interventions

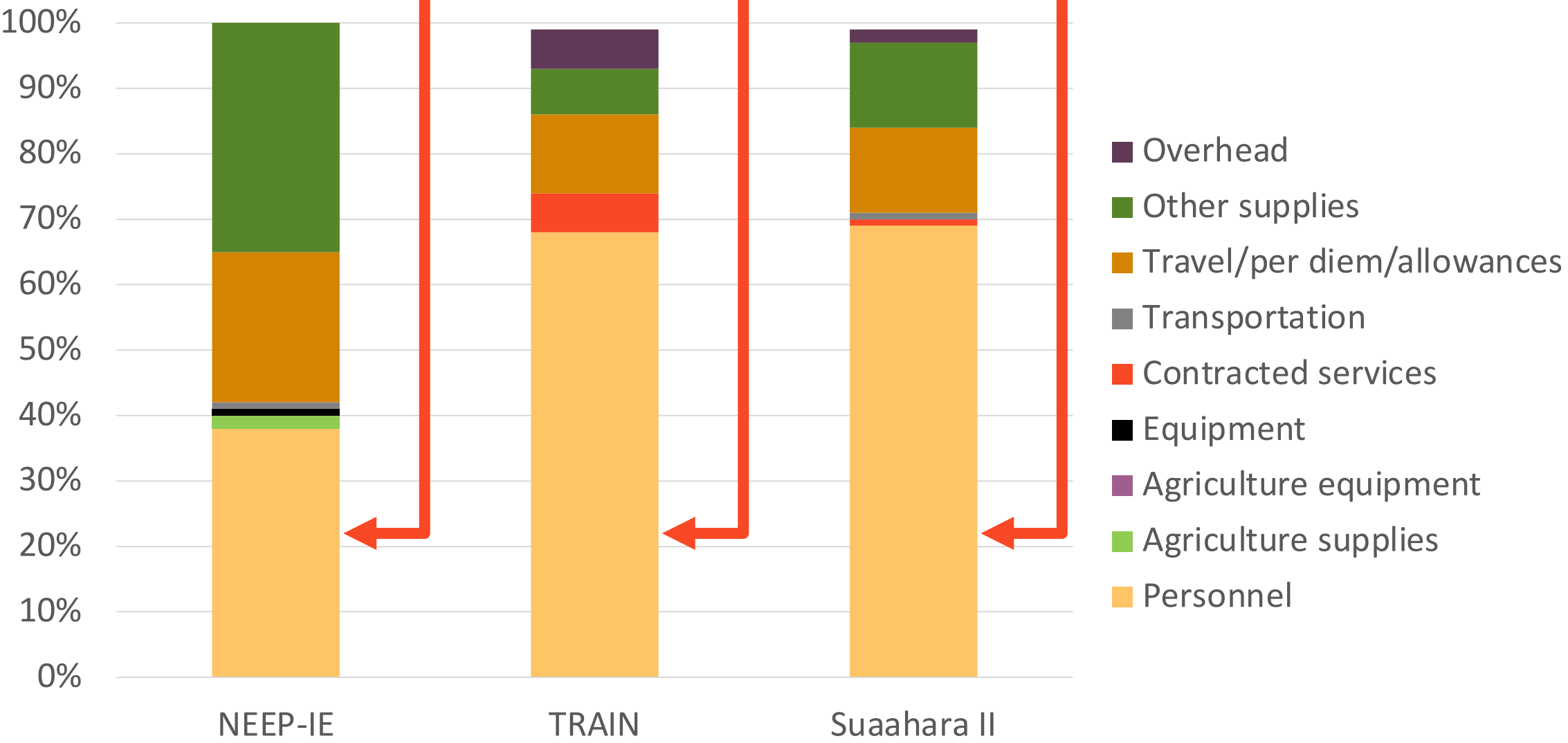
	Malawi	Bangladesh	Nepal
Name	NEEP-IE	TRAIN	Suaahara II
Implementer	Save the Children	BRAC	HKI
Scale	1 district	144 unions	42 districts
Sectors	Nutrition, agriculture	Nutrition, agriculture, gender	Nutrition, agriculture, gender, WASH, health systems, governance
Platforms	Preschools	Household, community	Household, women's groups, community, mass media, local and national government
Target population	Mothers, preschool children, younger siblings	Male and female household members, children under 2	Women with children under 2 years
Duration	1 year	3 years	5 years

Costing Study Designs

	Malawi	Bangladesh	Nepal
Costing Aim	Economic evaluation	Economic evaluation	Economic evaluation
Perspective	Societal	Societal, payer	Societal
Cost Definition	Economic, incremental	Economic, incremental	Economic, incremental
Stratification	None	3 trial arms, different intervention components	3 districts, diverse geography
Time Horizon	Total, 12-month intervention	Total, 3-year intervention	Mid-point, 5-year intervention
Period	Start-up and recurrent	Start-up and recurrent	Start-up and recurrent
Methods	Micro-costing and expenditure analysis	Micro-costing and expenditure analysis	Micro-costing and expenditure analysis
Data Sources	KIIs, questionnaires, expenditure data	KIIs, FGDs, process evaluation, expenditure data	KIIs, FGDs, expenditure data

Cost by Input

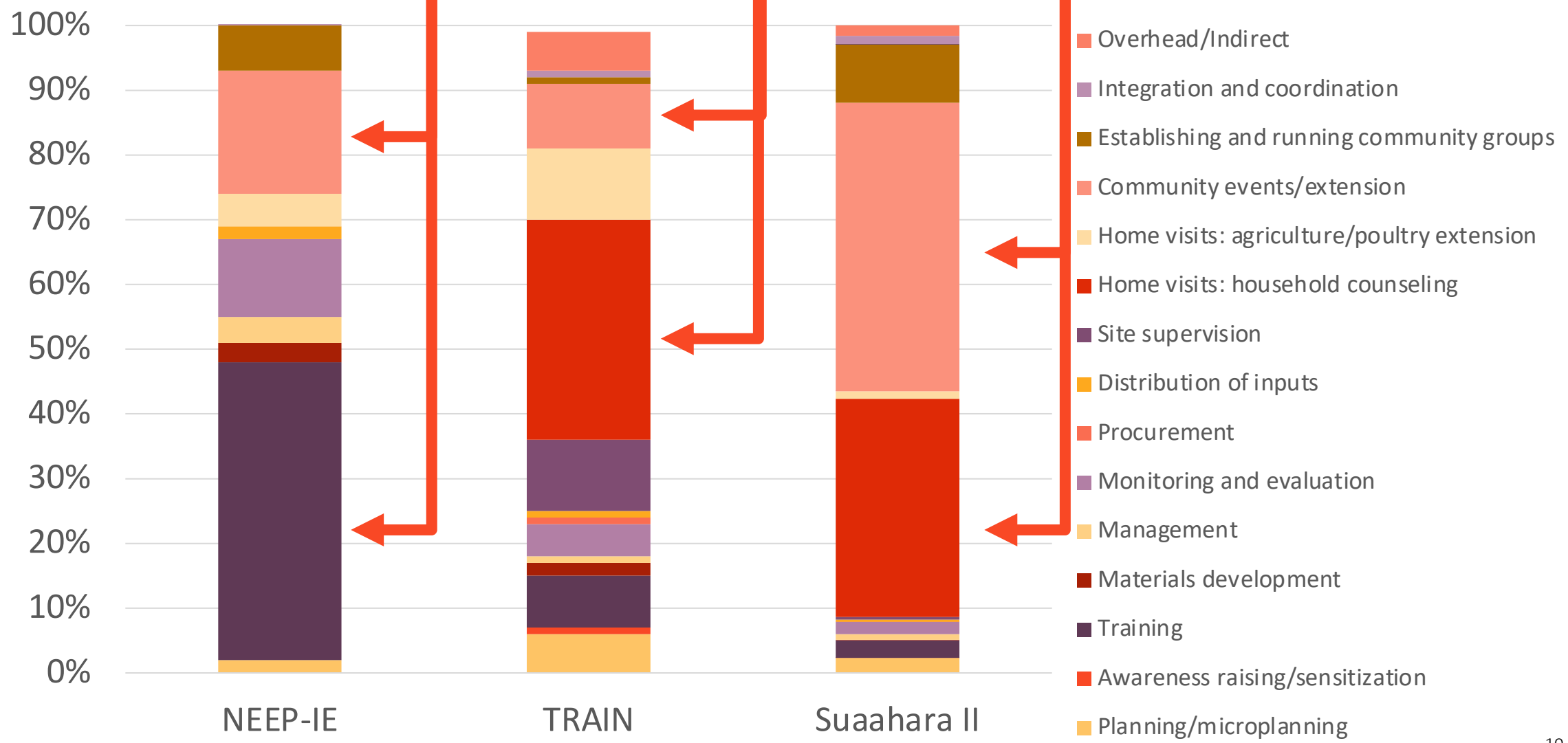
Personnel Costs



Cost by Activity

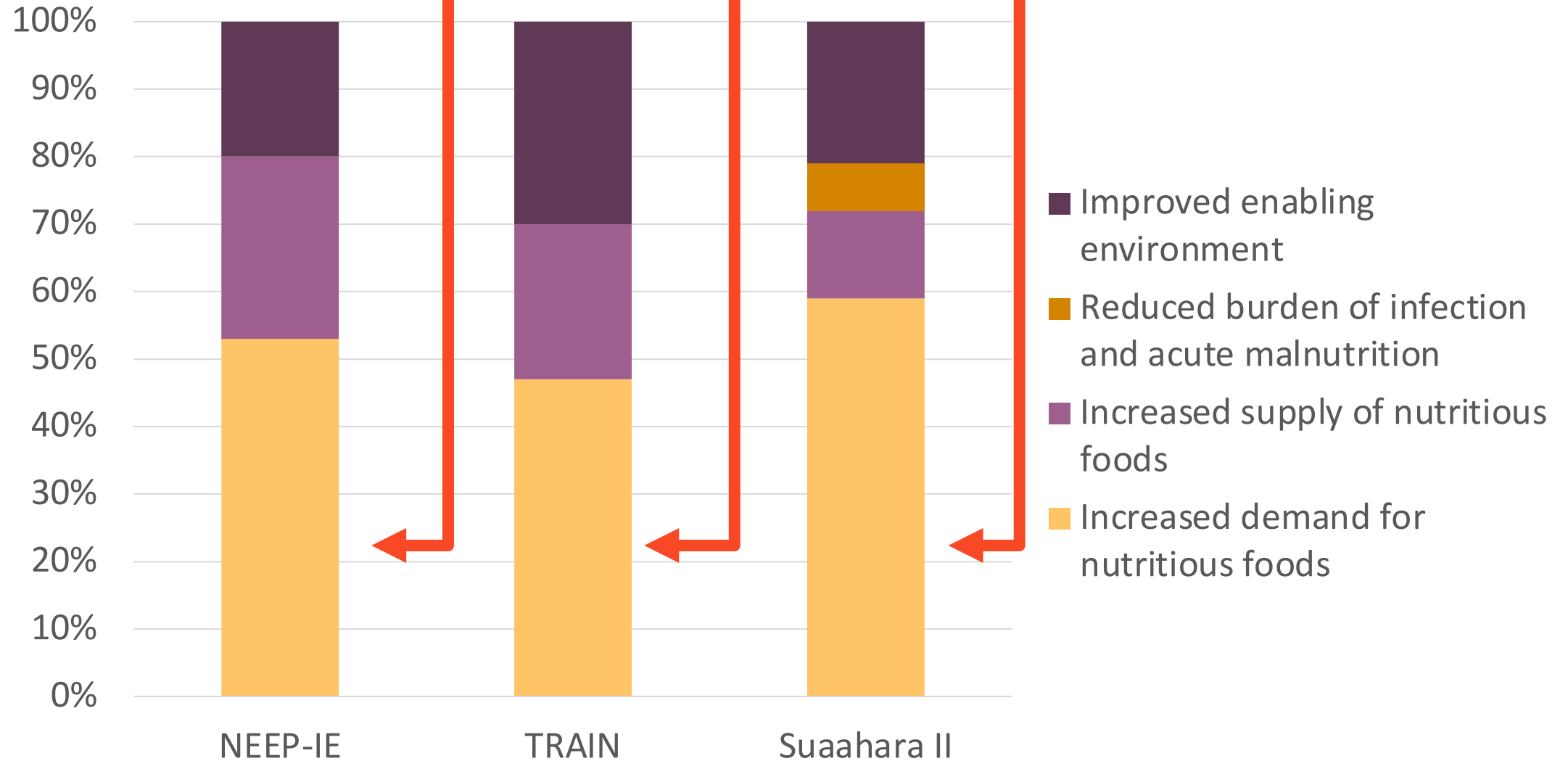
Training

Community Events



Increased Demand

Cost by Pathway



Advantages of the SEEMS-Nutrition Common Approach

- Generate **comparable** estimates of **cost** that across diverse, complex programs
- Disaggregation of cost by **input** and **activity** allows for robust assessment of cost drivers
- Generic tools lower the bar to integration of costing into evaluations of multi-sector nutrition programs

Thank you!

Questions? clevin@uw.edu, ckemp11@jhu.edu

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