

ORIE Research Summary

Nutrition Research in Northern Nigeria

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Economic evaluation of Working to Improve Nutrition in Northern Nigeria (WINNN): *Preliminary costing results (Year 1)*

The WINNN programme, a large scale programme funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) to prevent and treat undernutrition in five states in Northern Nigeria, has been running for one year. This summary aims to provide an overview of the cost of the WINNN programme to the implementing partners (Save the Children, UNICEF, and Action Against Hunger) in its initial year.

Approach

This report aims to examine the financial costs to partners. First, the amount of money each partner spent on various activities, and in which states, was mapped. To calculate staff costs partners were sent surveys asking them what percentage of staff time was spent on various activities and in which states. This data was also used to calculate the percentage of other common costs attributable to the programme, such as fuel and stationary.

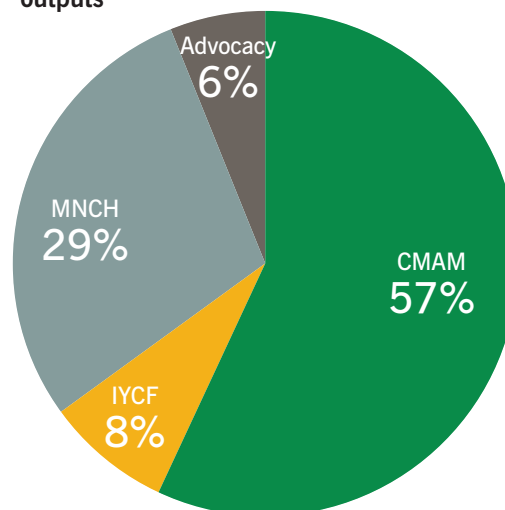
It should be noted that several key costs have been excluded from this preliminary costing analysis, including costs to the Nigerian government, who funds the health centres where many of the activities occur, costs regarding oversight of the programme born by DFID Nigeria, and larger capital expenditure costs (as these costs need to be average over the lifecycle of the programme). These will be included in future costing exercises.

Key findings

The overall cost of the programme for the three implementing partners: Save the Children, Action Against Hunger and UNICEF in the initial year were **£5.56 million** (\$8.9 million). A breakdown of the percentages spent on each of the four main projects that make up the total WINNN programme (Community

Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Infant and Young Child Feeding, Advocacy, and Maternal and Child Health), can be seen in this graph:

Disaggregation of WINNN costs by project outputs



Source: Implementing partners' data; OPM's analysis

Overall, **92 per cent** of all costs were recurrent costs, although which had the greatest impact in terms of the overall budget varied by programme component. For CMAM, the largest recurrent cost was ready to use therapeutic foods (47 per cent of all reoccurring costs), for infant and young child feeding programmes →

« The overall cost of the WINNN programme in the initial year for the three implementing partners was **£5.56 million**, of which recurrent costs represented the greatest amount. »

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and advocacy, the greatest reoccurring costs were staff time (36 per cent and 40 per cent respectively) and for maternal and new-born and child health the greatest reoccurring expenses are medical commodities (21 per cent).

The following table breaks down how much was spent on each programme component and how much of the total expenditure was spent on recurring costs:

Project	Overall expenditure	Recurring expenditure
Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)	£3,125,000	£3,000,000
Infant and Young Child Feeding	£424,329	£315,580
Maternal, New-born and Child Health	£1,625,000	£1,500,000
Advocacy	£351,340	£261,307

Conclusions

In the initial year, the overall cost of the programme for the three implementing partners: Save the Children, Action Against Hunger and UNICEF was £5.56 (\$8.9 million).

Recurrent costs represented the greatest costs to the WINNN programme, ranging from a low of 75 per cent of total for advocacy to 98 per cent of total costs for CMAM programmes. The greatest costs for each of the constituent projects which make up the total programme varied.

CMAM was the most expensive component of the 1st year of the programme, with CMAM related expenses accounting for 57 per cent of the total programme costs. This was followed by maternal, newborn and child health which represented 29 per cent of the overall budget.

ORIE and WINNN

ORIE is an independent component of the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) funded Working to Improve Nutrition in Northern Nigeria (WINNN) programme. WINNN is working to improve the nutritional status of 6.2 million children under five years of age in five states of northern Nigeria. ORIE is carrying out research to determine the impact of WINNN and generate important research on key evidence gaps regarding solutions to undernutrition in northern Nigeria.

Credits

This ORIE research summary was written by Katherine Pittore. It is based on the Preliminary Costing Results (year 1) by Sourovi De and Chris James. Readers are encouraged to quote and reproduce material from ORIE Research Summaries in their own publication. In return, ORIE requests due acknowledgement and quotes to be referenced as above.

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