



**SADC Nutrition  
Financing Tracking  
Tool: Methodological  
Note**

January 2024

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**PUBLIC FINANCING FOR NUTRITION REPORT : SADC Member States**

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## About SADC

The Southern African Development Community is an organisation founded and maintained by countries in Southern Africa that aims to further socio-economic, political, and security cooperation among its Member States and foster regional integration, in order to achieve peace, stability, and wealth.

The Member States are: Angola, Botswana, Union of the Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

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## Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Meaning
SADC	South African Development Community
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHA	World Health Assembly
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LCU	Local Currency Units
GGE	General Government Expenditure
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity

## Definitions

Term	Meaning
Child food poverty	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age consuming foods and beverages from three or four out of eight defined food groups <sup>1</sup> during the previous day. It is a proxy of the nutrient density of a child's diet.
Overweight	Defined as a child's weight being too high for their height.
Stunting	Defined as a child's height being too low for their age, and is an indication of chronic malnutrition.
Wasting	Defined as a child's weight being too low for their height, and is an indication of acute malnutrition.

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<sup>1</sup> The eight food groups are: (i) breastmilk; (ii) grains, roots, tubers and plantains; (iii) pulses (beans, peas, lentils), nuts and seeds; (iv) dairy products (infant formula, milk, yogurt, cheese); (v) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); (vi) eggs; (vii) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; (viii) other fruits and vegetables.

# 1 | Background

## 1.1. Objectives

**The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministers meeting convened in the Democratic Republic of Congo in November 2022**, whereby member states demonstrated a significant commitment to prioritise and invest more in nutrition programmes. During this gathering, the SADC secretariat formally solicited assistance from UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa regional office to enhance the capabilities of the nutrition workforce within SADC member states. The primary objective of this partnership was to empower these states to actively engage in their national public finance processes. Additionally, it aimed to conduct a comprehensive baseline evaluation of the public funding allocated to nutrition programmes and to establish a tool for tracking progress in the reporting of public financing for nutrition initiatives. This tool had specific objectives, namely:

- 1 Identify and record baseline data on nutrition financing:** This would serve as the starting point for understanding the current financial landscape of nutrition programs within SADC member states.
- 2 Measure and monitor nutrition expenditure:** One of the tool's primary functions was to enable the measurement and ongoing monitoring of nutrition expenditure to assist member states in tracking allocated funding over time.
- 3 Provide a regional overview of nutrition spending:** Beyond individual states, the tool would enable the creation of a regional overview of nutrition spending. This broader perspective would allow for comparisons and collaborative efforts among member states to enhance nutrition financing.
- 4 Establish a benchmark of public spending on nutrition programmes:** This benchmark would serve as a reference point against which member states could evaluate their funding commitments and make informed decisions regarding resource allocation for nutrition initiatives.

In essence, the SADC Member States recognise the critical importance of nutrition and are determined to improve their investment and reporting mechanisms in this vital area. The development of this tracking tool and its specific objectives are key steps toward achieving these goals.

**This methodological note lays out, in a step-by-step fashion, how to use the SADC Nutrition Financing Tracking Tool.**

# 2 | Instructions

## 2.1. Layout of the tool

### Guidelines Tab

The Guidelines tab serves as an introduction to the tool. It gives a summary of the objectives behind the tool and explains the related tabs in the tool. Additionally, it helps the user to correctly classify their budgetary line items within the appropriate programmes and systems. This is done with the help of a table that provides examples of budgetary line items across a wide range of systems and programmes

(such as Food, Education, WASH, etc.). Additionally, there is a drop-down list (as shown in Figure 1) of previously categorised<sup>2</sup> line items for users to select and take note of the appropriate categorisation.

**Figure 1:** Dropdown menu displaying details of historical budgetary line items

Historic Line Items	Direct/Indirect	System	Programme
Nutrition supplements	Direct	Health	Early detection and treatment of child wasting
Nutrition supplements			
Food fortification project			
Adolescent Nutrition - Sensitive Agriculture Pilot Project			
Agricultural Productivity and Risk Management			
Financial services - fund for innovation and entrepreneur			

## Blank Data Tracking Tab

The Blank Data Tracking tab is where users capture new data on annual nutrition-related expenditures for their country. This includes information drawn from budget books and national economic indicators. Each country is to fill out a blank version of this tab annually and send the data to the SADC secretariat for annual consolidation and updating of the tool. The tab consists of two tables to be filled - one for economic data (Figure 2); and one for nutrition-related budget line data (Figure 3). Information on how to fill out these tables correctly can be found below in Section 2.3 “How to use the tool”.

**Figure 2:** Blank economic data table to be filled out

Economic Data							
Country Name	Year	Country+Year	Country Code	GDP (current US\$)	General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$)	Official exchange rate per US\$, period
				0			0

**Figure 3:** Blank nutrition-related data table to be filled out

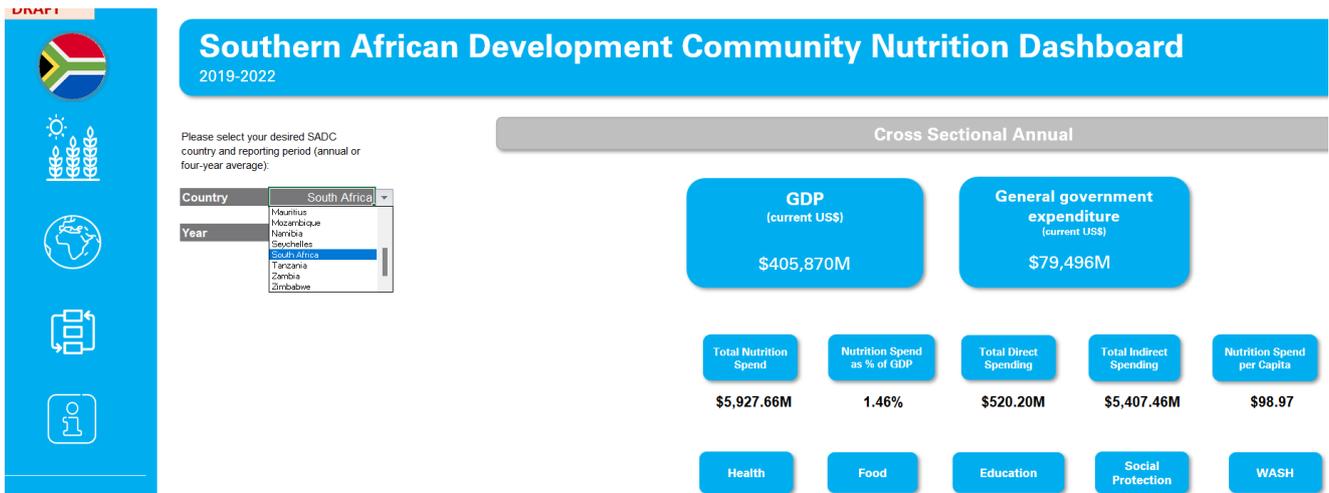
Nutrition Data							
Country	Year	Ministry	Budgetary line items	System	Programme	Budgeted Expenditure LCU	Actual Expenditure

## Historical Summary Tab

The Historical Summary tab provides a detailed view summarising nutritional data. The summary brings forth insights into nutrition-related expenditure to aid in historical trend analysis, strategic planning, and nutrition expenditure advocacy. The user is required to input the country and year they would like to view data for using the drop-down menus shown in Figure 4. The tab then shows the data for the selected country/year at varying levels of disaggregation for nutritional expenditure (such as nutrition as a percent spend of GDP, direct and indirect expenditure, etc.), both annually and over time, along with various other key economic indicators.

<sup>2</sup> "previously categorized" is defined as the list of expenditure lines that have been previously included in SADC Member States budgets and have been successfully identified as nutrition-related.

**Figure 4:** Historical Summary tab displaying the location of drop-down menus for both country and year



## Complete Nutrition Data Tab

The Complete Nutrition Data tab is a dataset including nutritional expenditures of the SADC Member States between 2019 and 2022. Its primary uses are provide visibility into nutrition-related expenditure historically and to serve as a foundation dataset for SADC Member States to continue to track nutrition-related expenditure into the future. A detailed explanation of each column header can be found in the annexure under Table 3.

**Figure 5:** Complete Nutrition Data tab displaying the database of nutritional expenditure from the respective Member State budget books

Country	Year	Ministry	Budgetary line items	System	Programme	Budgeted Expenditure LCU	Actual Expenditure LCU	Direct/Indir	Current	Notes
Angola	2019	Ministry of Health	Improving Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition	Health	Other	8,411,248,474		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2019	Ministry of Energy and Water	Improvement of Basic Sanitation	WASH	Improved sanitation	3,469,894,858		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2019	Ministry of Health	Improvement of Food and Nutritional Security	Food	Food Security	1,300,932,607		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2020	Ministry of Health	Improving Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition	Health	Other	16,380,592,783		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2020	Ministry of Energy and Water	Improvement of Basic Sanitation	WASH	Improved sanitation	3,349,000,954		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2020	Ministry of Health	Improvement of Food and Nutritional Security	Food	Food Security	473,784,512		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2021	Ministry of Health	Improving Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition	Health	Other	26,209,514,913		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2021	Ministry of Energy and Water	Improvement of Basic Sanitation	WASH	Improved sanitation	19,247,776,777		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2021	Ministry of Health	Improvement of Food and Nutritional Security	Food	Food Security	2,061,994,092		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2022	Ministry of Energy and Water	Improvement of Basic Sanitation	WASH	Improved sanitation	87,067,601,240		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2022	Ministry of Health	Improving Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition	Health	Other	15,851,276,646		Indirect	AOA	
Angola	2022	Ministry of Health	Improvement of Food and Nutritional Security	Food	Food Security	1,823,420,520		Indirect	AOA	
Botswana	2019	Ministry of Health and Wellness	CMAM Therapeutic (Nutritional) Products	Health	Early detection and treatment of child	7,210,870		Direct	BWP	
Botswana	2019	Ministry of Basic Education	Day Care Centre Programme	Education	Early childhood development	3,200,000		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2019	Ministry of Health and Wellness	National plan of action on nutrition	Enabling	Nutrition coordination and governance	3,191,600		Indirect	BWP	Department
Botswana	2019	Ministry of Health and Wellness	Infant and youth child feeding	Health	Early childhood nutrition	594,000		Direct	BWP	
Botswana	2019	Ministry of Health and Wellness	Early Child Development Program	Education	Early childhood development	324,000		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2019	Ministry of Local Government and Rural	Day Care Centre Programme	Education	Early childhood development	200,000		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2020	Ministry of Health and Wellness	CMAM Therapeutic (Nutritional) Products	Health	Early detection and treatment of child	7,210,870		Direct	BWP	
Botswana	2020	Ministry of Health and Wellness	National plan of action on nutrition	Enabling	Nutrition coordination and governance	3,191,600		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2020	Ministry of Basic Education	Day Care Centre Programme	Education	Early childhood development	750,000		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2020	Ministry of Health and Wellness	Infant and youth child feeding	Health	Early childhood nutrition	594,000		Direct	BWP	
Botswana	2020	Ministry of Health and Wellness	Early Child Development Program	Education	Early childhood development	324,000		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2020	Ministry of Local Government and Rural	Day Care Centre Programme	Education	Early childhood development	200,000		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2021	Ministry of Health and Wellness	National plan of action on nutrition	Enabling	Nutrition coordination and governance	11,120,080		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2021	Ministry of Health and Wellness	CMAM Therapeutic (Nutritional) Products	Health	Early detection and treatment of child	6,200,000		Direct	BWP	
Botswana	2021	Ministry of Basic Education	Day Care Centre Programme	Education	Early childhood development	3,500,000		Indirect	BWP	
Botswana	2021	Ministry of Health and Wellness	Early Child Development Program	Education	Early childhood development	882,520		Indirect	BWP	

## Economic Country Data Tab

The Economic Country Data tab is a dataset displaying the economic and population data of the SADC Member States between 2019 and 2022. A detailed explanation of each column header can be found in the annexure under Table 4.

**Figure 6:** Complete Nutrition Data tab displaying the database of nutritional expenditure from the respective Member State’s budget books

Country Name	Year	Country-Year	Country Cod	GDP (current US\$)	General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$)	Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$)	Population, total	PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)	GDP Deflator (Annual %)	GDP Deflator (based in 2019)
Angola	2019	Angola-2019	AGO	69,309,110,146	9	5,959,790,773	19	365	32,353,588	136.21	22.93	100.0
Angola	2020	Angola-2020	AGO	50,241,368,244	9	4,655,884,318	11	578	33,428,486	148.93	15.02	115.0
Angola	2021	Angola-2021	AGO	65,685,435,100	8	5,350,749,488	39	631	34,503,774	197.87	33.62	153.7
Angola	2022	Angola-2022	AGO	106,713,618,735	-	-	16	461	35,588,987	215.06	41.39	217.3
Botswana	2019	Botswana-2019	BWA	16,725,908,662	32	5,292,401,899	1	11	2,499,702	4.57	0.58	100
Botswana	2020	Botswana-2020	BWA	14,960,291,541	36	5,407,105,795	4	11	2,546,402	4.71	0.70	100.7
Botswana	2021	Botswana-2021	BWA	18,737,066,307	32	5,912,030,975	8	11	2,588,423	4.88	2.53	103.2
Botswana	2022	Botswana-2022	BWA	20,352,322,157	28	5,629,400,402	15	12	2,630,296	5.22	12.70	116.4
Comoros	2019	Comoros-2019	COM	1,195,019,531	10	120,635,837	4	439	790,986	193.56	4.59	100
Comoros	2020	Comoros-2020	COM	1,225,039,196	11	129,373,797	1	431	806,166	192.34	1.21	101.2
Comoros	2021	Comoros-2021	COM	1,296,089,479	10	131,550,019	0	416	821,625	184.18	0.06	101.3
Comoros	2022	Comoros-2022	COM	1,242,519,407	10	119,467,595	5	467	836,774	181.01	-0.33	100.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2019	Congo, Dem. Rep.-2019	COD	51,775,829,869	7	3,587,623,527	6	1,648	89,906,890	858.87	2.94	100.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2020	Congo, Dem. Rep.-2020	COD	48,716,961,865	8	3,690,620,791	4	1,851	92,853,164	880.88	13.42	113.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2021	Congo, Dem. Rep.-2021	COD	55,350,968,593	8	4,572,984,252	15	1,989	95,894,118	969.25	14.98	130.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2022	Congo, Dem. Rep.-2022	COD	58,065,953,573	10	5,739,432,376	4	2,000	99,010,212	944.91	17.41	153.1
Eswatini	2019	Eswatini-2019	SWZ	4,466,214,522	22	974,812,930	2	14	1,169,613	6.23	2.31	100
Eswatini	2020	Eswatini-2020	SWZ	3,982,236,726	23	903,150,754	3	16	1,180,655	6.35	4.11	104.1
Eswatini	2021	Eswatini-2021	SWZ	4,748,702,401	19	917,080,467	-1	15	1,192,271	6.02	-0.90	103.2
Eswatini	2022	Eswatini-2022	SWZ	4,854,167,638	-	-	9	16	1,201,670	6.13	-0.90	102.2
Lesotho	2019	Lesotho-2019	LSO	2,436,029,588	37	904,837,970	5	14	2,225,702	6.19	4.92	100
Lesotho	2020	Lesotho-2020	LSO	2,117,736,528	36	771,177,904	5	16	2,254,100	6.41	4.67	104.7
Lesotho	2021	Lesotho-2021	LSO	2,373,416,269	-	-	-1	15	2,281,454	6.08	-0.88	103.7
Lesotho	2022	Lesotho-2022	LSO	2,553,458,782	-	-	10	16	2,308,836	6.73	10.11	113.8

## 2.2. Extracting data from national budget books

A national budget book is a comprehensive document that outlines a government's planned income and expenditure for a specific fiscal year. Budget books have been chosen as the primary source of information for the Excel tracking tool due to their consistent structure, public availability, and comprehensive nature. Expenditure tracking is easier when the budget books are programme-based and not input-based. The process for this is illustrated below.

Figure 7 below shows an example of a budget book for the year 2021-2022. For the example below, the highlighted line “*Development of Household Micro Gardens*” has been identified as a nutrition-related budget line item, as described in the **Guidelines Tab** in the tool. Key information has been brought forward in a numbered red box and is described as follows:

1. The budgetary line correctly identified as a nutrition-responsive programme
2. The expenditure amount
3. The year in which the budget is allocated. Please note, the year in which the budget starts is to be recorded, i.e. 2021 for the line item below
4. The ministry responsible for this budget line item
5. The unit of measure consisting of the currency and the scaling factor (i.e. ‘000’ in this example)

When reading through the budget books, some tips to keep in mind include:

- Special commentary in strategic plans or the budget books may provide extra context.
- Where possible, notes to keep track of include whether the budget line is capital expenditure, recurrent expenditure, a grant or a subsidy. This can be recorded in the “Notes” column
- Take note of whether the expenditure is a current estimate, actual expenditure or planned future expenditure. Most budget books provide +/- two years of future and historical expenditure; This provides a good opportunity to update historic years’ actual expenditure if available.
- Be sure to go through all budget books for the year as some countries divide budget books into shorter volumes or by varying ministries.
- If budget books do not provide adequate expenditure information, a national strategic plan for relevant ministries would be a suitable alternative.

**Figure 7:** Example of a country budget book with relevant data highlighted and boxed

VOTE 13-4: Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security <span style="float: right;">4 <i>inued</i></span>					
				Rs 000	
Item No.	Details	2020/21 Estimates	2021/22 Estimates	2022/23 Planned	2023/24 Planned
.020	Fruit Fly Suppression with Environment Friendly Techniques	1,000	500	500	500
.02	Development of Household Micro Gardens	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
.022	Crop Loss Compensation Scheme	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
.024	Land Mechanisation Support Scheme	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
.026	Scheme for Purchase of Equipment by Agro-Entrepreneurs (including mini electrical tea harvester and solar powered cold rooms )	-	12,000	5,000	5,000

### 2.3. How to use the tool

The below is to be completed by each country annually.

#### 2.3.1. Capturing National Economic and Population Indicators

It is important to find the appropriate data from the various sources. It is preferred that this data is sourced from the official government offices, such as the Ministry of Finance, or the national statistics offices. If unavailable, publicly available sources such as the World Bank, IMF, and UN prospects provide similar estimates for countries. Please acquaint yourself with which indicators are required before and during the gathering of data. Open the Excel tool and proceed with the following steps.

**Step 1:** Navigate to the **Blank Data Tracking tab**. Ensure that this tab is blank with no information from prior years. Each year should use a clean version of the tracking tool provided by the SADC Secretariate. This tab should look as figure 2 above does. Note that if the Nutrition Data collection process has been completed for the year in question, it should be retained.

**Step 2:** Start to input the information gathered from the various sources. Use the drop-down menus to select your country and currency (as demonstrated in Figure 8), and then input the remaining indicators such as GDP and General Government final consumption expenditure. Any cells that are greyed out (as shown below in Figure 10), are auto-completed by formulae once certain cells have been filled in, and hence need not be edited.

**Figure 8:** Example of cells that are auto-completed with formulae

#### Economic Data

Country Name	Year	Country+Year	Country Code
Lesotho	2023	Lesotho-2023	LSO

Each country should only have 1 line of Economic data relating to the current year and hence this process need not be repeated. All cells should have a value (including automated cells).

**Tip:** For the correct calculations to occur, the indicators must follow the correct definition and be displayed in measurement units similar to the existing data. Please refer to Table 4 in the annexures for the indicator definitions and refer to the **Economic Data** tab for historical measurement units.

### 2.3.2. Capturing Nutrition-related Expenditure

Please ensure that nutrition-related budget line items have been identified prior to completing the steps below. Once the appropriate nutrition data has been identified in the budget book, open the Excel tool and proceed with the following steps.

**Step 1:** Navigate to the **Blank Data Tracking tab**. Ensure that this tab is blank with no information from prior years (in case any data from the **current** year has already been filled in, that may be retained). A blank updated version of the Excel tracking tool is to be provided by the SADC Secretariate annually. This tab should look as Figure 2 above in Section 2.1.

**Step 2:** The budget line item needs to be classified into the appropriate programme, system, and allocated to direct/indirect. Navigate to the **Guidelines tab** and use the “*Programme definitions, guidelines and examples*” table for the correct classification. If the budget line in question has been previously identified as a nutrition-related item, then it will appear in the Historic Line Items drop-down list as displayed in Figure 1 in Section 2.1; This will in turn return the appropriate classifications for the budget line item.

**Step 3:** With the correct classifications on hand, return to the **Blank Data Tracking** tab and use the drop-down menus to select the *system, programme, and direct/indirect* (in the order stated, as programme options won’t appear unless the system has been selected).

**Step 4:** Following the initial programmatic information entered, input the information readily provided by the budget book. This includes the *ministry, budgeted or actual expenditure amount, budgetary line item* and any relevant *notes*. The *country, year* and currency are auto-filled from the data inputted in the Economic Data Tab (with the column headers greyed). Each row should have at least budgeted or actual expenditure for the tool to work correctly, though both can be inputted and the tool will automatically select actual expenditure. Aside from the estimated/actual expenditure columns, all columns must have a value inputted.

Repeat the steps for each budget line item identified as a nutrition expenditure line.

**Figure 9:** Example of Economic and Nutrition Data being completed with automated cells and drop-down menus

Economic Data					
Country Name	Year	Country+Year	Country Code	GDP (current US\$)	General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)
Malawi	2024	Malawi-2024	MWI	14,436,347,115	

Nutrition Data					
Country	Year	Ministry	Budgetary line items	System	Programme
Malawi	2024	Ministry of Agriculture	Agricultural Productivity and Risk Management	Food Food Health Education Social Protection WASH Enabling	Food production, preservation, and livelihoods

**Tip:** Once the header of the column is selected, a yellow box as shown below in Figure 10, will appear giving the user guidance on how to fill out the relevant cell.

**Figure 10:** Example of cell-specific notes to guide users on cell inputs

The image shows a screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. The main table is titled 'Nutrition Data' and has columns for 'Country', 'Year', and 'Ministry'. The table area is light blue. A red-bordered box highlights a specific cell in the 'Budgetary line items' column. Inside this box is a yellow callout with the text: 'Please input the relevant ministry responsible for the budget line item.'

### 2.3.3. Wrapping Up the Annual Exercise

Upon completion of updating the **Blank Data Tracking tab**, please go through the data you have entered to ensure its accuracy. Then, in the top left corner of Excel, select “File” and “Save As” and include the country and year in the filename. Your filename should follow the format **“SADC Nutrition Excel Tool\_Country\_Year”** for ease of reference for the SADC Secretariate. Then send the final Excel file to Raymond Chikomba at the email [rchikomba@sadc.int](mailto:rchikomba@sadc.int)

## 2.4. Instructions for the SADC Secretariate

Ensure that the SADC Secretariate maintains a “Master version” of the excel tool. This Master version should include all Member State’s historical data as new information is added to the Nutrition and Economic Data tabs. This Master version will also need to constantly keep a clean Blank Data Tracking tab for member states to track data in the future.

Upon receiving each member state’s annual Excel file, the SADC Secretariate is responsible for consolidating the files and creating a new/updated master version of the tool that will be sent to member states to utilise.

The secretariate should receive files with the format **“SADC Nutrition Excel Tool\_Country\_Year”**. This is for ease of tracking versions from the countries each year. Each file should include a complete version of the **Blank Data Tracking** tab, with data similar to the existing economic and nutrition data in the Excel file.

Complete the below steps for each Member State’s excel file.

**Step 1:** Open the Member State excel file and navigate to the Blank Data Tracking Tab. The Member State should have provided one complete Economic Data row (in the red box numbered 1), and a complete Nutrition Data table (in the red box numbered 2), as shown in Figure 11 below. Only the data in the light blue is to be copied over to the respective tabs.

**Step 2:** In a new window, open the master version of the Excel tool to paste over the new data. Though the tool intrinsically follows the same column order, please verify that the columns being copied from the tracking sheet correspond to the columns in the respective databases. The row of Economic Data will be pasted on the next available clean row in the **Economic Country Data tab**. The same holds true for new rows of Nutrition Data to be added to the **Nutrition Country Data** tab. An example of the location of the new rows to be pasted is shown in Figure 12. Ensure that old or newly added data is not overwritten.

**Step 3:** Save the master version file and close the current member state Excel file.

Repeat the process for each Member State’s excel file. Ensure that the Blank Data Tracking tab in the master version remains empty.

Upon completion, the SADC Secretariat is to conduct quality assurance on the master version. Ensuring that the filters and values on the Historical Summary tab are in line with self-reported data. The master version can then be saved as a copy with the filename **“SADC Nutrition Excel Tool\_Year”** and sent out to Member States for further exploration and tracking in the next year.

**Tip:** Create a list/table to keep track of which countries have completed the nutrition tracking exercise for each year. This would be similar to the Figure below (the full table can be found in Annex 3, under Table 4 in the complete Public Finance for Nutrition report).

**Figure 11:** Partial screenshot demonstrating a complete worksheet of Economic and Nutrition Data on the Blank Data Tracking tab

*Useful Notes and Links for Economic Data*  
 The primary choice for accessing these statistics should be official government sources, which can typically be found on websites related to the Ministry of Finance, national statistics offices, and similar official platforms.  
 Alternatively, for general government expenditure and exchange rate you could use: [IMF](#)  
 For population statistics you could use: [UN Prospects](#)

Economic Data						
Country Name	Year	Country+Year	Country Code	GDP (current US\$)	General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$)
Madagascar	2024	Madagascar-2024	MDG	16,533,377,815	21	3472009341

Nutrition Data						
Country	Year	Ministry	Budgetary line items	System	Programme	Budgeted Expenditure
Madagascar	2024	Ministry of Public Health	Nutrition Service (SNUT)	Health	Other	113,000,000
Madagascar	2024	Prime Minister	National Office for Community Nutrition (Ex.Seecaline)	Enabling	Nutrition coordination and governar	71,500,000,000
Madagascar	2024	Ministry of water, sanitation and hygiene	Drinking Water Supply Service (SAEP)	WASH	Drinking water supply	4,800,000
Madagascar	2024	Ministry of water, sanitation and hygiene	Hygiene promotion service (SPH)	WASH	Hygiene promotion	4,800,000
Madagascar	2024	Ministry of water, sanitation and hygiene	Rural Sanitation Service (SAR)	WASH	Improved sanitation	4,800,000

**Figure 12:** The last rows of data in the Nutrition Database where new data will be pasted

Click to jump to new cells

Country	Year	Ministry	Budgetary line items	System	Programme
Zambia	2022	Ministry Of Health	National food and nutrition commission	Enabling	Nutrition coordination and governance
Zambia	2022	Ministry Of Health	Nutrition supplements	Health	Early detection and treatment of child was
Zambia	2022	Ministry Of Community Development And S	Child Development	Education	Early childhood development
Zambia	2022	Ministry Of General Education	School meals programme to ECE	Education	School meals
Zimbabwe	2019	Ministry of Primary and secondary educatio	Learner support services: Learner welfare services	Education	Other
Zimbabwe	2020	Ministry of Primary and secondary educatio	Learner support services: Learner welfare services	Education	Other
Zimbabwe	2021	Ministry of Primary and secondary educatio	Learner support services: Learner welfare services	Education	Other
Zimbabwe	2022	Ministry of Primary and secondary educatio	Learner support services: Learner welfare services	Education	Other

**Figure 13:** Example of table to track which SADC Member States have submitted data each year

Country	Year			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Angola	✓	✓	✓	✓
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo		✓	✓	✓

# Annexures

## Annex 1

**Table 1:** Direct and indirect definitions

	Explanation
Direct	Direct interventions are actions or programmes specifically designed to address and improve nutrition outcomes.
Indirect	Indirect interventions are actions or programmes that may not primarily target nutrition but have a positive impact on the nutritional status by addressing broader determinants such as poverty, education, or food security.

## Annex 2

**Table 2:** Selected programmes for identifying nutrition-responsive budget allocations by system

System	Programme (Direct / indirect)	Explanation
Health	Early detection and treatment of child wasting  (Direct)	Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition involves nutritional prevention and rehabilitation through supplementary feeding programmes, while treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition typically requires specialised therapeutic care both inpatient and outpatient, and medical intervention. This classification also includes community-based management of acute malnutrition through outpatient facilities and by community health workers.
	Early childhood nutrition  (Direct)	Includes: (1) Infant and young child feeding relates to supporting the nutritional needs of infants and young children between birth and 2 years old to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition. This classification includes programmes that protect and promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding including programmes that specify the 'first 1000 days' or the prevention of stunting. (2) Micronutrient supplementation: The provision of micronutrient supplements through the health system, for example, vitamin A to those under five years old, MNPs, deworming, etc
	Women's and adolescents' nutrition  (Direct)	Provision of iron and folic acid or multiple micronutrient supplements to pregnant women, and adolescents. This does not include fortification of staples with micronutrients, which falls under the food system.
	Health promotion  (Indirect)	Health promotion includes programmes that refer to social and behaviour change communication, and nutrition education and awareness.
	Other  (Indirect)	All other programmes delivered through the health system that either directly or indirectly impact maternal and child nutrition outcomes and do not fall into the above categories, or are not disaggregated enough to fall within the above categories. However, the line items must specifically mention nutrition.

WASH	Hygiene promotion (Indirect)	This refers to programmes that specify hygiene promotion, assumed to refer to education relating to safe hygiene awareness and practices, including behavioural change components.
	Improved sanitation (Indirect)	This includes any line items that refer to improved provision or access to safe sanitation services in households, communities, schools, and health facilities. This includes all line items specifying sanitation and sewerage. If a line item refers to water supply and sanitation, it is classified as improved sanitation as it is not specifying "drinking water".
	Drinking water supply (Indirect)	Programmes that specify improved provision or access to drinking water in households, communities, schools, and health facilities.
Education	Promotion of healthy adolescents in schools (Indirect)	Relating to nutrition or education programmes about awareness of healthy eating habits and physical activity.
	School meals (Direct)	All line items referring to the provision of meals in schools including local food production for school meals.
	Early childhood development (Indirect)	Early childhood development includes all programmes referring to day care centres, preschool or other early childhood development provisions. Early childhood education is excluded as this does not include a nutrition component.
	Deworming and micronutrient supplements (Direct)	Deworming and micronutrient supplements delivered through schools or ECD centres.
	Other (Indirect)	All other programmes delivered through the education system that either directly or indirectly impact maternal and child nutrition outcomes and do not fall into the above categories, or are not disaggregated enough to fall within the above categories. However, the line items must specifically mention nutrition.
Food	Food security (Indirect)	Food security refers to any programme(s) that increase access to sufficient quantities of nutritious foods at a household level.
	Food fortification (Direct)	This refers to the fortification salt (iodine), wheat and maize flour (vitamin A, iron zinc, folic acid, B12), edible oil (vitamin A), and sugar (vitamin A).
	Food production, preservation, and livelihoods (Indirect)	Activities to increase food reserves and preservation of that food, including research and development specifically related to food security. Including livelihood activities targeting women and agriculture extension services. This includes expenditure related to supporting the livelihood activities of women in the agricultural/food system and the provision of agricultural knowledge, information, and support to farmers, and rural communities, to increase production of nutrient-dense foods.
	Food environment	Public sector policies that help to support women's and

	(Indirect)	children's nutrition outcomes (e.g. regulations for marketing of unhealthy foods, sugar taxes, subsidies, tariffs, front-of-pack labels, implementation of Code, promotion of healthy school environments).
	Production and processing of nutrient-dense foods (Direct)	This refers to programmes that support the production and processing of nutrient-dense foods (especially protein-rich sources) such as protein bars and egg powders to support complementary feeding of children 6-23 months and pregnant women.
	Other (Indirect)	All other programmes delivered through the food system that either directly or indirectly impact maternal and child nutrition outcomes and do not fall into the above categories, or are not disaggregated enough to fall within the above categories. However, the line items must specifically mention nutrition.
Social protection	Social assistance (Indirect)	Social assistance programmes (social transfers in the form of cash, in-kind food) targeting pregnant women and children < 2 years and/or < 5, including foster parent or orphan grants.
	Other (Indirect)	All other programmes delivered through the social protection system that either directly or indirectly impact maternal and child nutrition outcomes and do not fall into the above categories, or are not disaggregated enough to fall within the above categories. However, the line items must specifically mention nutrition.
Enabling	Core human resources (Indirect)	Cross-cutting category including expenditure related to human resources directly involved in delivering nutrition interventions. For example, nutritionists.
	Nutrition coordination and governance (Indirect)	Cross-cutting category including expenditure related to the coordination and governance of nutrition policies and programmes. For example, the Food Security and Nutrition Commission or Council

## Annex 3

**Table 3:** List of columns in the Nutritional Data table and Blank Data Tracking tab

Column Name	Expected Input Format	Detailed Explanation
Country	Text	This is the country of which the line item is reported. Within the blank tool, entries are restricted to the SADC countries as listed in the drop-down menu.
Year	Numeric	This is the year which the budget line item falls in.
Ministry	Text	This would be the ministry that is responsible for administering the budget line item.
Budgetary line items	Text	This is the budget line extracted from each budget book that is relevant to nutrition expenditure. This shows the line item as it

		appears in the budget book.
System	Text	This is one of the five systems that the budgetary line item could fall into. This is usually determined by the budget line and the ministry responsible. The guidelines page may be referred to, to help identify the correct system and programme for the budget line item.
Programme	Text	This is the programme that the budget line has been allocated to. Each system has approximately 3-4 programmes. This is usually determined by the budget line and the system responsible. The guidelines page further helps identify the correct system and programme per budget line item.
Budgeted Expenditure LCU	Numeric	This is the budgeted or estimated expenditure in local currency units.
Actual Expenditure LCU	Numeric	This is the actual expenditure in local currency units. This is usually reported or updated after the fact.
Direct/Indirect	Text	This indicates whether the budget line item has a direct or indirect impact on nutrition-related outcomes. The guidelines page further helps identify whether the budget line item was direct or indirect.
Currency	Text	This is the currency units in which the expenditure is stated. This is usually in local currency units but tends to be the functional currency of the country.
Notes	Alphanumeric	This includes any notes that are relevant to the budgetary line item. This could include whether the expenditure is recurrent or capital, subsidies, grants etc.
Helper column	Alphanumeric	This field is a calculated field to assist the tool's function. It need not be edited.
USD Current	Numeric	This field is a calculated field to assist the tool's function. It need not be edited.
USD 2019 Constant	Numeric	This field is a calculated field to assist the tool's function. It need not be edited.
USD PPP	Numeric	This field is a calculated field to assist the tool's function. It need not be edited.
Expenditure	Numeric	This field is a calculated field to assist the tool's function. It need not be edited.

## Annex 4

**Table 4:** List of columns in the Economic Data table and Blank Data Tracking tab

Column Name	Expected Input Format	Detailed Explanation
Country Name	Text	This is the country of which the line item is reported. Within the blank tool, entries are restricted to the SADC countries as listed in the drop down menu.
Year	Numeric	This is the year of which the budget line item falls in.
Country Year	Text	This a combination of the country and year. It field is a calculated field to aid the matching of rows between multiple tables.
Country Code	Text	This is the country's three letter ISO 3166 code.
GDP (current US\$)	Numeric	This is the country's gross domestic product for the current year in current US dollars.
General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	Numeric	This is the country's general government final consumption expenditure as a share of GDP. This number is presented as a whole number i.e. 9, rather than 0.9 or 9%.
General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$)	Numeric	This is the country's general government final consumption expenditure for the current year in current US \$. This field is a calculated field that uses the share of GGE to GDP and GDP.
Inflation (annual %)	Numeric	The inflation rate measures the rate at which general level of prices for goods and services in an economy changes from the previous year to the current year. Note that unlike GDP deflator, this does include imported goods.
Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, period average)	Numeric	The official exchange rate is the rate at which a country's central bank exchanges its local/functional currency units for 1 US Dollar. Due to this being an annual rate, the period average is to be used.
Population, total	Numeric	This is the total population of the country estimated as at the first day of the year.
PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per US\$)	Numeric	The PPP conversion factor for GDP is the factor used to convert the GDP of a country's local/functional currency to an international standard, namely the US Dollar, considering the purchasing power parity of its currency over the year. This is an annual average.
GDP Deflator (Annual %)	Numeric	The GDP deflator measures the annual price change of all final goods and services that are produced in a country for the current year from the previous year.
GDP Deflator (based in 2019)	Numeric	This is similar to the annual GDP deflator, however it measures the price change from 2019 to the current year assuming that the price level in 2019 is 100.