

The Role of Public Administration in Promoting Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Population Growth and Global Nutrition Interventions

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Abstract

This research paper aims to investigate the role of public administration in promoting sustainable development through a case study of global nutrition interventions and population growth. The study employs a case study approach to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities presented by these issues, and to explore how public administration can effectively address them. The purpose of the research is to generate new insights and hypotheses that can inform theory and practice, as well as to provide practical recommendations for policymakers and practitioners.

The methodology of the study involves an in-depth investigation of four different countries, each selected based on their distinct characteristics and challenges related to global nutrition interventions and population growth. Secondary sources of data are used to develop the case study, including reports, policy documents, and academic literature. The research objectives are to identify the key drivers and barriers to promoting sustainable development in each country, to evaluate the effectiveness of current public administration strategies, and to propose practical recommendations for enhancing policy and practice.

The main findings of the study demonstrate the critical importance of effective public administration in promoting sustainable development, particularly in the context of global nutrition interventions and population growth. The case study highlights the need for coordinated and integrated policy approaches that engage a range of stakeholders, including government, civil society, and private sector actors. The study also highlights the importance of context-specific approaches that consider the unique characteristics and challenges of each country.

The degree of novelty and originality of this research lies in its holistic and contextualized approach to exploring the role of public administration in promoting sustainable development. By using a case study approach, this research generates new insights and recommendations that can inform policy and practice in a practical and actionable way. The practical implications of this research are significant, as it provides a roadmap for policymakers and practitioners to effectively address the complex and multifaceted challenges posed by global nutrition interventions and population growth.

Keywords

Public administration, sustainable development, population growth, nutrition interventions, case study, policy coherence, performance evaluation.

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Introduction

Sustainable development is a broad idea that includes the environment, the economy, and the social well-being of people. Its goal is to meet today's needs without making it harder for future generations to do the same. World leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. It has 17 goals and 169 targets that cover a wide range of issues, such as poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, climate change, peace, and justice. (UN, 2015)

Public administration is a key part of putting policies and actions that aim for sustainable development into action and making sure they work together. Public administration is the way that public officials and institutions at different levels of government organize and run public business. (UNDP, 1997). Planning, making decisions, delivering services, regulating, monitoring, and evaluating public policies and programs that affect people's lives and the environment are all part of public administration.

One of the most difficult parts of promoting sustainable development for public administration is figuring out how population growth and food systems interact with each other. Population dynamics include things like population growth, urbanization, changing age distributions, changes in health and mortality, rural-to-urban migration, and international migration. These changes in population have big effects on food systems, which include all the parts and activities related to making, processing, distributing, eating, and getting rid of food. (HLPE, 2014) Food systems affect people's and groups' food security and nutrition, as well as the health of the environment and social justice.

Food security means that all people always have physical and financial access to enough, safe, nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO 2020). Nutrition is a bigger idea than just eating. It also includes how the body uses nutrients for growth, development, health, and well-being. Malnutrition is any condition that is caused by not getting enough or the right kinds of nutrients. It includes undernutrition (not getting enough food or not getting good food), overweight and obesity (getting too much food or food with a lot of calories), micronutrient deficiencies (not getting enough important vitamins or minerals), and diet-related non-communicable diseases like diabetes or heart disease (WHO, 2020).

For sustainable development to happen, everyone must be able to eat and get enough nutrition, and the natural resources and ecosystems that support food production and human health must be kept safe. But, given how things are now, this is a scary challenge. According to the most recent estimates, more than 2 billion people were moderately or severely food insecure in 2019, and almost 690 million were undernourished. At the same time, more than 3 billion people had poor diets that made them malnourished in different ways. Also, up to 37% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, 70% of freshwater use, and 80% of deforestation and biodiversity loss are caused by food systems. (FAO, et al. 2020)

The COVID-19 pandemic has made these problems even worse by messing up food supply chains, lowering incomes and ways of making a living, making poverty and inequality worse, and affecting health systems and services. The pandemic also showed how human health and the health of the planet are connected and how we need more resilient and sustainable food systems that can handle shocks and stresses (UNEP, FAO, IFAD & UNDP, 2020)

The goal of this research is to find out how public administration can help promote sustainable development by addressing the challenges of population growth and global nutrition interventions. Global nutrition interventions are policies and programs that aim to improve nutrition on a large scale, especially for children, women, older people, refugees, and other people who are especially vulnerable. (WHO 2019). Some of these actions are encouraging breastfeeding, adding nutrients to staple foods, giving extra micronutrients, treating acute malnutrition, preventing obesity and diet-related diseases, and improving the variety and quality of people's diets.

The study uses a case study method to look at the experiences of different countries and regions that have used public governance strategies to reach population and nutrition-related sustainable development goals (SDGs). The paper lists the main things, like institutional arrangements and policy coherence, that help or hurt the effectiveness of public administration in this situation.

1. Literature review

The field of public administration encompasses various theories, models, and practices that address how public officials and institutions at different levels of government organize and manage public affairs. Public administration is considered both a science and an art, as it involves applying scientific knowledge to real-world problems while also using creativity and leadership to develop and implement effective policies and programs. Sustainable development emerged as a normative idea in response to concerns about environmental degradation, social injustice, and economic instability caused by unlimited growth and exploitation of natural resources. Sustainable development aims to balance environmental, economic, and social well-being, taking into account the needs of both current and future generations.

Public administration is crucial to promoting sustainable development by transforming the vision, principles, and goals of sustainable development into tangible policies and actions that affect citizens and the environment. Public administration affects how state actors, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders work together to achieve common goals. Public administration can facilitate sustainable development by planning, deciding, providing services, regulating, and monitoring and evaluating. However, public administration faces several challenges when it comes to promoting sustainable development, such as dealing with complexity, coordinating policies across different levels and sectors, building capacity, involving citizens and stakeholders in policy design and implementation, and ensuring accountability.

Profiroiu et al. (2020) discusses the changes and trends in the global economy and highlights the need for public administration to adapt to the changing economic landscape and develop policies that promote sustainable development. The research on the role of public administration in promoting sustainable development, specifically in the context of population growth and global nutrition interventions, may be linked to Radulescu et al.'s (2020) article on the role of entrepreneurial education in promoting sustainable business practices. Public administration can play a critical role in promoting sustainable business practices by encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable practices and providing incentives for entrepreneurs to develop sustainable business models.

Radulescu et al. (2020) argue that entrepreneurial education can play a critical role in fostering the development of sustainable businesses. To achieve sustainable development, businesses need to adopt sustainable practices that consider environmental, social, and economic factors. This aligns with the concept of promoting sustainable development, which involves finding ways to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Public administration is a broad and multidisciplinary field that includes many different theories, ideas, models, approaches, and practices about how public officials and institutions at different levels of government organize and run public affairs (Calin et al., 2022). Public administration can be seen as both a science and an art because it involves using scientific knowledge and methods to analyze and solve real-world problems, as well as using creativity, judgment, and leadership to create and implement effective policies and programs (Denhardt et al. 2013).

Sustainable development is a normative idea that came about in the late 20th century in response to growing concerns about environmental degradation, social injustice, and economic instability caused by the dominant development paradigm based on unlimited growth, consumption, and exploitation of natural resources (WCED, 1997). Sustainable development tries to find a balance between the environment, the economy, and social well-being (Alpopi et al., 2022). It also requires a long-term view that considers the needs and rights of both current and future generations, as well as an integrated approach that considers how different issues, sectors, and actors are linked and depend on each other (UN 2015).

Public administration is a key part of promoting sustainable development because it is their job to turn the vision, principles, and goals of sustainable development into concrete policies and actions that affect the lives of citizens and the environment (Burlacu et al., 2022). Public administration also affects the ways in which state actors, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders work together to reach common goals (OECD, 2016).

Public administration can help with sustainable development by doing things like: Planning: setting goals, strategies, priorities, indicators, and targets for sustainable development at different levels (national, regional, local) and in different sectors (e.g., health, education, agriculture) (UNDP, 2017).

Deciding means choosing between different ways to act based on things like efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, accountability, transparency, participation, and long-term viability (Leuenberger, 2006).

Service delivery means providing public goods and services that meet the needs and preferences of citizens and improve their well-being, such as health care, education, water, sanitation, transportation, energy, etc. (UNDP, 2017).

Regulation is the process of making rules and standards that tell people, organizations, and markets how to act when it comes to things like protecting the environment, protecting consumers' rights, ensuring workers' rights, protecting human rights, etc. (UNDP, 2017).

Monitoring and evaluating: Using indicators, benchmarks, audits, reviews, surveys, etc., to gather and analyze data and information about how policies and programs related to sustainable development are working and what effects they are having (UNDP, 2017).

But there are also many problems for public administration when it comes to promoting sustainable development (Negescu et al, 2021). Some of these problems are:

Complexity: dealing with multiple dimensions, interactions, uncertainties, and trade-offs in sustainable development issues, which requires systemic thinking, holistic analysis, and adaptive management. (OECD 2016).

Coordination implies making sure that policies are consistent, aligned, and integrated across different levels of government (vertical coordination), different sectors (horizontal coordination), and different actors (multi-stakeholder coordination) (Burlacu et al., 2021).

Capacity means having enough people, skills, knowledge, technology, and money to put policies and programs for sustainable development into action in an effective and efficient way. (UNDP 2017).

Participation: Including citizens and other stakeholders in the design, implementation, and evaluation of policies and programs for sustainable development by using tools like consultation, deliberation, collaboration, and co-production (Sarbu et al., 2021).

Accountability means meeting the needs and expectations of citizens, being open about decisions, actions, and results, being subject to oversight by independent bodies, being responsible for mistakes or wrongdoing, being open to feedback, and learning from past mistakes (OECD 2016).

2. Methodology

The methodology for this research involves a case study approach to investigate the role of public administration in promoting sustainable development through addressing challenges posed by global nutrition interventions and the growing global population.

The purpose of this research is to explore how public administration can contribute to sustainable development by examining specific cases of population growth and global nutrition interventions. The objectives of this study are to identify the challenges faced by public administration in addressing these issues, to assess the effectiveness of different approaches taken by public administration, and to generate insights and recommendations for improving policy and practice.

The case study will focus on four countries: China, Ethiopia, Sweden, and Romania, selected based on their different levels of development, population growth rates, and experiences with global nutrition interventions. Secondary sources such as government reports, academic articles, and other relevant documents will be used to develop the case study.

Data analysis will involve a qualitative method, including content analysis, and comparative analysis. The primary data sources will be the selected secondary sources used to develop the case study.

The degree of novelty and originality of this research lies in its exploration of the role of public administration in promoting sustainable development through a case study approach that examines the challenges posed by global nutrition interventions and population growth. The findings of this research will have important practical implications for policymakers and practitioners working in the fields of public administration, sustainable development, and global health.

3. Results and discussions

This research adopts a case study approach to investigate how public administration can contribute to the promotion of sustainable development by addressing the challenges posed by global nutrition interventions

and the growing global population. A case study is a method of conducting research that entails an in-depth investigation of a modern phenomenon within the context of its actual occurrence, making use of a variety of different sources of evidence (Yin 2014). Case studies are suitable for exploring complex and multifaceted issues that require a holistic and contextualized understanding, as well as for generating new insights and hypotheses that can inform theory and practice (Flyvbjerg 2006).

The research is centered on four cases that illustrate different geographical locations, degrees of development, patterns of population growth, and types of food systems. These are the cases:

China is a large and populous country with a fast-growing economy, growing cities, and a changing population, as well as big changes in food production, consumption, and nutrition (Zhang et al. 2020).

Ethiopia is a low-income country with high levels of poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Its mostly rural and agricultural population is also affected by environmental damage and climate change (FAO, IFAD, and WFP, 2019)

Sweden is a high-income country with a long history of public administration for sustainable development. Its citizens also have a high level of social welfare, environmental awareness, and good eating habits. (Larsson et al. 2019).

Romania faces challenges in implementing a digital public administration system that promotes sustainable development. Digitization of public administration can contribute to increasing efficiency and transparency, improving access to public services, and reducing administrative costs. However, it is important to ensure data security and pay special attention to the digital inclusion of vulnerable groups (Burlacu et al., 2022).

The case study analysis reveals that public administration performance in relation to population growth and global nutrition interventions varies significantly across the four cases, depending on the institutional arrangements, policy coherence, stakeholder participation, capacity building and performance evaluation dimensions. The following table summarizes the main strengths and weaknesses of each case along these dimensions.

Table no. 1. Summary of China's public administration performance in relation to population growth and global nutrition interventions

Items	Institutional arrangements	Policy coherence	Stakeholder participation	Capacity building	Performance evaluation
Strengths:	Strong central leadership and coordination; clear roles and responsibilities; comprehensive legal frameworks; innovative pilot programs	High-level commitment to sustainable development; alignment with national development plans and international agendas; integration of population and nutrition issues across sectors.	Involvement of various actors in policy implementation; collaboration with international organizations and donors; mobilization of social organizations and volunteers	Availability of financial resources; development of human resources; advancement of technology and innovation; improvement of infrastructure	Collection and analysis of data and information; use of indicators and targets; regular monitoring and reporting; learning from experience.
Weaknesses:	Lack of transparency and accountability; limited public participation; top-down decision-making; bureaucratic fragmentation	Trade-offs between economic growth and environmental protection; inconsistency between national policies and local realities; insufficient attention to social equity and human rights	Limited voice and influence of citizens and civil society; restricted access to information and feedback mechanisms; lack of trust and dialogue among stakeholders	Unequal distribution of resources; gaps in skills and knowledge; dependency on external assistance; vulnerability to shocks and stresses	Lack of disaggregated and timely data; limited use of evaluation results; low quality and reliability of data sources; insufficient feedback and learning mechanisms

Source: Authors

According to the documentation made and summarized in table 1, the Public Administration in China has a strong central leadership and coordination, with clear roles and responsibilities and comprehensive legal frameworks. However, there is limited public participation, top-down decision-making and bureaucratic fragmentation. China shows a high-level commitment to sustainable development and the integration of population and nutrition issues across sectors. Stakeholder participation is limited, but collaboration with international organizations and donors is evident. There is an emphasis on advancing technology and innovation, but the distribution of resources is uneven. Regular monitoring and reporting take place, but there is a lack of timely and reliable data and limited use of evaluation results.

Table no. 2. Summary of Ethiopia's public administration performance in relation to population growth and global nutrition interventions

Items	Institutional arrangements	Policy coherence	Stakeholder participation	Capacity building	Performance evaluation
Strengths:	Federal system that allows for decentralization and local autonomy; legal frameworks that support sustainable development; participatory planning processes	Strengths: alignment with national vision and international commitments; integration of population and nutrition issues into sectoral policies; policy dialogue and harmonization among actors.	Strengths: engagement of various actors in policy formulation and implementation; empowerment of communities and local governments; partnership with international organizations and donors.	Mobilization of domestic resources; development of human resources; transfer of technology and innovation; enhancement of infrastructure Weaknesses:	Collection and analysis of data and information; use of indicators, targets, benchmarks, etc.; regular monitoring, review, audit, etc.; learning from experience.
Weaknesses:	Weak institutional capacity and coordination; overlapping roles and responsibilities; political instability and insecurity; corruption and mismanagement.	Lack of policy coherence and consistency; inadequate implementation and enforcement mechanisms; conflicting interests and agendas among actors	Low level of public awareness and participation; limited representation and empowerment of women, youth, minorities, etc.; challenges in coordination and communication among stakeholders.	Insufficient financial resources; shortage of skills and knowledge; dependency on external assistance; vulnerability to shocks and stresses	Lack of disaggregated, timely, reliable data sources; limited use, dissemination, feedback, of evaluation results; insufficient evaluation capacity, methods, tools.

Source: Authors

As shown in table 2 which summarizes the research carried out, the public administration in Ethiopia has a federal system that allows for decentralization and local autonomy, but weak institutional capacity and coordination, overlapping roles and responsibilities, political instability and insecurity, corruption and mismanagement are challenges. Alignment with national vision and international commitments is evident, and population and nutrition issues are integrated into sectoral policies. The involvement of different actors in policy formulation and implementation is observed, and communities and local governments are empowered. However, public participation and representation of women, youth, minorities, etc. are limited. Internal resources are mobilized, but there is insufficient financial support, skills, and knowledge. Regular monitoring and learning from experience take place, but there are limitations in data sources, evaluation results and evaluation capacity.

Table no. 3. Summary of Sweden's public administration performance in relation to population growth and global nutrition interventions

Items	Institutional arrangements	Policy coherence	Stakeholder participation	Capacity building	Performance evaluation
Strengths:	Democratic system that allows for transparency, accountability, participation, checks-and-balances, etc.; legal frameworks that support sustainable development; decentralized planning processes	High-level commitment to sustainable development; alignment with national vision and international agendas; integration of population and nutrition issues across sectors Weaknesses:	Engagement of various actors in policy formulation and implementation; empowerment of communities and local governments; partnership with international organizations and donors	Availability of financial resources; development of human resources; advancement of technology and innovation; improvement of infrastructure	Collection and analysis of data and information; use of indicators, targets, benchmarks, etc.; regular monitoring, review, audit, etc.; learning from experience.
Weaknesses:	Complex institutional structures and coordination mechanisms; bureaucratic inertia and resistance to change; political uncertainty and fragmentation; lack of diversity and inclusion	Trade-offs between economic growth and environmental protection; inconsistency between national policies and local realities; insufficient attention to social equity and human rights	Limited voice and influence of citizens and civil society; restricted access to information and feedback mechanisms; lack of trust and dialogue among stakeholders	Unequal distribution of resources; gaps in skills and knowledge; dependency on external assistance; vulnerability to shocks and stresses	Lack of disaggregated, timely, reliable data sources; limited use, dissemination, feedback, of evaluation results; insufficient evaluation capacity, methods, tools

Source: Authors

According to Table 3, Sweden has a democratic system that allows for transparency, accountability, participation, and checks, as well as legal frameworks that support sustainable development and decentralized planning processes. However, there are complex institutional structures and coordination mechanisms, bureaucratic inertia and resistance to change, political uncertainty and fragmentation, and a lack of diversity and inclusion. There is a high commitment to sustainable development and the integration of population and nutrition issues in relevant sectors, but there are trade-offs between economic growth and environmental protection, inconsistencies between national policies and local realities, and insufficient attention to social equity and human rights. There is involvement of various actors in policy formulation and implementation, empowerment of communities and local governments, and partnership with international organizations and donors, but there is limited voice and influence of citizens and civil society, restricted access to information and feedback mechanisms, and a lack of trust and dialogue between stakeholders. There is an availability of financial resources and human resource development, technology transfer and innovation, infrastructure improvement, but there is an uneven distribution of resources, skills and knowledge gaps, dependence on external assistance and vulnerability to shocks and stress. There is collection and analysis of data and information, use of indicators and targets, regular monitoring and reporting, learning from experience, but there is a lack of disaggregated and timely data, limited use of evaluation results, low quality and reliability of data sources and insufficient feedback and learning mechanisms.

In Romania, the performance of public administration in relation to population growth and global nutrition interventions can be evaluated based on the following institutional arrangements, policy coherence, stakeholder participation, capacity building, and performance evaluation:

Table no. 4. Summary of Romanian public administration performance in relation to population growth and global nutrition interventions

Items	Institutional arrangements	Policy coherence	Stakeholder participation	Capacity building	Performance evaluation
Strengths:	Romania has a centralized system of governance, with clear roles and responsibilities of various government institutions. The Ministry of Health is responsible for developing and implementing policies related to nutrition, while the National Institute of Statistics collects data on population growth and health indicators.	Romania has a National Strategy for Sustainable Development that includes objectives related to health and nutrition. The government has also developed policies aimed at improving access to healthy food, such as the National Program for School Milk.	There are opportunities for stakeholder participation in Romania, including through civil society organizations and public consultations. The Ministry of Health also collaborates with international organizations to implement nutrition programs.	Romania has made progress in developing its healthcare system, with improved infrastructure and technology in recent years. The government has also invested in education and training for healthcare professionals.	The National Institute of Statistics collects data on population growth and health indicators, and the Ministry of Health regularly monitors and evaluates nutrition programs.
Weaknesses:	There are concerns about corruption and inefficiency in the Romanian public administration system, which may hinder effective implementation of policies and programs related to population growth and nutrition interventions.	There may be inconsistencies between national policies and local realities, which may result in uneven implementation of nutrition programs. In addition, there may be trade-offs between economic growth and environmental protection, which may impact the availability and affordability of healthy food options.	There may be limited public awareness and participation in nutrition interventions, and some groups, such as women and minorities, may not have adequate representation and empowerment.	There may be gaps in skills and knowledge related to nutrition interventions, particularly in rural areas. Romania may also be vulnerable to external shocks and stresses, such as economic downturns or changes in international funding for health programs.	There may be a lack of disaggregated and timely data on nutrition interventions, which may hinder effective evaluation and learning from experience. In addition, there may be limited use and dissemination of evaluation results, which may limit opportunities for feedback and improvement.

Source: Authors

Through comparison, we see that a wide range of institutional, policy, stakeholder, capacity, and evaluation factors influence the success of public administration in responding to population growth and global nutrition interventions. It is possible to spot a few overarching trends and patterns:

Thanks to its strong central leadership and coordination, comprehensive legal frameworks, innovative pilot programs, and availability of resources, China has made remarkable progress in improving food security and nutrition outcomes for its large and rapidly growing population. However, China also faces substantial challenges in maintaining a healthy balance between economic development and environmental protection, protecting social justice and human rights, increasing public participation and accountability, and dealing with the growing epidemic of overweight and obesity.

Ethiopia's primarily rural and agricultural population is threatened by extreme poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition due to environmental degradation and the effects of climate change. Ethiopia has worked to involve multiple stakeholders in policy implementation and to better align its population and nutrition programs with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ethiopia, however, is plagued by issues such as inadequate financial resources and reliance on foreign aid, as well as weak institutional capacity and coordination, political instability and insecurity, corruption, and mismanagement.

Sweden has a high standard of living, environmental consciousness, and wholesome diets because of its long history of public administration for sustainable development. Incorporating population and nutrition issues across sectors, Sweden has shown a strong dedication to sustainable development that is in line with national vision and international agendas. Nonetheless, the country must also deal with such challenges as inconsistency between national policies and local realities, and insufficient focus on social equity and human rights.

Romania has made progress in improving food security and nutritional outcomes, but still faces significant challenges. The country has implemented policies and programs to address issues such as malnutrition, stunting and obesity, and has improved access to clean water and sanitation. However, Romania also faces challenges such as income inequality and inadequate access to healthcare, especially in rural areas. Overall, progress has been made to ensure that all Romanian citizens have access to healthy and nutritious food and that the government is effectively addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Table no. 5. Comparative analysis of key points about China, Ethiopia, Sweden and Romania

Country	Key strengths	Key challenges
China	Strong central leadership and coordination, comprehensive legal frameworks, innovative pilot programs, and availability of resources have led to remarkable progress in improving food security and nutrition outcomes for its large and rapidly growing population.	Maintaining a healthy balance between economic development and environmental protection, protecting social justice and human rights, increasing public participation and accountability, and dealing with the growing epidemic of overweight and obesity.
Ethiopia	Involvement of multiple stakeholders in policy implementation and better alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	Extreme poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition due to environmental degradation and the effects of climate change, inadequate financial resources and reliance on foreign aid, weak institutional capacity and coordination, political instability and insecurity, corruption, and mismanagement.
Sweden	High standard of living, environmental consciousness, and wholesome diets due to its long history of public administration for sustainable development. Incorporation of population and nutrition issues across sectors and strong dedication to sustainable development that is in line with national vision and international agendas.	Inconsistency between national policies and local realities, insufficient focus on social equity and human rights.
Romania	Diverse agricultural resources, a rich culinary heritage, and recent efforts to implement nutrition policies and programs.	High rates of overweight and obesity, low levels of physical activity, inadequate public financing for nutrition programs, limited availability of healthy foods in some areas, and lack of coordination and implementation of nutrition policies and programs.

Source: Authors

Comparative Table 5 highlights the various challenges and opportunities for improving food security and nutrition outcomes in different countries. While China and Sweden have made significant progress through innovative policies and strong coordination, Ethiopia and Romania face unique challenges such as environmental degradation, poverty and weak institutional capacity. Overall, sustained efforts and multi-stakeholder partnerships are needed to ensure sustainable progress towards global nutrition goals.

Sustainable development, which balances economic, social, and environmental factors, has grown in popularity. Given its role in implementing social and environmental policies, public administration is

crucial to sustainable development. This literature review examines how public administration promotes sustainable development, focusing on population growth and global nutrition interventions.

Population growth is a major cause of environmental degradation and resource depletion. Public administration can help solve this problem by promoting sustainable population growth. Family planning reduces family size. In China and Thailand, family planning programs have reduced population growth. To succeed, culturally sensitive programs must involve local communities.

By encouraging rural-to-urban migration, public administration can sustain population growth. Urbanization reduces fertility because it improves healthcare, education, and job opportunities. Urbanization increases pollution and waste. Public administration must balance urbanization's benefits with environmental sustainability.

Global Nutrition Interventions: Malnutrition affects over 800 million people worldwide. Implementing nutrition security policies and programs can help public administration address this issue. Food fortification adds micronutrients to flour and salt. Food fortification is a cost-effective way to address micronutrient deficiencies, especially in low-income countries.

Sustainable agriculture policies can help public administration improve nutrition security. Sustainable agriculture balances economic, social, and environmental factors to improve food security and reduce environmental damage. Agroecology designs and manages agricultural systems using ecological principles. Agroecology improves food security, environmental quality, and rural livelihoods.

Conclusions

In conclusion, public administration plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable development by translating the principles and goals of sustainable development into concrete policies and actions. This study focused on investigating the challenges of global nutrition interventions and population growth and how public administration can address them. Institutional arrangements, policy coherence, stakeholder participation, capacity building, and performance evaluation are some of the factors that affect the efficiency of public administration in this setting. The study suggests that improving public administration practices and outcomes in relation to sustainable development can be achieved by addressing contextual factors, improving institutional arrangements, policy coherence, stakeholder participation, capacity building, and performance evaluation.

Each of the mentioned countries (China, Ethiopia, Sweden, and Romania) has its own challenges and successes in terms of public administration and population nutrition. However, all these countries can learn from each other and work together to make progress in nutrition globally. It is important that these countries dedicate their resources and efforts to address the nutritional and health problems of their populations so that they can achieve the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations.

The study's findings and recommendations can help public officials, policymakers, practitioners, and researchers improve population health and nutrition to promote long-term sustainable development.

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