

## Donor nonfinancial progress: Nutrition for Growth tracking table

Donor	Commitment	Progress
Australia	Take action on nutrition in collaboration with our development partners by joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.	The Australian government's new development policy, <i>Australian Aid: Promoting Prosperity, Reducing Poverty, Enhancing Stability</i> , affirms Australia's commitment to taking action on nutrition. Under the priority areas of health and agriculture, the aid program aims to address malnutrition. Australia works with priority Indo-Pacific countries to improve nutrition through investments in agriculture; health; water, sanitation, and hygiene; social protection; and education.
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make a multiyear commitment to scale up investment in breastfeeding. Within this total pledge, we commit to invest \$20 million of our nutrition budget to support increases in coverage and impact of optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices over the next 5 years.</li> <li>2. Expand commitment to scientific research to understand the determinants of fetal growth restriction and stunting and to develop, test, and where appropriate learn how to scale new interventions to address these conditions. By 2015, 40% of core nutrition budget will be focused on this.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Already exceeded pledge on breastfeeding. In October 2013, awarded (committed) Alive &amp; Thrive Phase 2, a 4-year, \$29,979,906 grant to FHI360 to improve breastfeeding and complementary feeding in key geographies of Asia and Africa south of the Sahara. Disbursed \$14M of this pledge in 2013.</li> <li>2. According to the latest review of BMGF's 2014 nutrition portfolio, the foundation is currently dedicating 21% of core nutrition budget to scientific research to understand the determinants of fetal growth restriction and stunting and to develop, test, and where appropriate learn how to scale new interventions to address these conditions. Current projections for 2015 spending, based on current budget levels, is that this will increase to 30% of core nutrition budget. Furthermore, seven strategy teams in the foundation are collaborating on the healthy birth, growth, and development research agenda, increasing overall investments dedicated to these questions.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
Brazil	Offer continued support to other countries' SUN programs based upon our experience of tackling undernutrition through public policies that work across government and reach the very poorest. In this spirit of cross-national and technical cooperation, the government of Brazil will commit to responding to requests from countries that are fighting malnutrition and poverty and scaling up their nutrition policies by	Brazil is making good progress with the planning of the event in 2016 and other activities around it. A strategy is under development since May, with Department for International Development (DFID) funding, and discussions with stakeholders from all sectors have already happened. We expect to have a final version of this strategy by September 2014. We have achieved a very good level of engagement of different sectors of the government

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	<p>sharing experience, expertise, and knowledge in partnership both with the United Nations system and with other countries, such as India, who are in a position to provide this kind of support. We will meet again at the 68th United Nations General Assembly in 2013 with countries' SUN programs and other international partners to agree on the mechanisms that can effectively respond to these requests.</p> <p>Also committed to convene a meeting alongside the Rio Olympics in 2016 to track progress on the commitments made at the Nutrition for Growth event.</p>	<p>(including humanitarian cooperation, education, health, social development, and agriculture, among others), as well as UN agencies and civil society organizations.</p> <p>Brazil has included in the strategy some activities for sharing of experiences and lessons learned, in order to fulfill its commitment, such as the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A global event in Rio in 2016, in parallel with the political event, will focus on lessons learned stemming from country nutrition programs. Discussion on this has just started, but there is a lot of interest.</li> <li>2. The establishment of a network of researchers and research institutions on food and nutrition security. This network has been established recently at the regional level (Uniao de Nacoes Sul-Americanas [UNASUL]), and now we are looking for opportunities for global cooperation.</li> <li>3. The establishment of a network of parliamentarians and judges on food and nutrition security. This is currently under discussion with other countries in the region, such as Guatemala.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
Canada	Only financial commitments.	Only financial commitments.
<p><b>Assessment:</b> None</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Not applicable</p>		
<b>Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and Save the Children</b>	Commit to work together to drive forward the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact at global, regional, and country levels.	Continue to discuss ways in which the two organizations can work together on nutrition with the aim of reducing the number of children who are malnourished. Both organizations have been developing hunger and nutrition strategies over the last year and are in the process of identifying partnership areas.
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
CIFF	CIFF intends to develop, together with DFID and the UBS Optimus Foundation, a new catalytic financing facility for nutrition that will aim to attract and incentivize new private and philanthropic funds, alongside	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CIFF has developed a strategy for use of the \$700m, which aims to transform how nutrition is prioritized, planned for, resourced, and delivered globally with a view to achieving the Nutrition for</li> </ol>

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	increased domestic budgets, to accelerate the scaling up of prioritized high-impact nutrition programs in partner countries.	<p>Growth (N4G) targets. We will focus on stunting and wasting and follow a multilevel approach that combines transformational programs at scale in five priority geographies with a view to support a 30% reduction in stunting by 2020 and five global workstreams aiming to fuel the momentum and amplify our impact beyond our priority countries, focusing on institutions and community, innovative products and tools, data and knowledge, resource mobilization and budgets, leaders and champions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Working with governments and partners to develop high-impact programs in Ethiopia and Bangladesh, our first two priority geographies and we are in the process of discussing the three additional priority countries with the relevant governments and partners. We also approved a new \$16 million stunting reduction partnership with the government of Rwanda, which will pilot an innovative approach to delivering nutrition services throughout the 1,000-day continuum.</li> <li>3. Working with DFID and the UBS Optimus Foundation to design a new catalytic financing mechanism that will help to transform the poor nutritional status of children in 5–10 of the worst affected countries in the world. It will do this by providing incentives to draw in new private funding, as well as increased domestic budgets, and by working with some of the largest institutions to invest these funds in high-impact interventions that create results. The scope and governance of the fund is still being designed, with a target launch date during the second half of 2014.</li> <li>4. Overall, we are aiming to prevent at least 5.6 million cases of stunting in children by 2020 in our priority countries alone. We also aim to increase the number of children effectively treated for several acute malnutrition (SAM) by 1 million per year by 2020. Lastly, we hope to have much larger impact through our global work to support greater prioritization of nutrition.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		

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EU	Only financial commitments	Only financial commitments
<b>Assessment:</b> None <b>Basis for assessment:</b> Not applicable		
Finland	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.
<b>Assessment:</b> None <b>Basis for assessment:</b> Not applicable		
France	Commits to addressing the challenge of tackling undernutrition: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrition is a mainstream objective of the newly adopted intervention strategic framework of the Agence Française de Développement on food security in Africa south of the Sahara (2013–2016).</li> <li>France puts emphasis on nutrition programs in the framework of its food assistance (up to 50% of the allocated amount).</li> <li>France decided in 2013 to allocate a share of the revenues of its tax on international transactions to improve child health in Sahel, including the financing of nutrition-related healthcare.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrition has been put as a mainstream objective of the intervention strategic framework of the Agence Française de Développement on food security in Africa south of the Sahara (2013–2016).</li> <li>In 2013, 73% of our food assistance (25.3 million euros) has been allocated to nutrition programs.</li> <li>In 2013, the innovative initiative “Solidarité, Santé, Sahel” (ISS) – Solidarity, Health, Sahel, has been launched with a budget of 30 million euros to improve child health in the Sahel region. Projects that will be financed by this initiative could include treatments against malnutrition, depending on the health baskets chosen by the local schemes. The regular medical monitoring of children that will be done through this initiative will improve the prevention of malnutrition and provide care for children at an early stage.</li> </ol>
<b>Assessment:</b> On track <b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.		
Germany	Only financial commitments.	Only financial commitments.
<b>Assessment:</b> None <b>Basis for assessment:</b> Not applicable		
Ireland	Ireland’s new policy for international development, One World, One Future, launched in May 2013, confirms that Ireland will continue to use the 2008 Hunger Task Force as its guiding framework in its efforts to address hunger and undernutrition. The new policy also provides that	A Framework for Action has been developed to guide Irish Aid’s implementation of Ireland’s policy for international development, One World, One Future, up to 2017. This will soon be available on Irish Aid’s website. The framework maintains a programmatic and policy focus on

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	Ireland will continue to champion the SUN movement and will prioritize addressing maternal, infant, and child undernutrition to prevent stunting, with a particular focus on the first 1,000 days of a child's life from pregnancy to the age of 2 years.	hunger and nutrition in Ireland's engagements at local, national, and global levels. Ireland, together with other SUN donor network members, is monitoring investment in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs in order to track progress on its commitment to double investment by 2020.
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
Japan	Commits to— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy and its policy relevance with nutrition.</li> <li>2. Introduce ongoing public–private partnership in India, Bangladesh, and Ghana, with particular focus on Ghana's trilateral partnership between Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ajinomoto, and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).</li> <li>3. Multilateral partnership including SUN and with the World Food Programme (WFP).</li> </ol>	Japan has continued to support nutrition improvement through improving access to health and nutrition services under Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy as it aims to realize a world where every person can receive basic healthcare services. It also emphasizes nutrition under its maternal and child health policy, which highlights the importance of continuum of care for mothers and children. Japan has been successfully developing dialogue between civil society, private sector, donor countries, and international organizations to further promote collaboration in the nutrition sector.
<p><b>Assessment:</b> Not clear</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Response is too vague to map clearly into some of the commitments.</p>		
Netherlands	Only financial commitments	Only financial commitments
<p><b>Assessment:</b> None</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Not applicable</p>		
UK	Commit to the launch of new business and science initiatives, including the launch of a Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition, to provide global research and policy leadership on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.	<p>DFID launched the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (<a href="http://www.glopan.org">www.glopan.org</a>), which has started to deliver key messages to decisionmakers on policy changes needed in agriculture and food systems to address undernutrition and the problem of overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases. The panel is now developing policy briefs.</p> <p>DFID has continued to launch a number of new business and science initiatives with investments in research, impact evaluation, and taking new technologies to scale. Progress since June 2013 includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DFID published an evidence paper entitled "Can Agriculture Interventions Improve Nutrition" in 2014 This provides a critical</li> </ol>

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		<p>review of the quality of the evidence base linking five agricultural interventions to nutritional outcomes and is informing DFID agriculture programming.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. New DFID programs launched at N4G are taking biofortified crops to scale. By the end of 2014 more than 2.3 million farmer households will be growing micronutrient-enriched pearl millet, cassava, beans, maize, and sweet potatoes. Biofortification has been integrated into national policies in India, Rwanda, Nigeria, and Zambia, commitments that were cemented publicly at the 2014 Global Biofortification Conference in Kigali.</li> <li>3. The AgResults program, launched by the prime minister at the G20 Summit in Mexico in 2012, aims to develop and test new results-based payment mechanisms to stimulate innovation and scale up new technologies in agriculture. Since N4G, several nutrition-related programs have been initiated, including aflatoxin control in Nigeria, on-farm storage in Kenya, and scale-up of biofortified crops in Zambia.</li> <li>4. A new, multicountry mNutrition program has been launched to develop, test, and scale up a sustainable business model for agriculture and nutrition extension using mobile phone services. In particular, messaging will be developed to help farmers adopt agricultural practices that have a positive impact on nutrition outcomes. mNutrition will also test mobile phone services for use by health workers to support behavior change among families affected by undernutrition. It aims to reach more than 3 million people in 14 countries in Africa and Asia within five years and to build evidence of the impact of mobile phone services for nutrition.</li> <li>5. A research program to build evidence of how to protect nutrition outcomes in humanitarian emergencies using food and cash assistance has recently been established. The Research on Food Assistance for Nutritional Impact (REFANI) program will test cash and food-based interventions in multiple countries to identify what works to prevent acute malnutrition in emergencies.</li> <li>6. A new research program which aims to stimulate new indicators and metrics for measuring the impact of agriculture programs on nutrition is ready to launch in July 2014.</li> <li>7. A joint research program between DFID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation started in January 2014 in Nigeria to increase access to zinc and oral rehydration salts (ORS) for children with diarrhea. DFID support is training private health providers in</li> </ol>

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		<p>Nigeria to understand the benefits and appropriate use of zinc/ORS; to strengthen production of high-quality, affordable zinc/ORS; and to include the product in supply chains.</p> <p>8. The Nutrition Embedding Evaluation Program, which was announced in the run up to the N4G summit, recently approved grants for seven impact evaluations of innovative CSO-led nutrition programs as part of efforts to build evidence of what works. We are supporting an additional nine impact evaluations of nutrition-sensitive programs through the World Bank-led Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund. These investments are in addition to the 16 impact evaluations currently being undertaken directly through DFID's own programs.</p>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
<p><b>UK Food Standards Agency (FSA)</b></p>	<p>Commit to working with DFID to support the Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP)—for which the secretariat has been established at the World Bank—in its work to improve food safety in developing countries.</p>	<p>The UK FSA has long experience of working with industry partners to develop risk-based and proportionate guidance on controls, and it fully supports the collaborative public-private partnership model approach being taken by the GFSP. Following the agreement of the pledge, meetings were held with the GFSP secretariat to explore the opportunities in more detail. Based on how the initial GFSP priorities for action have developed, UK FSA and DFID are still engaged with the GFSP and are maintaining a watching brief to identify suitable future opportunities should they arise.</p>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
<p><b>United States of America</b></p>	<p>Support country-owned, country-led interventions that contribute to ending the scourge of undernutrition, particularly in the 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday.</p>	<p>While US government investments in nutrition dipped relatively from 2010 to 2012, levels of investment in nutrition-specific interventions through the Global Health programs account rose by \$20 million during that period. US government nutrition investments between 2010 and 2012 declined in areas where nutrition investments are secondary activities with respect to the primary purpose for which the funds are appropriated by the US Congress. Despite the overall decline between these two years, USG investments in 2013 alone allowed for 12.5 million children to be reached with nutrition interventions. Additionally, nutrition-specific investments for the US government do not include school feeding; this is captured in nutrition-sensitive investments.</p>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p>		

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<p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
<p><b>United Arab Emirates</b></p>	<p>Endorsed but no new commitments to track.</p>	<p>Endorsed but no new commitments to track.</p>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> None</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Not applicable</p>		
<p><b>World Bank</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase by more than 50% its technical and analytical support to countries with the greatest prevalence of stunting or underweight children.</li> <li>2. Will add stunting as a new indicator on the World Bank Group's (WBG's) Corporate Scorecard.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Surpassed the goal of an increase of 50% over the FY 2011/2012 figures (number of analytical and technical assistance products with a nutrition focus produced by the WBG annually).</li> <li>2. The stunting indicator was incorporated in the year's set of indicators on the WBG's corporate scorecard.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		