

UN progress: Nutrition for Growth (N4G) tracking table

UN	N4G commitment to 2020	Reported progress
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen its approach to enhancing nutrition in all aspects of its work, including strengthening nutrition-specific activities and emphasizing nutrition-sensitive approaches in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and natural resources. 2. Locate additional staff resources outside headquarters to be better able to respond to country needs. 3. From 2014 onward, monitor and report nutrition-related outcomes and targets against FAO's new strategic-level objective: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. FAO commits to approve provisional targets to monitor achievement of this objective, including the percentage of countries with medium to high or high stunting prevalence (16 in Africa) that have improved their evidence-based process to formulate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies and programs, increasing to 50% by 2015 and 100% by 2017. 4. Improve the measurement of food insecurity, hunger, and malnutrition, including through broadening the basis of measurement to include other dimensions of malnutrition. 5. Continue to support countries in adopting evidence-based nutrition programs, sharing experiences, and consensus building through the process leading up to and beyond the second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in 2014. 6. Through the UN System High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF), mobilize the UN system to meet the goals of the UN secretary-general's Zero-Hunger Challenge announced at the Rio summit last year. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FAO now has a new nutrition strategy that repositions and prioritizes FAO's work in nutrition. Nutrition has been mainstreamed in all five of FAO's key strategic objectives: (1) help eliminate hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition; (2) make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable; (3) reduce rural poverty; (4) enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; and (5) increase the resilience of livelihoods to disaster. 2. This is seriously being considered but has not been implemented fully. A few short-term posts and nutrition consultants are in the field in the interim. 3. FAO will soon release with a new measure of food insecurity called the Food Insecurity Experience Hunger Scale. This is being tested in 80 countries through Gallup, Inc. Also, FAO, working together with Food and Nutrition Assistance Project of USAID and several other institutions, has now released a new dietary diversity score for women. This score is based on 10 food groups and a recommend cut-off of 5 or more food groups for minimum dietary diversity in women. This indicator assesses women's diet quality with respect to micronutrient adequacy. 4. FAO is working on a global database based on individual food consumption. This database would be made publicly available through a dissemination platform hosted by FAO to serve different areas: assessment of nutrient intake, environmental impact of food consumption, and assessment of dietary exposure to food chemicals. 5. FAO continues to assist governments in making nutrition a national priority by strengthening food and nutrition security policies as a major element of the preparatory process for the ICN2. FAO works around the world; for example, FAO works with 47 African countries in collaboration with NEPAD through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) to incorporate nutrition into agricultural investment plans. 6. The five points of the Zero-Hunger Challenge fall within FAO's mandate. FAO is working with other UN agencies to address issues around the ZHC. For example, FAO is leading the effort on food waste and losses.
<p>Assessment: On track</p> <p>Basis for Assessment: Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	<p>Introduce specific nutrition-sensitive designs in approximately 20% of all new IFAD-funded projects.</p> <p>Integrate nutrition-sensitive analysis, indicators, and activities in approximately 30% of all new results based on country strategic opportunities programs (COSOPs).</p>	<p>Monitoring the percentage of COSOPs and projects or programs that are nutrition sensitive in design, with a goal to increase this to 30% of COSOPs and 20% of projects or programs. Current levels are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition-sensitive projects \pm10% • Nutrition-sensitive country strategies \pm20%

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<p>Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</p>	<p>The emergency relief coordinator will work with colleagues to ensure that the work of the humanitarian community supports the implementation of the commitments made today as part of the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact. Specifically, the coordinators will make sure that nutrition is sufficiently prioritized in humanitarian emergencies and that the work of humanitarian and development agencies on nutrition is more closely aligned. In order to do this, the coordinator will commit to highlighting the importance of nutrition for growth with governments, partners, and donors and by ensuring that—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All humanitarian appeals contain an analysis of nutrition needs and priorities 2. Nutrition is adequately considered and prioritized in the allocation of humanitarian funding 3. All humanitarian coordinators are fully informed of the importance of nutrition and how to support it 4. Emergency nutrition programs are linked to national and development efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response
<p>Assessment: No response</p> <p>Basis for Assessment: Not applicable</p>		
<p>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand support to countries that are formulating national policies, building capacity, and implementing and monitoring programs with the goal of reducing stunting and other forms of undernutrition. 2. Promote synergies between nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming. 3. Through A Promise Renewed (APR), a global effort to reduce child deaths, UNICEF will call on national policymakers to incorporate a nutrition-sensitive focus within their strategies, and nutrition outcomes will be monitored through country scorecards. 4. Over the next five years, UNICEF will work with government partners to include essential nutrition services in all health intervention packages delivered through Child Health Day (CHD) events. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Especially in Eastern and Southern Africa and in South Asia, UNICEF has conducted activities such as budgeting workshops, programming and policy-oriented country-based support, and provision of general programming support in development and emergency settings (for example, South Sudan) leading to improved programming. UNICEF also continued to strengthen its own staff capacity, for example, through the development of new programming guidelines. 2. Initiating a strengthened and more innovative collaboration between WASH and nutrition, and between health and nutrition in various countries including Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia, and Mali. 3. A Promise Renewed has undertaken efforts to strengthen advocacy and action on life-saving nutrition interventions such as exclusive breastfeeding. 4. Especially in 13 African countries south of the Sahara, extra efforts are undertaken as part of a Canadian grant to improve the provision of nutrition services through CHDs. Similar efforts are also undertaken in other countries that implement CHDs.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Over the next five years, UNICEF will integrate an explicit nutrition focus within the community-based WASH programs, using stunting as an indicator of the effectiveness of major programs and advocating for others to do the same. 6. UNICEF will scale up support to children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). 7. UNICEF will demonstrate leadership in areas such as breastfeeding promotion and infant and young child feeding. 8. UNICEF will employ innovative methodologies to strengthen real-time monitoring in more than 20 countries. Experience in Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi, and Nigeria using SMS technology to improve program management will be expanded. Over the next 3 years, UNICEF will support the implementation of MICS in about 50 countries. 9. Analysis of the work of the four main UN agencies active in nutrition has allowed strengthened coordination in SUN countries. UN REACH, which is operational in 13 SUN countries, plans to expand to two additional countries. Further expansion will be explored. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The stronger link between WASH and Nutrition has started to be implemented in various countries (for example, Mali, DRC). UNICEF is also planning to organize, with other partners, an international meeting on this topic in South Asia in the second half of 2014. 6. The coverage of SAM programs continues to expand, especially in countries where the need is high (such as South Sudan). 7. UNICEF has initiated a new global advocacy initiative for breastfeeding together with WHO. 8. Efforts to strengthen real-time monitoring are ongoing, as are the efforts to implement MICS. 9. REACH is being expanded.
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<p>UN Network</p>	<p>The heads of the following UN agencies: FAO (Director-General José Graziano da Silva), World Health Organization (WHO) (Director-General Margaret Chan), IFAD (President Kanayo Nwanze), UN Children’s Fund (Executive Director Anthony Lake), and WFP (Executive Director Earthrin Cousin) commit to the joint engagement and support in achieving the goals of the SUN Movement. Later this year, the UN Network for SUN will formally launch with a goal of providing the platform for improved and effective interagency cooperation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The UN System Network for SUN further strengthened itself, coordinated UN agencies within the network, and actively engaged with one voice within the wider SUN Movement at the global and country levels. The network advocated sustaining nutrition on the global agenda, and the UN agencies jointly support the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2). 2. Since June 2013, the UN System Network for SUN convened a series of internal meetings including global as well as country-level teams where network members discussed across agencies and decided how to pave the way forward, to make the UN Network fit for the next phase of the SUN Movement and the post-2015 era, to enable it to play the key role in collectively supporting the process of scaling up nutrition in countries. 3. The formal launch of the UN Network took place in Nairobi in August 2013. The first UN Network meeting was convened with regional representatives and UN country teams in Nairobi, with participation of 11 UN entities working in nutrition. The meeting provided a unique space to country UN nutrition teams for discussing the rollout and

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		<p>strengthening of joint UN action at the country level, as well as for discussing and agreeing on common issues around replying to country needs. The meeting culminated in the articulation of four main commitments that are in the process of being implemented. The meeting report is available at http://www.unscn.org/en/sun_un_network/nairobi-un-network-meeting/. Moreover, the UN Network workplan 2014–2015 has been elaborated; and a joint letter signed by the five heads of agencies has been sent, along with FAQs, to UN Country Teams and Regional representatives (March 2014) to further strengthen the rollout of the UN Network. Furthermore, the REACH expansion proposal has been devised, and additional resources were mobilized to support the implementation in additional countries or extended support in some current REACH countries in response to the demand for UN Network support through REACH as articulated during the UN Network Launch in Nairobi (August 2013).</p>
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<p>World Food Programme (WFP)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maternal nutrition and adolescent girls: Launch a partnership with UNFPA to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls and women, particularly during the first 450 days (from the start of pregnancy and through a child’s first 6 months of age). 2. Nutrition Resource Center: Use WFP’s Centre of Excellence against Hunger to support the commitment by the government of Brazil in the creation and facilitation of a Nutrition Resource Hub, as a model of South–South cooperation. 3. SUN Business Network: On behalf of the SUN Business Network platform (co-chaired with GAIN), WFP will announce the launch of the Business Innovation Program, which will strengthen the network by involving leaders from the public and private sectors to support the commitments of the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact. 4. Nutrition-specific activities: Continue to improve nutrition-specific activities to prevent stunting, prevent acute malnutrition, treat moderate acute malnutrition, and address micronutrient deficiencies by working with governments and partners to ensure that beneficiaries are reached with the right food at the right time. WFP will contribute to strengthening the evidence base for improved maternal and child nutrition. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Program modalities with UNFPA are being finalized. The agencies are having discussions with donors on funding possibilities, and progress on this commitment is contingent on resources availability. 2. The Brazilian government is working on its global nutrition strategy to support its N4G commitment. This is being coordinated by the General Coordination for International Actions Against Hunger (CGFome). It is carrying out consultations with various key ministries, including health, education, social development, and agriculture, and dialoguing with key stakeholders from civil society (CONSEA, National Council for Food and Nutrition security; and NGOs and UN organizations) to develop and finalize the government’s approach. This strategy will define Brazil’s objectives and activities related to N4G. 3. Please refer to GAIN’s response on its joint commitments for further details on progress on the SUN Business Network (see Other Organizations tracking table). 4. The WFP Strategic Results Framework outlines the following program performance-based measures to be routinely reported on for all nutrition-specific programs, based on the programming pillar adopted. 5. The WFP Nutrition-Sensitive Policy and Programmatic Framework are currently under development.

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	5. Nutrition-sensitive activities: WFP will continue to assess programs such as general food distribution, school feeding, purchase for progress (P4P), social protection, and resilience building through a nutrition lens so that they contribute fully to achieving nutrition outcomes.	
Assessment: On track		
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World Health Organization (WHO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committed to support countries as they formulate good public health policies, particularly with reference to the promotion and protection of breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding, and to strengthen monitoring systems for nutrition in countries. 2. Specifically, the organization is working on further expansion of the guidance on chronic undernutrition and maternal nutrition. 3. WHO will also complete development of a monitoring framework and will produce a report on the achievement of global targets in 2014. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WHO has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed concise and user-friendly policy guidance on how to achieve the six global nutrition targets, among which is a policy brief on the improvement of exclusive breastfeeding. • Updated the information on the implementation of the Code of Marketing Breastmilk substitutes and placed the information online through the Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Actions (GINA). • Together with UNICEF, International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), Helen Keller International (HKI), and Scientific Committee for Food (SCF), WHO is establishing a network to strengthen Code monitoring activities (NetCode). • WHO has improved the approaches to counseling for optimal complementary feeding through the Optifood and linear programming tool and the Propan program approach, currently used in Latin America and being introduced in Africa. 2. WHO has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Been working to improve frontline health workers' skills to assess and interpret linear growth, and then communicate and engage with caregivers to promote healthy growth, with stunting prevention as the key focus (Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso). • Been providing support, along with the Canadian DFATD, to the development of harmonized nutrition surveillance and the collection of nutrition surveillance information in 11 African countries. • Developed policy briefs on the reduction of wasting, stunting, and maternal anemia, in collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders. 3. A report has been submitted to the 65th WHA on the progress in achievement of global nutrition targets; and a web-based tool has been developed, in collaboration with the EC and UNICEF, to track progress in achievement of global nutrition targets. In 2014 WHO is completing the development of a global monitoring framework that will be discussed with experts and interested stakeholders. 4. WHO has collaborated in the preparation of the Global Nutrition Report.

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