

Donor progress: Nutrition for Growth tracking table

Donor	Nonfinancial commitment	Financial commitment	Nonfinancial progress in 2014–2015	Financial progress for nutrition specific, 2013	Financial progress for nutrition sensitive, 2013
Australia	Take action on nutrition in collaboration with our development partners by joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.	Provide an extra A\$40 million, over four years, to support a new initiative to help more than 1 million people in the Asia-Pacific to better access food and improved nutrition.	Nonfinancial commitment has been achieved. Australia participates in the SUN Movement and takes action on nutrition in line with our development policy. This includes regular phone conferences to discuss nutrition best practice, donor cooperation in-country, as well as country progress. Australia also participates in policy discussions, specifically around nutrition indicators and measurement methodologies. Australia has a particular focus on malnutrition in low- and middle-income countries in East Asia and the Pacific. We will continue to engage with SUN on a working level in relevant policy fora as appropriate. Such involvement tends to be bottom-up and informal, which we think contributes to the success of SUN.	Disbursements: A\$23,100,441 (Please be aware that there has been significant fluctuation in the value of the Australian dollar recently, and the GNR should take due care in year-on-year and country comparisons made in the report.)	Disbursements: A\$97,017,973 (Please be aware that there has been significant fluctuation in the value of the Australian dollar recently, and the GNR should take due care in year-on-year and country comparisons made in the report.)
			<p>2014 assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Joined SUN Movement.</p>	<p>2014 assessment: Not clear</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Not clear if reported progress restricted to Asia-Pacific; not clear how much of reported progress is extra.</p>	
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)	1. Make a multiyear commitment to scale up investment in breastfeeding. Within this total pledge, we commit to invest US\$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.	Between now and 2020, the BMGF will invest US\$862.7 million in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs. Of this, US\$492 million will be spent on nutrition-specific interventions. This includes a commitment of US\$100 million over and above our 2010 spending levels for nutrition and toward the goal of the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) event.	1. We exceeded this commitment in October 2013, as reported in the 2014 <i>Global Nutrition Report</i> , with our award of a US\$29.9 million grant for the Alive & Thrive initiative.	Our 2013 commitments to basic nutrition code 12240 as reported to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) were US\$63,662,173, and our 2013 disbursements under basic nutrition code 12240 were US\$83,533,708. Based on this level of commitments and disbursements in 2013, we are on track to meet or exceed our N4G nutrition-specific pledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments in 2013: US\$78,900,000 • Disbursements in 2013: US\$43,500,000
	2. Expand commitment to scientific research to understand the determinants of	Our investment in	2. The foundation is strongly committed to scientific research to better understand the determinants of fetal growth restriction and stunting. Reflecting this		

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	<p>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 our core nutrition budget will be focused on this.</p>	<p>nutrition-sensitive agriculture programs will total US\$370.7 million between 2013 and 2020, of which US\$308.3 million is over and above our 2010 spending levels.</p>	<p>commitment and the level of importance the foundation ascribes to this work, we created an initiative called Healthy Birth, Growth, and Development (HBGD) that is funded jointly by multiple foundation program teams, beyond just the nutrition team. The foundation projects spending US\$53 million in 2015 on the HBGD initiative. The percentage of the core nutrition budget dedicated to development of new solutions will be 20% in 2015, but this does not include our country-level delivery work on learning how to scale interventions nor the contributions from other program teams to the HBGD initiative. Combining contributions from the core nutrition budget for new solutions, country-level delivery work and the HBGD initiative, we expect to exceed our initial commitment.</p>		
			<p>2014 assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Reported progress clearly exceeds the commitments made.</p>	<p>2014 assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Nutrition-specific spending for 2013 exceeds the average annual target of US\$492 million/8 years); for nutrition-sensitive spending the annual average target is US\$370 million/8 years--fails if based on disbursements, but not if on commitments.</p>	
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>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 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</p>				

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	<p>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>2014 assessment: No response</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Not applicable.</p>	<p>2014 assessment: None</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Not applicable.</p>	
Canada	None	None (not a signatory to N4G)	None	<p>OECD DAC code 12240 (basic nutrition):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments for calendar year 2013 per OECD DAC: CAD\$154,530,000 • Gross disbursements for calendar year 2013 per OECD DAC: CAD\$169,350,000 	No response
			<p>2014 assessment: None</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Not applicable.</p>	<p>2014 assessment: None</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Not applicable, since no N4G commitment made.</p>	
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and Save the Children	Commit to work together to drive forward the global N4G Compact at global, regional, and country levels.		Save the Children and CIFF have entered into an ambitious partnership for nutrition advocacy, working together in 8 countries to accelerate progress toward the 6 globally agreed WHA nutrition targets. The partnership aims to raise nutrition on both donor and domestic agendas, securing up to US\$1.15 billion in additional	Not applicable	Not applicable

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			commitments to nutrition by N4G 2016 meeting in Rio de Janeiro.		
			2014 assessment: On course Basis for assessment: Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.	2014 assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	
CIFF	<p>CIFF intends to develop, together with the UK Department for International Development (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 increased domestic budgets, to accelerate the scaling up of prioritized high-impact nutrition programs in partner countries.</p> <p>2015 update: CIFF is currently investing in a number of key ways to address undernutrition and has over the last year committed over US\$90 million. Today, CIFF commits up to a further US\$700 million to address undernutrition, totaling US\$793 million over the period 2013–2020. The large majority of this will be focused on nutrition-specific interventions. This is a historic and transformational commitment for CIFF, because of the importance and urgency we attach to addressing immediately and seriously the continued obscenity of undernutrition of children in developing countries.</p> <p>We intend to use this finance to support partnerships with those</p>	<p>CIFF commits up to a further US\$700 million to address undernutrition, totaling US\$793 million over the period 2013–2020. The large majority of this will be focused on nutrition-specific interventions.</p>	<p>1. CIFF is making strong progress in the implementation of its 2014–2010 Nutrition Strategy. We are focused on stunting and wasting, working through transformational programs at scale in five priority geographies to support a 30% reduction in stunting by 2020. We also have 5 global work streams focused on institutions and community, innovative products and tools, data and knowledge, resource mobilization, budgets, and champions. We have selected 4 out of 5 geographies to work in--Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rajasthan, and Bangladesh--and are developing ambitious plans working with governments and other partners. The first investments in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Tanzania are starting in 2015, with a focus on increasing coverage of key interventions, strengthening the delivery of nutrition work on the ground, and transforming the way we communicate about nutrition to both governments and communities.</p> <p>Overall, CIFF is aiming to work with governments and partners 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 aim to have much larger impact through our global work to support greater prioritization of nutrition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments in 2013: US\$19,810,789 • Disbursements in 2013: US\$37,482,309 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments in 2013: US\$1,053,056 • Disbursements in 2013: US\$854,116

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	countries which are demonstrating political commitment and leadership and shared responsibility with credible plans which are being implemented at scale, and which are transparently measuring progress and results.		2. CIFF, UBS, and DFID have launched the Power of Nutrition, an innovative financing fund which will unlock up to US\$1 billion of financing for transformational nutrition programs from both the private and public sectors. The Power of Nutrition's goal is to help children grow to their full potential, end the cycle of undernutrition, and enable countries to build strong and prosperous communities. Every US\$1 of grant funding invested in the Power of Nutrition unlocks up to US\$5 of new public and private funds.		
			<p>2014 assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>	<p>2014 assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Average yearly spending of US\$793m/8 years implied. Current disbursement is US\$39 million, but it is unrealistic to expect CIFF to attain the above average yearly spending in one year from very low base.</p>	
EU	Only financial commitments.	The European Union will commit as much as €410 million (US\$533 million) for nutrition-specific interventions between 2014 and 2020 and spend as much as €3.1 billion (US\$4.03 billion) for nutrition-sensitive programs between 2014 and 2020.	Only financial commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 commitment: €66,800,000 • 2013 disbursement: €41,814,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 development commitment: €138,917,000 • 2013 humanitarian commitment: €260,491,000
			2014 assessment: None	2014 assessment: Not clear	

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			Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	Basis for assessment: Unclear if 2013 figures should count against commitment due to dates specified in commitment. 2013 nutrition-specific commitment (€66 million) exceeds the average annual upper limit of commitment €410 million/7 years. Nutrition-sensitive commitments total nearly €400 million but fall short of the average annual upper limit (€4 billion/7 years).	
Finland	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.				
			2014 assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	2014 assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	
France	Commits to addressing the challenge of tackling undernutrition:				
	1. 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).		1. As stated in 2013, nutrition is a mainstream objective of the intervention strategic framework of the Agence Française de Développement on food security in Africa south of the Sahara.		
	2. France puts emphasis on nutrition programs in the framework of its food assistance (up to 50% of the allocated amount).		2. Data spent on nutrition from our food assistance program is not yet available but will be completed soon.		
	3. France decided in 2013 to allocate a share of the revenues of its tax on international		3. As stated for 2013, the innovative initiative Solidarité, Santé, Sahel (I3S) (Solidarity, Health, Sahel) has been launched with a budget of €30		

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	transactions to improve child health in the Sahel, including the financing of nutrition-related healthcare.		million 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 through this initiative will help prevent malnutrition and provide care for children at an early stage.		
			<p>2014 assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>	<p>2014 assessment: None</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Not applicable.</p>	
Germany	Only financial commitments.	Committed a total of €200 million (US\$260 million) in additional funding for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions between 2013 and 2020.	<p>In 2014, the German government launched the special initiative “One World, No Hunger.” The initiative pursues two main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eradicating hunger and malnutrition, with a focus on those worst affected and most vulnerable, i.e., pregnant women, nursing mothers, and young children. 2. Creating a framework to ensure that future generations will also have sufficient, affordable, and healthy food, with special emphasis on sustainable, environmentally and socially responsible agriculture. <p>The special initiative includes six areas of intervention: 1. food security; 2. resilience and food security in crises and conflicts; 3. innovation in the agrifood sector; 4. socially and environmentally sound structural change in rural areas; 5. sustainable management of natural resources in rural areas; and 6. responsible soil and land use rights. Areas 1 and 2 in particular include nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific approaches. The regional focus is on Africa. Germany has made available additional funds to realize the special initiative “One World, No Hunger.” These funds are being channeled through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, nonstate agencies including NGOs, churches, bodies that promote social structures, political foundations, and research institutions.</p> <p>Germany actively engaged in the negotiations and facilitated the preparations of the Second</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 commitment: US\$35,534,000 • 2013 disbursement: US\$35,666,000 <p>(OECD DAC exchange rate at 0.753 from 2013)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 commitment: US\$20,513,000 • 2013 disbursement: US\$20,642,000 <p>(OECD DAC exchange rate at 0.753 from 2013)</p>

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			International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) held by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO). Germany is committed to the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its Framework for Action.		
			2014 assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	2014 assessment: Not clear Basis for assessment: Levels are good, but not clear how much is additional.	
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 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.	The Government of Ireland pledges to double its nutrition efforts over the next eight years from 2013 to 2020. By doubling our expenditure on nutrition, we will commit an additional US\$169 million (€130 million) over this eight-year period for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs and interventions.	Ireland's Foreign Policy for a Changing World 'The Global Island' reinforces the government's development cooperation policy in advocating for a coherent and comprehensive response to hunger, food security, climate change, and undernutrition across the Irish Aid program. Ireland is monitoring investment in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs at the country level, and recent reports from Mozambique and Southeast Asia highlighted opportunities where Irish Aid can feed into national nutritional policy. Irish Aid is also focused on exploring entry points for nutrition within emergency programming and gender-sensitive nutrition programming. Ireland is working with others at the country level to strengthen the nutrition sensitivity of a number of large multidonor funds including the PSNP in Ethiopia, the health basket fund in Tanzania, and social protection programs in Zambia and Uganda.	2013 disbursements: €9,535,808	2013 disbursements: €42,766,471
			2014 assessment: On course Basis for assessment: Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.	2014 assessment: On course Basis for assessment: Doubling of spending: €260 million over an 8-year period. Total disbursements for 2013 are €52 million, which is well over the average annual amount needed to meet the €260 million target (which would be €260 million/8 years or €32.5 million a year).	

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Japan	Commits to—		<p>1. The Japanese government’s current development policy on health issues, Japan’s Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, explicitly recognizes the need to take action on nutrition. Under the policy, the Japanese government provides assistance for improvement of nutrition in the various sectors such as health, agriculture, water, sanitation, education and gender, in cooperation with private sectors including NGOs and universities.</p> <p>2. As for public-private partnership (PPP), a total of 11 nutrition-sensitive projects have been implemented using JICA’s scheme so far. In addition to Ghana, Bangladesh, and India, the PPP projects have been expanded to countries such as Kenya, Malawi, Congo, and Zambia. Japan recognizes the need for cooperation with the private sector to tackle malnutrition and will continue to cooperate with them.</p> <p>3. Japan also cooperates with international organizations. Examples of such cooperation include projects for nutrition with WFP in Ghana and Sierra Leone. Japan organized training courses on maternal and child nutrition for government officials from SUN countries.</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable
	1. Japan’s Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy and its policy relevance with nutrition.				
	2. Introduce ongoing public–private partnership in India, Bangladesh, and Ghana, with particular focus on Ghana’s trilateral partnership between the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ajinomoto, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).				
	3. Multilateral partnership including SUN and with the World Food Programme (WFP).				
			<p>2014 assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>	<p>2014 assessment: None</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Not applicable.</p>	

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Netherlands	Only financial commitments.	The Government of the Netherlands will commit a total of €150 million (US\$195 million) for nutrition specific interventions 2013-2020, of which €132 million (US\$171 million) is additional to 2010 levels of investment. We also commit to spend €150 million (US\$195 million) for nutrition sensitive programs, 2013-2020.	Only financial commitments.	2013 disbursements: US\$20,125,566 2013 commitments: US\$77,560,518	2013 disbursements: US\$21,615,898 2013 commitments: US\$6,737,667
			2014 assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	2014 assessment: Off course Basis for assessment: Disbursements for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities are below the average annual levels needed, given a commitment of US\$195 million over 8 years for each category.	
Switzerland	None	None (not a signatory to N4G)	Not applicable	None	2013 disbursements: SFr27 million 2013 commitments: SFr28 million 2014 disbursements: SFr28 million 2014 commitments: SFr26.5 million
			2014 assessment: None	2014 assessment: None	

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			Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	Basis for assessment: Not applicable, since no N4G commitment made.	
United Kingdom	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.	We commit to triple our investment in nutrition specific programs between 2013 and 2020, a total of £375million (approximately US\$572 million) in addition to 2010 levels of investment. We also commit to a further additional investment in nutrition-specific programs between 2013 and 2020 of £280 million (approximately US\$427 million) if matched by others, with £32 million (approximately US\$50 million) of this to help create a new catalytic fund. Together this will total £655 million (approximately USD \$1 billion) between 2013 and 2020. We also commit to increase the proportion of nutrition-sensitive spending in relevant sectors by 8 percentage points between 2013 and 2020, equivalent to approximately £604 million (approximately US\$922 million) in total.	The Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (www.glopan.org) has launched two policy briefs (on food systems and on biofortification) and is preparing to launch a Foresight style study to model future nutrition scenarios up to 2030 against a backdrop of relevant global trends to better articulate the importance of integrating nutrition into agriculture and food policies. Several more policy and evidence briefs are in the pipeline, in addition to a few country stakeholder events to bring together agriculture and nutrition policymakers. Global Panel members have been active at a number of international fora including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, and the ICN2. DFID has continued to implement or launch new business and science investments in research,	2013 commitments: US\$64,900,000 2013 disbursements: US\$105,000,000	2013 commitments: US\$422,600,000 2013 disbursements: US\$734,700,000

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			<p>impact evaluation, and taking technologies to scale. Progress since June 2014 includes the following:</p> <p>Strong progress made in scaling up biofortified crops. In 2013, DFID’s partner HarvestPlus reached more than 1.3 million farm families in seven countries with a number of biofortified crops. By the end of 2014, that number increased substantially, with over 2 million farm households growing high-micronutrient varieties of pearl millet, rice, wheat, cassava, beans, maize, and sweet potato. In Nigeria, more than 450,000 farming households have planted Vitamin A cassava stems. By the end of 2014, 800,000 farm families in Rwanda and 325,000 in Democratic Republic of the Congo were growing varieties of iron bean. One of the primary reasons for the rapid uptake of biofortified beans is the higher yield these new varieties deliver. An important lesson is that when breeders can combine increases in micronutrients with increases in yield, the prospects for uptake and impact increase substantially.</p> <p>A new initiative to scale up delivery of orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) in Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Tanzania to 1.2 million households with children under 5 is progressing well, laying down a solid foundation for scaling up of OFSP in the four countries, testing a range of delivery models involving nutrition-behavior change, and engaging with private-sector partners. The evaluation team has been commissioned through a competitive process.</p> <p>AgResults, which developed and tests innovative results-based payments for agriculture technology and scaling, has a number of nutrition-related programs. Good progress was made in the pilot year of the Nigeria aflatoxin control program, with positive early results in terms of uptake of a low-cost control method and emerging markets for aflatoxin free maize. The on-farm storage work in Kenya and biofortified Vitamin Maize initiative in Zambia will both start implementation in mid-2015. DFID leads the external evaluation work which will generate high-quality evidence on the effectiveness</p>		

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			<p>of results-based payments in agriculture, including nutrition-sensitive agriculture.</p> <p>The multicountry mNutrition program is developing and testing how best to 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. Four of the largest operators in Africa are now committed to support mNutrition commercially. They do not charge customers (known as “zero-rating”) for connectivity to basic health services, offered by various proven mHealth services that are already active in the country. In 5 countries, mobile network operators are working on a nutrition-sensitive agricultural mobile advisory service. The first services will be launched by mid-2015. In addition, a resource bank of content and messages is being developed, which can serve as the basis for generating relevant national and localized messages.</p> <p>Research on Food Assistance for Nutritional Impact (REFANI) has completed baselines for two RCTs testing the impact of cash plus complementary interventions on nutrition outcomes. A third study design is being developed for Somalia. The REFANI team has submitted an up-to-date literature review of the evidence relating to cash and nutrition to an open-access peer review journal.</p> <p>The new research program on Innovative Metrics and Methods for Agriculture for Nutrition has been launched and has issued calls for the first round of research grants and early fellowships. These are likely to be funded and started by mid-2015.</p> <p>Under a new partnership between DFID and the BMGF new research is being commissioned on large-scale impact studies on agriculture for</p>		

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			<p>nutrition. The first grants will be announced by mid-2015. A new competitive research program into the drivers of food choices will be announced by mid-2015.</p> <p>The joint program between DFID and the BMGF in Nigeria works to increase access to zinc and oral rehydration salts for children with diarrhea. The program focuses on Kebbi and Benue states and interventions include training private sellers to stock, offer, and promote appropriate treatment for childhood diarrhea. A census of providers and baseline survey have been conducted. Curricula have been agreed on and training rollout has begun. The Nutrition Embedding Evaluation Program has now approved grants to support a total of 19 impact evaluations of a range of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in Africa and Asia. The World Bank–led Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund is supporting a total of 14 evaluations of nutrition-sensitive programs.</p> <p><u>Initiatives launched in 2014/15 include:</u></p> <p>DFID has launched a new £13 million program to provide technical assistance delivered by the Clinton Health Access Initiative to Governments and private companies to launch commercial ventures in up to seven African countries. The commercial ventures will produce high-quality, low-cost complementary foods for children aged 6–24 months. Availability and access of low cost, nutritious complementary foods remains a major barrier to improving child growth and preventing stunting. The overall objective of this support is to ensure these business ventures deliver tangible impacts on the poorest children who are most at risk of undernutrition.</p> <p>Outputs include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production and distribution by new local manufacturing companies of quality, nutritious complementary food product which is accessible to the poor. 		

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			<p>2. Farming cooperatives/unions equipped to engage effectively with the production of a quality, nutritious complementary food.</p> <p>3. A supply chain for getting complementary food product from factory to rural homes which is efficient and effective.</p> <p>4. Demand, uptake, and consumption of complementary food product by the poor.</p> <p>5. Evidence generated on the effectiveness of the project to inform replication of the approach in other contexts.</p> <p>A new program was launched in India, Stimulating global markets for Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods. DFID will provide £1.5 million to build a stronger and more diverse global supply chain for Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods by establishing a new India-based production line meeting UNICEF standards and to drive down global market costs.</p> <p>In 2014, DFID also launched its Supporting Nutrition in Pakistan Programme. It is a five-year food fortification initiative which will be delivered via the private sector. The funds will be managed by a competitively selected consortium. It will invest in fortifying wheat flour with iron and folic acid and edible oil/ghee with vitamin A through the private sector. DFID proposes, through technical assistance, to fund fortificant equipment; improve quality control and public-quality assurance testing for monitoring; and the implementation of a public advocacy campaign to promote food fortification.</p>		
			<p>2014 Assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>	<p>2014 Assessment: On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Disbursements well above average annual levels are needed to meet commitments.</p>	
	Commit to working with DFID to support the Global Food Safety		Still maintaining contact with the GFSP and monitoring its progress, but as yet, no suitable		

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UK Food Standards Agency	Partnership (GFSP)—for which the secretariat has been established at the World Bank—in its work to improve food safety in developing countries.		opportunities for more specific activities have arisen.		
			2014 Assessment: Off course Basis for assessment: No progress made and no opportunities to do so.	2014 Assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	
United States of America	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>The US expects to provide, over a three-year period comprising fiscal years 2012 through 2014, US\$1.096 billion for nutrition-specific interventions and US\$8.919 billion for nutrition-sensitive activities.</p> <p>The US Government plans to continue to support the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and to provide US\$1 of funding for every US\$2 provided by other donors, up to a maximum of US\$475 million.</p>	<p>In May 2014, USAID launched a multi-sectoral nutrition strategy, to strengthen our nutrition programs in more than 20 Feed the Future and Global Health country programs. In addition, we are working toward a US government Nutrition Coordination Plan among eight US government agencies and departments to further strengthen our focus and resolve to improve nutrition globally. GAFSP has provided grants totaling nearly US\$1.1 billion to 25 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The United States has fulfilled its original US\$475 million pledge and has further pledged to contribute US\$1 to GAFSP for every US\$2 contributed by other donors, up to another US\$475 million. As of April 2015, the United States has contributed over US\$117 million beyond the original pledge and anticipates contributing further, pending the fulfillment of matching obligations by other donors.</p> <p>On Open Data: On October 1, 2014, USAID released its first ever open data policy, which advances a coordinated 21st century approach to guide USAID’s engagement with the public, entrepreneurs, and innovators worldwide on the use of its data. The policy, and related changes to procurement instruments, requires USAID staff and implementing partners to submit datasets generated entirely or in part with US government funds to USAID’s Development Data Library, where datasets are publicly available via usaid.gov/data. Since the launch of the policy, USAID has publically released 62 datasets in total, including 9 Feed the Future datasets, which contain nutrition data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 commitments: US\$305,362,000 • 2013 disbursements: US\$288,649,000 <p>Footnote for the US government methodology for nutrition resource reporting: 1. The US government is updating budgetary figures reported in the GNR 2014 with financial data for the GNR 2015 on obligations and disbursements as reported to the OECD DAC. The US government intends to continue to report only on financial data reported to the DAC in future reports for consistency so that trends can</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 commitments: US\$1,774,052,000 • 2013 disbursements: US\$1,837,662,000 <p>Footnote for nutrition-specific: The US government uses the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) purpose code 12240, which includes activities implemented through the McGovern–Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. It also includes the portion of “development food aid” (CRS code 52010) under</p>

Donor	Nonfinancial commitment	Financial commitment	Nonfinancial progress in 2014–2015	Financial progress for nutrition specific, 2013	Financial progress for nutrition sensitive, 2013
			<p>In 2013, US Government partnered with the United Kingdom to launch the Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition initiative (GODAN). GODAN was launched at the October 2013 Open Government Partnership (OGP) Summit in London and is included in the US government’s OGP National Action Plan.</p> <p>Now with over 120 partners, GODAN aims to improve agriculture and nutrition by strengthening the quality, quantity, availability, and timeliness of data and by increasing the number and diversity of stakeholders applying data-based solutions. The US government continues to advocate globally for more public and private entities to join GODAN and make opening of agriculture and nutrition data a global priority.</p>	<p>be monitored more reliably.</p> <p>2. US government data are reported for all official development assistance (ODA) eligible countries, on both an obligation and disbursement basis. USG agencies reporting include Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of State, Department of the Interior, Inter-American Challenge Corporation, Trade and Development Agency, USAID, Peace Corps, African Development Foundation, and Department of Commerce.</p>	<p>the Title II Food for Peace Program that is identified as Nutrition (Program Element 3.1.9) in the US government Foreign Assistance Framework.</p> <p>This Program Element aims to reduce chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age. To achieve this goal, development partners focus on a preventive approach during the first 1,000 days of life—from a woman’s pregnancy until the child is two years of age.</p> <p>Programs use a synergistic package of nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions; this contributes to decreasing the incidence of both chronic and acute malnutrition through improvements in preventive and curative health services. Such services include but are not limited to growth monitoring and promotion; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); immunization; deworming; reproductive health and family planning; malaria prevention and treatment; and other context-specific health services.</p> <p>4. The SUN Donor Network</p>

Donor	Nonfinancial commitment	Financial commitment	Nonfinancial progress in 2014–2015	Financial progress for nutrition specific, 2013	Financial progress for nutrition sensitive, 2013
					<p>agreed on a set of 35 CRS purpose codes for members to use to identify nutrition activities. One code (13022), however, does not exist in the overall OECD/DAC purpose code structure. The US government reviewed the definition for the codes and developed a subset of 22 CRS codes (18 from the original 34 and 4 additional codes) that most strongly reflect its nutrition-sensitive programs. For nutrition sensitive, the US government applied coefficients of either 25% or 100% to each of the 22 purpose codes.</p> <p>A coefficient of 25% is applied to totals for the following 18 CRS purpose codes: 12110, 12220, 12250, 12261, 12281, 13020, 15170, 31120, 31161, 31163, 31166, 31182, 31191, 31192, 31195, 31320, 31382, and 31391.</p> <p>Drinking water supply and sanitation and direct feeding through emergency food aid have strong and direct associations with nutrition sensitive outcomes. Accordingly, a coefficient of 100% is applied to the following four CRS purpose</p>

Donor	Nonfinancial commitment	Financial commitment	Nonfinancial progress in 2014–2015	Financial progress for nutrition specific, 2013	Financial progress for nutrition sensitive, 2013
United Arab Emirates					codes: 14030, 14031, 14032, and 72040.
			2014 Assessment: On course	2014 Assessment: Off course (but close)	
	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.				
			2014 Assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	2014 Assessment: None Basis for assessment: Not applicable.	
World Bank	<p>1. Increase by more than 50% its technical and analytical support to countries with the greatest prevalence of stunting or underweight children.</p> <p>2. Add stunting as a new indicator on the World Bank Group's (WBG's) Corporate Scorecard.</p> <p>3. New commitment added in 2015: Commit to reviewing every project in the agriculture pipeline as a step toward ramping up activities that improve nutrition outcomes.</p>	<p>The WBG projects that it will nearly triple direct financing for maternal and early childhood nutrition programs in developing countries in 2013–14 to US\$600 million, up from US\$230 million in 2011–12.</p>	<p>1. In countries with 90% of world's stunting burden, nutrition-themed analytical work and technical assistance (TA) increased from 7 in FY2011 to 13 in FY2014, an 86% increase. This does not however, reflect the full picture of increase in TA because several of these new TAs are regional or multi-country.</p> <p>2. Achieved.</p> <p>3. Update added in 2015: Agriculture projects that integrate nutrition interventions increased from 12% in 2012 to 19% in 2014. In addition, the share of nutrition-sensitive social protection projects increased from 14% in 2012 to 24% in 2014. The trend is expected to continue in the coming years. (See for reference the World Bank Agriculture Action Plan FY2013–2015.) In addition, links with early childhood development and WASH and poverty reduction efforts have also been strengthened considerably.</p>	<p>Overall, Commitments to Nutrition and Food Security (Theme 68) increased from US\$230 million in FY2011/FY2012 to US\$680 million in FY2013/FY2014. This reporting is based on the methodology that was used to make the commitments in 2013.</p>	
			2014 Assessment: On course Basis for assessment: Progress corresponds well to commitments made.	2014 Assessment: Not clear Basis for assessment: Food security included in reported progress; labels used in commitment and progress not the same.	