

## UN progress: Nutrition for Growth (N4G) tracking table

UN agency	Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitment to 2020	Reported progress in 2014–2015
<p><b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Locate additional staff resources outside headquarters to be better able to respond to country needs.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Improve the measurement of food insecurity, hunger, and malnutrition, including through broadening the basis of measurement to include other dimensions of malnutrition.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>6. Mobilize the UN System, through the UN System High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security, to meet the goals of the UN secretary-general's Zero-Hunger Challenge (ZHC) announced at the Rio summit last year.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FAO's 151st Council has officially incorporated nutrition under Objective 6 of its technical quality, knowledge and services. This means that nutrition becomes a cross cutting issue in FAO's strategic objectives and programs, just as gender, governance, and statistics.</li> <li>2. Four regular staff positions for nutrition officers in the regions have been created. Three for Africa and one for Latin America. Three of these posts have been filled and the process is on-going for one. Additionally, two new positions for nutrition officers have been approved for the Nutrition Division, FAO, Rome.</li> <li>3. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale testing by Gallup is still on-going. FAO together with the World Health Organization (WHO) organized the ICN2, attended by over 2,200 participants, including heads of governments and ministers of Agriculture and Health from 170 countries. Two outcome documents from ICN2 were the Rome Declaration and the Framework for Action, both of which were adopted by Member States. FAO, WHO, and partners will work to monitor the progress toward these commitments made by the countries.</li> <li>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. This work is on-going.</li> <li>5. Following ICN2, FAO has strengthened its assistance and support to countries in Africa and other regions. For example FAO is working with partners to improve complementary feeding practices in Malawi and Cambodia by designing complementary foods based on local foods.</li> <li>6. The five points of the ZHC 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. Work on this front is ongoing.</li> </ol> <p><b>2015 assessment:</b> On course</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>
<p><b>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</b></p>	<p>Introduce specific nutrition-sensitive designs in approximately 20% of all new IFAD-funded projects.</p> <p>Integrate nutrition-sensitive analysis, indicators, and activities into approximately 30% of all new results based on country strategic opportunities programs (COSOPs).</p>	<p>Improved nutritional impact target (2016–2018 period): 33% of project design reports are nutrition-sensitive (with explicit nutrition objectives, actions, and indicators).</p> <p>Improved nutritional impact target (2016–2018 period): 100% of COSOPs to include a nutrition-situation assessment and specify how and whether the COSOPs' strategic objectives relate to improving nutrition and vice versa.</p>

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		<p>Improved nutritional impact target (2016–2018 period): An action plan on nutrition, to be prepared by mid-2015, will offer a road map with targets and timelines to track progress on how IFAD is mainstreaming nutrition, including the piloting of a dietary diversity indicator as part of its Results and Impact Measurement System, and the use of project mid-term reviews.</p> <p><b>2015 assessment:</b> Not clear</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress only includes new and ambitious targets but does not include information on progress.</p>
<p><b>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</b></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 N4G 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 will ensure the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All humanitarian appeals contain an analysis of nutrition needs and priorities.</li> <li>2. Nutrition is adequately considered and prioritized in the allocation of humanitarian funding.</li> <li>3. All Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) are fully informed of the importance of nutrition and how to support it.</li> <li>4. Emergency nutrition programs are linked to national and development efforts.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All of the 22 humanitarian appeals that were part of the global humanitarian overview at the beginning of 2015 contain an analysis of nutrition needs and priorities.</li> <li>2. Nutrition remains one of the top priorities for humanitarian funding. In 2014, nutrition ranked #4 out of 16 sectors funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The fund provided US\$48,733,142 for nutrition worldwide that accounts for 10.58 % of the total amount CERF disbursed last year.</li> <li>3. All HCs are part of an orientation program that covers their role in defining key priority sectors and coordination of a multisectoral humanitarian response, including nutrition as highlighted in the Handbook for Resident Coordinators (RCs) and HCs on Emergency Preparedness and Response. All RCs/HCs are invited to an annual HCs retreat chaired by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, where nutrition is given a prominent role.</li> <li>4. Humanitarian strategic response plans and their emergency nutrition programs are designed in synergy with United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and national development plans.</li> </ol> <p><b>2015 assessment:</b> On course</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>
<p><b>UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNICEF continues to work at policy and program level to support countries in addressing stunting and other forms of malnutrition. UNICEF provided strategic technical support to priority countries and regions in both emergency (e.g., South Sudan) and development (e.g., Madagascar) settings through country visits, updated guidance, and knowledge exchange. Increased technical assistance is being provided to support equity-focused monitoring to improve program performance. Also, in 2015 UNICEF will support five regional financial tracking</li> </ol>

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	<p>2. Promote synergies between nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. Over the next five years, UNICEF will integrate an explicit nutrition focus within the community-based water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs, using stunting as an indicator of major programs' effectiveness and advocating for others to do the same.</p> <p>6. UNICEF will scale up support to children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).</p> <p>7. UNICEF will demonstrate leadership in areas such as breastfeeding promotion and infant and young child feeding.</p> <p>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 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in about 50 countries.</p> <p>9. Analysis of the work of the four main UN agencies active in nutrition has allowed strengthened coordination in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) countries. The United Nations' Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH), which is operational in 13 SUN countries, plans to expand to 2 additional countries. Further expansion will be explored.</p>	<p>workshops. UNICEF also updated guidance to scale up equitable nutrition programming.</p> <p>2. UNICEF has written new guidance for its field offices on nutrition programming, including on how to create better linkage with WASH, health, and other areas of programming. In several countries (e.g. Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Burundi), UNICEF is working with partners to integrate agriculture and social protection interventions into nutrition programming at scale.</p> <p>3. The annual APR report now has incorporated nutrition in a significant manner as this report focused on newborn survival; emphasis was given to early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding. APR continues to advocate for a multisectoral response to reduce child deaths, integrating both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive strategies. The importance of nutrition in the context of child survival is also given more emphasis in national plans. For example, in Afghanistan, nutrition was prominently included in a new national child survival initiative.</p> <p>4. UNICEF continues to improve the delivery of nutrition services (vitamin A and deworming, as well as, in some countries, infant and young child feeding [IYCF] counseling and micronutrient powders [MNPs]). In 2015, the focus was on improving program performance of CHD to ensure coverage of the most vulnerable, especially in the context of 13 countries in Africa south of the Sahara.</p> <p>5. UNICEF organized a major South Asia regional initiative in India in November 2014 with the objective of reducing stunting through joint and better coordinated WASH and nutrition interventions. The initiative is supported by an advocacy campaign of regional celebrities. All countries in the region aim for geographical and implementation convergence of WASH and nutrition interventions. This approach is also taken by countries in other regions such as Ethiopia, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Mozambique.</p> <p>6. The coverage of SAM continues to expand, although the rate of expansion has slowed. In several countries, innovative strategies are being used to plan and monitor SAM programs by, for example, using mobile technology. New joint guidance on SAM programming has also been completed.</p> <p>7. The global breastfeeding advocacy strategy was completed and continues to gain traction with partners. This initiative was developed in partnership with WHO and other partners and is ready for implementation in 2015.</p> <p>8. Efforts to strengthen real-time monitoring and improve surveys and data collection are ongoing, and are/have been used in at least 8 countries. UNICEF continues to support the implementation of MICS in about 50 countries as planned, and in 32 of these countries data collection was finished by the end of 2014. Surveys in the remaining countries will be completed in 2015/the beginning of 2016.</p> <p>9. UNICEF continues to play a major role in the UN Network, SUN, and REACH at global and country level. Building on the REACH experience in 13 countries, it was decided to further expand improved coordinated UN support to all 55 SUN countries using the REACH secretariat and appropriate adapted REACH tools.</p>

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<p><b>UN Network</b></p>	<p>The heads of the following UN agencies commit to the joint engagement and support in achieving the goals of the SUN Movement: FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva, WHO Director-General Margaret Chan, IFAD President Kanayo Nwanze, UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake, and World Food Programme Executive Director Earthrin Cousin. 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>	<p>1. The UN Network for SUN organized a side event during the Second ICN2 in November 2014, highlighting coordinated UN support at the country level to reduce stunting. The UN Network is actively advocating for inclusion of eight nutrition indicators into the Post-2015 Development Agenda's monitoring framework. Through the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition, the UN Network for SUN also continues to actively advocate for increased nutrition mainstreaming in the work of the Committee on World Food Security; this has been increasingly supported by Member States during the ICN2 process negotiations.</p> <p>2. Discussions, including face-to-face dialogues and briefings among the UN agencies senior staff and principals on how to ensure adequate support to SUN countries, have resulted in an agreement on the new Terms of Reference and 2015 work plan of a fit-for-purpose UN Network for SUN.</p> <p>REACH is being transformed to become the UN Network for SUN and serve as the UN coordinating and focal body on nutrition in SUN countries. The REACH Secretariat, now referred to as the UN Network for SUN Secretariat, works with UN agencies in all SUN countries.</p> <p>Support for coordinated UN action and nutrition facilitation using the REACH approach (adapted according to the local context) is being expanded to cover all SUN countries. This support includes efforts to inventory the United Nations' work in nutrition in order to improve efficiency, coherence, and synergies in support of national scale up and the development of a global/regional support strategy for all SUN countries.</p> <p>2. The UN Network for SUN continued in 2015 to support nutrition governance, with active work by facilitators in 16 SUN countries, including strengthening the momentum on joint advocacy and communication efforts directed toward parliamentarians; strengthening national multisectoral, multistakeholder nutrition coordination structures and support to the establishment of SUN Networks, including civil society organization networks; delivering analytical work influencing decisionmakers on the nutrition agenda; and establishment of knowledge-sharing platforms for multisectoral nutrition actions and implementation tracking mechanisms to monitor the execution of the multisectoral national nutrition plans.</p> <p>3. A second regional meeting of the UN Network is being prepared to be held in Asia in June 2015, after the first one took place in Africa in 2013. It is envisaged that UN Country Teams from about 15 Asian countries will meet and discuss strengthening coordinated and joint support to national nutrition priorities as well as share lessons learned on successful UN collaboration. The meeting will</p>

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		<p>discuss existing tools like the UN Development Action Framework, joint programming for nutrition, and how UN Country Teams can support the follow-up actions on the recommendations of the ICN2. The UN Network is also concluding its work on the UN Global Nutrition Agenda, which is a broad framework for the work of the UN System organizations on nutrition and aims to provide a strategic direction as well as propose specific elements for priority action during the next five years. The preparation is built on proposals discussed during face-to-face meetings of the technical group, results of an electronic survey of country and regional UN Nutrition staff, as well as interviews with a group of nutrition stakeholders.</p> <p><b>2015 assessment:</b> On course</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitment made, though the commitment is vague.</p>
<p><b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b></p>	<p>1. Maternal nutrition and adolescent girls: Launch a partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls and women, particularly during the first 450 days (from the start of pregnancy through a child’s first six months of age).</p> <p>2. Nutrition Resource Center: Use WFP’s Centre of Excellence against Hunger to support the commitment by the government of Brazil to the creation and facilitation of a Nutrition Resource Hub, as a model of South–South cooperation.</p>	<p>1. Resource mobilization for this initiative, which also includes UNICEF, is continuing at both WFP headquarters and the country level (initial proposals have been shared with the United States Agency for International Development and the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development). UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP are discussing where implementation could begin, with existing funding.</p> <p>2a. Annual Global Child Nutrition Forum: In the fall of 2014, WFP’s Centre of Excellence co-organized the 16th Annual Global Child Nutrition Forum in South Africa with the Global Child Nutrition Foundation, supported by the Brazilian and South African governments and attended by 250 high-level government participants from 38 countries. Participants agreed on a communiqué that outlines the Forum’s views and recommendations on the role of nutrition in sustainable school feeding programs, particularly where these programs are linked to local agriculture. The document recognizes the significance of the Zero Hunger Challenge, the Post-2015 Agenda, and the potential of school feeding to contribute both directly and indirectly to achieving multiple Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>2b. Study tours to promote South-South Learning: Since its establishment, the Centre hosted study visits for 35 countries and provided direct technical assistance to governments of over 20 countries, including the organization of national consultations on school feeding in 10 countries. In December 2014, the Centre hosted an interministerial delegation from the government of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic for a 12-day visit, which provided an opportunity to share experiences with delegations from Cameroon and Zambia, and learn about Brazilian initiatives for fighting hunger, including school meals, family farming, and social safety nets. At the end of March 2015, a study tour was organized for a high-level Ethiopian delegation to increase the exchange of experiences with Brazil and serve as input for the design and implementation of a strategy to ensure the sustainability of the Ethiopian national school-feeding program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South-South dialogue on nutrition (plan for 2015–2016): In the lead up to the</li> </ul>

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	<p>3. SUN Business Network: On behalf of the SUN Business Network platform (co-chaired with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition [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 N4G Compact.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2016 N4G event, and in partnership with various institutions and ministries in the Brazilian government, the WFP Centre of Excellence plans to host seminars for South-South dialogue on nutrition and a side event at Brazil's 5th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security (November 2015) that will share information on Brazil's experience in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive policies.</p> <p>3. Please refer to GAIN's response on its joint commitments for further details on progress on the SUN Business Network (see the Other Organizations tracking table).</p> <p>4a. WFP has continued to invest in strengthening capacity in monitoring and evaluating nutrition efforts. This includes updated programming monitoring and continued engagement in tracking technical assistance and capacity support to national governments. In 2015, WFP will conduct two nutrition-related external evaluations to better inform and improve its approach to nutrition programs and policies.</p> <p>4b. To improve nutrition specific programming for prevention of stunting, WFP is working in collaboration with Harvard University School of Public Health to develop a stunting package for Ethiopia, Zambia, and the United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p>4c. WFP has rolled out trainings in managing the supply chain of specialized nutritious food to ensure that beneficiaries are reached with the right food at the right time.</p> <p>4d. WFP continues to collaborate with private-sector partners, academic partners, and research institutions to (1) support operational research in nutrition and development of specialized food to meet the nutrients needs of specific target groups, including pregnant and lactating women and children under five; and (2) build evidence towards supporting good health and nutrition for adolescent girls. In its collaboration with Aga Khan University and Johns Hopkins University, situation analyses of adolescent girls' nutrition status and health were conducted in six countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Kenya; and Burkina Faso, Indonesia, and Zambia.</p> <p>5. WFP continues to commit to enhancing the positive impact of all food assistance on nutrition. This has included the drafting of a nutrition-sensitive framework, a review of nutrition-sensitive achievements and best practices under P4P, and the mainstreaming of nutrition guidance in resilience policies and program templates. WFP has also drafted an analysis framework to assess when and where cash and voucher transfers are most likely to be effective modalities for improving or protecting nutritional status.</p>

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<p><b>World Health Organization (WHO)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Specifically, the organization is working on further expansion of the guidance on chronic undernutrition and maternal nutrition.</li> <li>3. WHO will also complete development of a monitoring framework and will produce a report on the achievement of global targets in 2014.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WHO has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collected information on marketing practices for manufactured complementary foods and developed a set of recommendations on marketing complementary foods;</li> <li>• established the breastfeeding advocacy initiative (together with UNICEF);</li> <li>• updated the guidance on the Ten Step to Successful Breastfeeding and the Baby-Friendly Hospital initiative; and</li> <li>• supported countries in monitoring the Code of Marketing Breastmilk substitutes, through NetCode.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. WHO has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developed guidance on nutrition in antenatal care, optimal folate status for the prevention of birth defects, and lipid base nutrient supplements;</li> <li>• disseminated evidence on effective nutrition actions through the electronic Library of Evidence on Nutrition Actions (now being made available in a mobile phone application) and through regional workshops;</li> <li>• supported scaling up of nutrition programs (behavioral change communication) in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda; and</li> <li>• strengthened the capacities of over 1,800 health workers on the management of acute malnutrition, adolescent, maternal, infant, and young child nutrition, growth monitoring and promotion, and planning and budgeting nutrition programs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. WHO has established a Scientific and Technical Expert Advisory Group, jointly with UNICEF, to develop best practices for data collection, standard reporting, and data. WHO has updated malnutrition estimates, validation harmonization, and modeling methods for deriving country, regional, and global estimates; updated methods and approaches for assessing progress toward the six World Health Assembly nutrition targets; and promoted research on new indicators for assessing effective coverage of interventions and impact.</li> </ol> <p>WHO has strengthened nutrition surveillance systems in 11 African countries and developed manuals and tools on nutrition surveillance. It has also supported nutrition surveys in 5 African countries and strengthened the capacities of over 1,000 health workers in 8 countries on various aspects of nutrition surveillance. WHO has collaborated in the preparation of the 2015 <i>Global Nutrition Report</i>.</p>

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		WHO, with FAO, has convened the ICN2 and followed up on the implementation of its outcome documents.
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