



Donors: Nutrition for Growth Tracking Table 2017

Australia				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	Take action on nutrition in collaboration with our development partners by joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.			Reached commitment Basis for Assessment: Reached commitment in 2015 by joining SUN Movement.
Financial commitment	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 to food and improved nutrition.	Nutrition Specific	Expenditures were not calculated and so were not reported for publication in the GNR.	No response Basis for Assessment: Expenditures were not available for 2017 GNR.
		Nutrition Sensitive		
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	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.	1. We exceeded this commitment with our award of a \$29.9 million grant for the Alive & Thrive initiative in October 2013, as reported in the 2014 and 2015 Global Nutrition Reports. We disbursed \$10 million on new and existing commitments in 2016.		On course Basis for Assessment: The first commitment has been reached. Progress is being made on second commitment, although



	<p>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 our core nutrition budget will be focused on this.</p>	<p>2. The New Solutions sub-initiative within the foundation's nutrition strategy is dedicated to research to understand the full range of causes of undernutrition, identify the right packages of interventions and delivery platforms, and establish the best times to intervene to ensure safe and effective programs. Much of this work is done through the Healthy Birth, Growth and Development (HBGD) initiative, which is dedicated to researching fetal growth and development and funded by multiple foundation program teams. HBGD disbursed \$65.7 million in 2016. \$20.3 million came from the nutrition strategy, representing approximately 15% of total nutrition spending. This does not include New Solutions spending in our five focus countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, India and Nigeria). Combining contributions from the foundation's core nutrition budget for New Solutions, country-level work, and the HBGD initiative, we expect to exceed our initial commitment.</p>		<p>unclear if 40% of the core nutrition budget is spent on these initiatives.</p>
<p>Financial commitment</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Our investment in 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>Nutrition Specific, 2015</p>	<p>Commitment: US \$148.2 million Disbursement: US \$96.5 million</p>	<p>On course Basis for Assessment:</p> <p>Although the disbursement amounts are less than the commitment for 2017 the average per year for nutrition-specific has been met (\$61.5 million/year); also if you combine nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive the average of \$109 million/year has been met for their total commitment of \$862.7 million.</p>
		<p>Nutrition Sensitive, 2015</p>	<p>Commitment: US \$42.3 million Disbursement: US \$42.0 million</p>	



Brazil			
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017	Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	<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 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>	No response	<p>No response</p> <p>Basis for Assessment: No response</p>
Financial commitment	No commitment	Not applicable.	<p>None</p> <p>Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G financial commitment made.</p>



Canada				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	No commitment (not a signatory to N4G) Commitment made in 2013 outside of N4G: Canada is a global leader on nutrition and is pleased to be part of a strong group of actors who are also now increasing their attention and commitments to this critical issue. In 2010, Canada announced the Muskoka Initiative, and made nutrition one of three key paths to improve the health of mothers and children. Canada has also signed the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact which outlines the commitments, action, and accountability for resources and results required from all stakeholders to address undernutrition	Not applicable		None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.
Financial commitment	No commitment (not a signatory to N4G)	Nutrition Specific, 2015	USD \$108,600,000	None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.
		Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	CAD \$1,690,468,765	
Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and Save the Children				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	Commit to work together to drive forward the global N4G Compact at global, regional, and country levels.	No response		No response Basis for assessment: No response.
Financial	No commitment	Not applicable		None



commitment			Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G financial commitment made.
CIFF			
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017	Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	<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 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.</p>	<p>CIFF’s pledge of \$793m remains an ambitious target for the organisation. We have forecasted that our commitments will meet the \$793m target by the year 2020, whilst the same level for disbursements will be attained by 2022, which is in line with our business plan. In addition, in our original commitment, CIFF stated that the majority of these funds would be directed towards nutrition specific interventions. However, since the N4G summit in 2013, our programmatic approach has shifted and we now believe that the impact from our funds will stem from a mixture of both specific and sensitive interventions. CIFF remain strongly committed to meeting its N4G target whilst ensuring that we do not compromise on our standards of performance, results and transformative change for children.</p>	<p>Not clear</p> <p>Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Reported progress does not provide specific information related to how progress is being made towards the commitment.</p>



Financial commitment	CIFF commits up to a further USD \$700 million to address undernutrition, totalling USD \$793 million over the period 2013-2020. The large majority of this will be focused on nutrition-specific interventions.	Nutrition Specific, 2015	Commitment: US \$77,973,107 Disbursement: US \$53,607,498	Off course Basis for assessment: Nutrition specific and sensitive disbursements are less than their respective commitments. The sum of the specific and sensitive disbursements in 2015 is \$74.3 million, which is under the required average of \$99 million/year to achieve their commitment.
		Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	Commitment: US \$94,996,969 Disbursement: US \$20,724,715	
		Please note: The field 'Financial Commitment 2015' reflects the Multi-Year Value (MYV) of investments approved in the year 2015 and NOT Annual Year Commitments.		
EU				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	No commitment The EU committed in 2012 to support partner countries in reducing the number of stunted children under the age of five by at least 7 Million by 2025. This commitment is enshrined in its 2013 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in external assistance: an EU policy framework". The EU Member States endorsed this policy framework and its objectives in its EU Council Conclusions of May 2013. This political commitment was made previous to the Nutrition for Growth event. However it was not reflected in the commitment annex of the N4G.	In 2015 The EU made significant progress in all three strategic priorities of its Action Plan on Nutrition. The EU reports regularly on progress against its policy and financial commitments and its Action Plan / Policy Framework on nutrition. The first progress report published in May 2016 covers the period from July 2014 to March 2016. It can be consulted at the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/first-progress-report-commissions-action-plan-nutrition-2014-2016_en		None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G nonfinancial commitment made.
Financial commitment	The European Union will commit as much as €410 million (US\$533 million) for nutrition-specific interventions between 2014 and 2020 and spend as	Nutrition Specific, 2015	Commitment: €53,000,117 (US \$58,755,929) Disbursement: €43,539,790 (US	Off course Basis for assessment: Both nutrition-specific and



	much as €3.1 billion (US\$4.03 billion) for nutrition-sensitive programs between 2014 and 2020.		\$48,270,277)	nutrition-sensitive disbursements fell short of the 2015 commitment. Both disbursements also fell short of average spending required to reach commitment by 2020.
		Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	Commitment: €493,596,703 (US \$547,224,726) Disbursement: €382,180,942 (\$423,703,927)	
Finland				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.	Not applicable		None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.
Financial commitment	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.	Not applicable		None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.
France				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	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	In line with France 2013 commitments, France continues to allocate each year more than half of its food assistance budget to nutrition programs. France has also been		Not clear Basis for assessment: Reported progress on commitment 2. Progress on commitment 1 and 3 is



	<p>security in Africa south of the Sahara (2013–2016).</p> <p>2. France puts emphasis on nutrition programs in the framework of its food assistance (up to 50% of the allocated amount).</p> <p>3. France decided in 2013 to allocate a share of the revenues of its tax on international transactions to improve child health in the Sahel, including the financing of nutrition-related healthcare.</p>	<p>gradually increasing the nutrition share in the Muskoka French fund for the reduction of neonatal, maternal and child mortality, reaching 17% in 2015.</p> <p>France is strengthening its nutrition action through the implementation of the French multisectoral nutrition roadmap. The roadmap, developed in 2016, includes renewed commitments and quantitative targets to be reached in 2020. The roadmap prioritises the fight against undernutrition in the most affected countries and also includes support for global initiatives such as the SUN movement. It focuses on improving the integration of nutrition into agriculture projects, supporting the strengthening of nutrition policies in priority countries, and promoting research and improvement of nutrition knowledge.</p>	<p>unclear.</p>	
<p>Financial commitment</p>	<p>No commitment</p>	<p>Nutrition Specific, 2015</p>	<p>Commitment: US \$5,136,996 Disbursement: US \$4,660,013</p>	<p>None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.</p>
		<p>Nutrition Sensitive, 2015</p>	<p>Commitment: US \$22,933,820 Disbursement: US \$23,781,297</p>	



Germany				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	No commitment	Not applicable		None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.
Financial commitment	Committed a total of €200 million (US\$260 million) in additional funding for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions between 2013 and 2020.	Nutrition Specific, 2015	Commitment: US\$ 72,720,722.12 Disbursement: US \$51,399,318.92	Reached commitment Basis for assessment: Although nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive disbursements are below the commitment for the year, total disbursements since 2013 have exceeded the commitment of \$260 million USD (total disbursement for both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive is over \$294 million).
		Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	Commitment: US\$ 51,399,318.92 Disbursement: US\$ 84,173,608.59	
		Revision of GER figures: GER has revised 2012, 2013, and 2014 figures reported in previous GNRs accordingly: Nutrition Specific, 2013 Commitment: US\$ 38,925,000 Nutrition Specific, 2014 Commitment: US\$ 55,503,000 Nutrition Sensitive, 2012 Commitment: US\$ 49,509,000 Nutrition Sensitive, 2013 Commitment: US\$ 14,741,000 Nutrition Sensitive, 2014 Commitment: US\$ 116,864,000		



Ireland				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	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.	As Ireland's overall nutrition spend continues to increase, progress is being sustained through training on the Donor tracking methodology within Irish Aid and to key CSO implementing partners, to leverage more nutrition across relevant programmes and incentivise the learning such programming will provide. The President of Ireland raised nutrition in protracted crises at the World Humanitarian Summit, and Ireland continues to pursue policy and programming opportunities for improved nutrition and resilience across both relief and development programming. Continued investment and engagement in the SUN Movement remains a central platform for delivering on Ireland's nutrition priority. Ireland is co-facilitating the SUN Donor Network at global level and in Malawi, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. New funding was released to support capacity for coordination in four REACH countries, namely Sierra Leone, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.		On course Basis for assessment: Continued progress is being made on original commitments.
Financial commitment	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.	Nutrition Specific, 2015	Disbursement: €11,796,886 (equivalent to US\$13,078,587) Note: Euro/US dollar conversion based on the OECD Annual Exchange Rate for DAC Donor Countries for 2015. 1 US dollar= 0.902 Euro, or 1 Euro= 1.10864745 US dollar]	On course Basis for assessment: Total disbursements for the year are over US\$67.2 million which exceeds the average needed to meet the 2020 goal.



Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	<p>Disbursement: €48,903,406 (equivalent to US\$54,216,636).</p> <p>Note: Euro/US dollar conversion based on the OECD Annual Exchange Rate for DAC Donor Countries for 2015. 1 US dollar= 0.902 Euro, or 1 Euro= 1.10864745 US dollar]</p>
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Japan

Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017	Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	<p>Commits to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan commits to Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy and its policy relevance with nutrition. Japan took initiative on global nutrition improvement at G7 Ise-Shima summit which was held on 26-27th May 2016 as the host country based on Japan's strategy on development policy in health sector "Basic Design for Peace and Health". This resulted in launching "G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health" and "G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition" that stated nutrition improvement is one of the basic health services for achieving sustainable development goals. These statements succeeded to encourage the world to focus on nutrition improvement. 2. Japan commits to 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). JICA has continuously implemented in total 14 nutrition- 	<p>On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Progress reported corresponds with original commitments.</p>



	<p>3. Multilateral partnership including SUN and with the World Food Programme (WFP).</p>	<p>sensitive projects under public-private partnership. Besides these programs, Japan has officially established “Nutrition Japan Public Private Platform (NJPPP)” to encourage horizontal collaboration among Japanese private and public sectors including JICA in 2016. So far about 40 private sectors have participated in this platform for engaging malnutrition improvement in Southeast Asian countries</p> <p>3. Japan commits to multilateral partnership including SUN and with the World Food Programme (WFP). JICA provided a short training course on "Improvement of Maternal and Child Nutrition" which invited government officials in the health sector from 7 SUN countries to Japan. The training aims to equip participants with knowledge necessary to facilitate maternal and child nutrition improvement programs in the country. The participants studied how Japan has been able to successfully implement its nutrition program which led to drastic improvement of mother and child’s nutrition status after World War II. JICA also provided a country-specific short training course for Ghana hosting a Ghanaian team from all nutrition-related sectors to learn about how Japan is mainstreaming nutrition as a development agenda. The programme resulted in an action plan to be implemented back in Ghana based on the learnings of the three-week visit. Moreover, Japan supported the launch of “Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)” aiming on accelerating the implementation of food and nutrition security policies of the African region to improve their nutrition status under collaboration with African governments.</p>	
<p>Financial commitment</p>	<p>No commitment</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G financial commitment made.</p>



Netherlands				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	No commitment	Not applicable		None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G nonfinancial commitment made.
Financial commitment	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.	Nutrition Specific, 2015	Commitments: US \$1,784,280 Disbursements: US \$31,604,197	On course Basis for assessment: On course for their 8-yr nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive commitment average (\$24.4 million/yr for each) and also reached their combined total average needed for the total commitment of \$390 million for the 8 yr period equals (they achieved \$60million which exceeds the average needed of \$48.75 million/yr).
		Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	Commitments: US\$ 20,577,155 Disbursements: US\$ 28,422,349	
Switzerland				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	No commitment (not a signatory to N4G)	Not applicable		None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.

Financial commitment	No commitment (not a signatory to N4G)	Nutrition Specific, 2015	As Switzerland did so far not use the Basic Nutrition Code, reported 0 for the Nutrition specific expenditures	None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.
		Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	Commitments: 32.2 Mio CH Disbursements: 43.7 Mio CHF	
United Kingdom				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	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.	The Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (GloPan) has continued to increase its profile and engagement with policy makers in Africa and South Asia in 2017. The launch of the Foresight Report in September 2016 was a major achievement which analyses current and future trends in food systems and diets. Various other policy and technical briefs have also been released this year on a range of topics. GloPan has also developed an in-country toolkit for policy makers which is due to be distributed through the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement by the end of the year. The toolkit has been tested at workshops in Nigeria and Mozambique, alongside the launch of policy briefs in these countries. A further roundtable event is planned in Bangladesh in November.		On course Basis for assessment: Continued efforts through GloPan.
Financial commitment	We commit to triple our investment in nutrition specific programmes between 2013 and 2020; a total of GBP £375million (approx. USD \$572 million) additional to 2010 levels of investment. We also commit to further additional investment in nutrition specific programmes between 2013 and 2020 of GBP £280 million (approx. USD \$427 million) if matched by others, with GBP £32 million (approx. USD \$50 million) of this to help create	Nutrition Specific, 2015	Commitment: US \$14,800,000 Disbursement: US \$92,400,000	On course Basis for assessment: Disbursements are well above the annual commitment and are also on track to meet original

	<p>a new catalytic fund. Together this will total GBP £655 million (approx. USD \$1 billion) between 2013 and 2020. We also commit to increase the proportion of spend in relevant sectors that is nutrition sensitive by 8 percentage points between 2013 and 2020, equivalent to approximately GBP £604 million (approx. USD \$922 million) in total.</p>	<p>Nutrition Sensitive, 2015</p>	<p>Commitment: US\$ 602,500,000 Disbursement: US\$ 928,300,000</p>	<p>targets.</p>
<p>UK Food Standards Agency</p>				
<p>Type of commitment</p>	<p>Original commitment</p>	<p>Progress in 2016–2017</p>		<p>Assessment</p>
<p>Nonfinancial commitment</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>Continued monitoring of the GFSP.</p>		<p>Not clear Basis for assessment: Details are not provided on the progress towards improving food safety in developing countries through the GFSP.</p>
<p>Financial commitment</p>	<p>No commitment</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>		<p>None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G financial commitment made.</p>





United States of America			
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017	Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) – In Fiscal Year 2016, the U.S. Government obligated \$21.5 million to support the GAFSP. Many of GAFSP's existing projects explicitly address undernutrition, and GAFSP is able to support both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions that are incorporated into country-led investment plans. 2. Open Data – In October 2014, USAID began implementation of the Agency's open data policy by requiring USAID partners to submit all data collected with USAID funds to the Development Data Library (DDL). To date, over 50 datasets with nutrition components have been registered with the DDL. To make further progress on creating a corporate culture where exposing data to the public is the norm, the mandate to upload data to the DDL is now included explicitly as a part of the Agency Program Cycle. 3. Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) initiative – The U.S. Government, through USAID and USDA, continues to contribute to this initiative that advocates for making opening agriculture and nutrition data a global priority. Together with DFID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID has invited the Open Data Institute, with support from GODAN, to review its open data policies and how they are being implemented in practice across five jointly-funded agricultural projects. The goal of this research is to provide recommendations on how these open data policies could be better aligned, and what other steps might be taken to help improve implementation and coordination between donors on joint projects. 	<p>On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Reported many impressive initiatives although commitment is not very detailed.</p>



		<p>4. USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy – To advance implementation of the Strategy, the Bureau for Global Health, Bureau for Food Security and the Office of Food for Peace have designed a large multi-sectoral nutrition activity to consolidate some of its nutrition investments. Implementation is expected to commence in late 2017.</p> <p>5. U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan - The Plan was finalized and released in June 2016. The purpose of the Plan is to strengthen the impact of the many diverse nutrition investments across the U.S. Government through better communication, collaboration, and linking research to program implementation. Eight technical working groups have been formed across 11 departments and agencies to coordinate efforts in selected technical nutrition areas.</p>		
Financial commitment	<p>The US expects to provide, over a three-year period comprising fiscal years 2012 through 2014, USD \$1.096 billion for nutrition-specific interventions and USD \$8.919 billion for nutrition-sensitive activities.</p> <p>The U.S. Government plans to continue to support the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and to provide \$1 of funding for every \$2 provided by other donors, up to a maximum of \$475 million.</p>	Nutrition Specific, 2015	Commitment: US \$234,612,986 Disbursement: US\$382,890,749 *See Footnote	On course Basis for assessment: 2015 disbursement exceeded commitment (original commitment was completed in 2014).
		Nutrition Sensitive, 2015	Commitment: US\$2,346,12,986 Disbursement: US\$2,555,332,029 *See Footnote	
United Arab Emirates				
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017		Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.	Not applicable		None Basis for assessment: No



			2013 N4G commitment made.
Financial commitment	Endorsed but no new commitments to track.	Not applicable	None Basis for assessment: No 2013 N4G commitment made.
World Bank			
Type of commitment	Original commitment	Progress in 2016–2017	Assessment
Nonfinancial commitment	1. Increase by more than 50% its technical and analytical support to countries with the greatest prevalence of stunting or underweight children.	1. In October, 2016, the World Bank Group launched its Investing in the Early Years (IEY) initiative at the Human Capital Investment Summit on Investing in the Early Years during the Annual Meetings. Six finance ministers (Tanzania, Senegal, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Indonesia), the finance secretary of Pakistan, and the Prime Minister of Cote D'Ivoire spoke at this high-level event, alongside World Bank President Jim Yong Kim, each making strong commitments for nutrition at the Human Capital summit (http://live.worldbank.org/human-capital-summit). The IEY initiative covers investments in scaling-up nutrition in the first 1000 days, investments in early stimulation and learning, and protecting children from harm in the early years. It will support: (1) the strengthening, expansion, and monitoring of the Bank's investments in the early years in at least 20 "1st wave" countries; (2) building and strengthening advocacy and partnerships to increase commitments to investing in the early years; (3) analytical work that aims to expand the knowledge base concerning both what works and why the investments matter for poverty reduction and shared prosperity; and (4) the knowledge sharing of global knowledge and experience for staff and for clients. The WBG is working across sectors and across partners to	Reached Commitment Basis for assessment: Reported progress shows commitments have been reached.



	<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>scale-up its investments in these 20 countries, as well as in other high-burden countries.</p> <p>2. The World Bank Group also published new analytics on nutrition, including a new "Investment Framework for Nutrition" (Shekar et al, 2016) that was launched at a side-event at the April 2016 Spring Meetings with Bill Gates and other high-level partners and Ministers in attendance. The framework lays out the costs of scaling-up high-impact nutrition interventions (approximately \$7billion/year globally), the potential financing options for this ask, as well as the expected impacts to answer the oft-repeated question from national planners "what results will these investments buy?". In addition, country-level investment frameworks have been developed for several countries. The updated publication and relevant briefs can be found at www.tinyurl.com/investmentframeworknutrition.</p> <p>3. Achieved. 100% of the agriculture pipeline has been screened for nutrition-sensitivity since November 2014 and the screening has been institutionalized within the WBG.</p>		
<p>Financial commitment</p>	<p>The Bank Group projects that it will nearly triple direct financing for maternal and early childhood nutrition programs in developing countries in 2013-14 to USD \$600 million, up from USD \$230 million in 2011-12.</p>	<p>Nutrition Specific, 2015</p>	<p>Commitment: US\$ Million 93.02</p> <p>A World Bank Group commitment to nutrition is equivalent to a disbursement to the government. The WBG commits funds to client governments, whereby governments maintain responsibility for disbursement in-country. Thus, WBG disbursements are not reported separately.</p> <p>The World Bank reports on</p>	<p>Reached Commitment Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Reached commitment in 2016 GNR.</p>



			<p>financial commitments for the period July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016 (World Bank Financial Year 2016).</p> <p>World Bank nutrition investments are often vested in large projects. The bunching or absence of project approvals in a given financial year can result in considerable variability based across financial years that is not indicative of changing priorities, but simply of approval cycles.</p> <p>**See Footnote</p>	
		<p>Nutrition Sensitive, 2015</p>	<p>Commitment: Not available</p> <p>The 2016 GNR included nutrition-sensitive investments in the agriculture sector that were not captured through the Bank's internal coding system but identified through a manual review of all projects approved in this sector. This could not be completed for 2017 GNR reporting on FY16 due to resource and time constraints. Due to incomplete information, we are not able to report on nutrition-sensitive investments.</p>	

***Footnote for the U.S. Government submission to the Global Nutrition Report 2017**

USG data are reported for all ODA eligible countries, on both an obligation and disbursement basis. USG agencies reporting for CY 2015 include: African Development Foundation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor, Department of State, Department of the Interior, Inter-American Foundation, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Peace Corps, Trade and Development Agency, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. CY 2014 and 2015 figures reported to the Global Nutrition Report 2017 include figures updated since the USG reported to the OECD/DAC, so some discrepancies may exist. The basis for the updated figures reported to the GNR 2017 can be found on the USAID website: www.explorer.usaid.gov

For nutrition-specific, the USG 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 'emergency food aid' (CRS code 72040) and 'development food aid' (CRS code 52010) under the Title II Food for Peace Program that are identified as Nutrition (Program Element 3.1.9) in the USG Foreign Assistance Framework. 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—from a woman's pregnancy to the child's two years of age. Programs use a synergistic package of nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions contributing to decreasing the incidence of both chronic and acute malnutrition through improvements in preventive and curative health services, including but not limited to, growth monitoring and promotion; WASH; immunization; deworming; reproductive health and family planning; malaria prevention and treatment; and other context-specific health services.

For nutrition-sensitive, the SUN Donor Network 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 USG 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 codes, the USG applied coefficients of either 25% or 100% to each of the 22 purpose codes. 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** (**bolded, italicized** codes are the additional codes selected by the USG). 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 codes: 14030, 14031, 14032, and 72040. Please note that all funds recorded in CRS code 72040 for nutrition sensitive include only the investments not captured in the 3.1.9 USG Framework under nutrition-specific.



****Footnote for the World Bank submission to the Global Nutrition Report 2017**

Methodology for Identifying Nutrition-Specific Commitments:

The following method, used to identify nutrition-specific commitments, is likely a conservative, underestimate for the following reasons: 1) A number of WBG operations which deliver nutrition-specific interventions (e.g. vitamin A supplementation, IFA supplementation) through the health sector are not coded as nutrition but rather as reproductive health and family planning, child health, etc; and 2) When applying theme codes corresponding to the goals/objectives of the activities in a given project, World Bank Group task teams must apportion the total project investment to each theme code in a mutually exclusive manner to total 100%. Thus, a standalone health sector nutrition operation may be coded 10% for governance, 20% for child health, and 80% for nutrition when, in fact, the entire project finances the delivery of nutrition-specific services.

- A. Review approved World Bank lending during the period July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016 (including *all* IDA/IBRD and special financing/recipient-executed trust fund, and grants)
- B. Identify all projects which include the theme code for nutrition and food security
- C. ***For projects delivered through the Health, Nutrition, and Population Global Practice***, include 100% of the dollar value apportioned to Theme code 68 in World Bank nutrition-specific commitments. (Theme code 68 is intended to be applied to “programs which include objective and specific activities related to improving nutritional status or food security at the household level.” Functionally, health sector operations rarely apply code 68 for food security. Thus, a health sector operation with a total commitment of US\$100.00 million coded 40% nutrition and food security, US\$40 million will be counted as a World Bank nutrition-specific commitment.)