Following the Funding: Nutrition For Growth

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Investing in Nutrition

In 2012, the World Health Assembly endorsed global targets to improve maternal and child nutrition by 2025—an ambitious vision now reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals. The 2013 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) event—where donors pledged US \$4.15 billion for nutrition-specific and \$19 billion for nutrition-sensitive programs—was an essential step on the long-neglected road to support country-owned efforts to improve child nutrition.

ACTION's scorecard tracks the ambition and delivery of N4G commitments, providing a baseline measurement for future pledge delivery and a progress report for donors who set earlier deadlines. Consistent and accessible reporting is essential for tracking to be accurate and meaningful. While these commitments are critical to meeting global targets, they are indicators for global progress rather than an exhaustive list of funding.

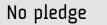
In 2016, we learned that an additional investment of \$7 billion each year is needed to achieve four out of the six global targets, on top of current levels of spending.¹ This financial gap must be bridged by national governments, donors, and other stakeholders/mechanisms.

Overall, it is clear that donors must meet existing commitments and also considerably increase nutrition investments to meet globally agreed targets.

1: Shekar M et al. (2016). Investing in Nutrition: The Foundation for Development. Retrieved from http://thousanddays.org/resource/investing-in-nutrition/

DONOR		NUTRITION FOR GROWTH PLEDGE (USD in millions)		AMBITION	PLEDGE DELIVERY (through 2014)		ROAD TO N4G 2015-17
А	USTRALIA	Nutrition-Specific \$32 (2013-2017)	Nutrition-Sensitive \$27 (2013-2017)	BUSINESS AS USUAL	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	On track to meet its unambitious 2013 commitments, Australia is encour- aged to increase its nutrition-specific spending to AUD 30 million in the 2016–17 financial year, and to AUD 60 million by 2019–2020.
	vestments in the next four ye	ars are needed to match the priori	ty for nutrition as a health measur	e set out in the Australian Health for Dev	elopment Strategy 2015 - 2020.	This strategy recognizes investme	rventions 2013 and 2014 respectively, this unambitious pledge appears to be on track. However, new in- nts in nutrition as crucial to improving health outcomes, and thus should lead to increased resources mobi- nutrition-sensitive spending is crucial to maximize outcomes and drive progress on global nutrition targets.
BILL AND GATES FOU		Nutrition-Specific \$492 (2013-2020)	Nutrition-Sensitive \$370.70 (2013-2020)	AMBITIOUS	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	The Gates Foundation is on track for its nutrition specific commitments but should accelerate disbursement of its nutrition-sensitive pledge. It should also assess the nutrition impact of these investments.
ANALYSIS	spending (USD 45.50m in 20	013 and USD 29.20m in 2014) to	improve nutrition outcomes throug	in 2014 will help the Gates Foundation of integrated and cross-sectoral efforts. Iture and measurement of impact of nutr	The new nutrition strategy launche	ed in 2015 with a commitment to a	pact nutrition interventions. However, we recommend raising the current levels of nutrition-sensitive souble nutrition investments to USD 776.00m over 2015 – 2020 and the focus on strengthening data is t the 2016–2017 N4G summit.
	CANADA	Nutrition-Specific \$141 (no timeline)	Nutrition-Sensitive	BUSINESS AS USUAL	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	Canada has delivered its investments from the Muskoka initiative. At the 2016–2017 N4G summit, Canada should make a bold new pledge that will help further its leadership on improving the health and nutrition of women and girls.
ANALYSIS	has to be reflected in an amb	itious and measurable commitmer	nt at a forthcoming pledging summ) 141.00m (CAD 145m) for programmin in 2014 reflect ongoing support for nutr nit. Through increased and improved nutr verage its unique position as a key donor	ition investments, Canada will be	able to deliver improved outcomes	I CAD 3.5bn over 2015 – 2020 for improving maternal, newborn, and child health globally, which also ople out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 and has also confirmed support to the momentum of N4G. This in reproductive rights and health care for women and girls, and benefit the most vulnerable. This will also evelopment partners.
INVESTM	IILDREN'S ENT FUND JNDATION	Nutrition-Specific \$7 (2013-	Nutrition-Sensitive 93 -2020)	AMBITIOUS	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive 	CIFF is encouraged to increase nutrition spending to at least USD 120m per year for the remaining duration of the pledge. It is also encouraged to mobilize new resources for nutrition to accelerate progress towards the global nutrition targets.
() ANALYSIS	At current levels of spending nutrition programming to help its existing pledge and make	(USD 37.48m in 2013 and USD 2) meet its set objectives. CIFF fulfil further ambitious commitments at	6.75m in 2014), CIFF is likely to f led its pledge to develop a new ca the 2016–2017 N4G summit.	fall behind its 2013 Nutrition for Growth atalytic financing facility, the Power of Nu	commitments. An ambitious nutriti trition, which has made its first US	ion strategy released in 2014 with SD 20m investment for improving i	a focus on achieving significant reductions in stunting and wasting requires more rapid disbursements for nutrition in Tanzania in 2015. As a 2013 co-host for the N4G summit, CIFF is encouraged to rapidly disburse
EUROPE/	AN UNION	Nutrition-Specific \$533 (2014-2020)	Nutrition-Sensitive \$4,032 (2014-2020)	AMBITIOUS	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	The EU should pledge an additional EUR 1bn to nutrition-specific interven- tions for the period 2016–2020.
ANALYSIS	they need to be increased sli	ghtly to meet the 2013 nutrition-se	ensitive commitments. It is sugges	2m (EUR 340m) was additional to baselin levels to be able to meet its pledge. Nut ted that the EU makes a meaningful con assistance, which is currently at 0.60 pe	tribution to improving nutrition out	nterventions. With nutrition-specifi USD 184.48m in development and comes and meeting the WHA targe	c disbursements having increased from 2013 (USD 47.25m) to 2014 (USD 110.36m), the EU is now on USD 345.93m in humanitarian aid for nutrition in 2013 and USD 570.89m in 2014 are encouraging, but ats through increased investments in nutrition-specific interventions, over its existing commitments. The
	FRANCE	Nutrition-Specific See ar	Nutrition-Sensitive	INADEQUATE	Nutrition-Specific 	Nutrition-Sensitive	France should further increase nutrition investments, and a starting point would be to commit EUR 500m in new investments over 5 years (2016–2020), which includes EUR 200m for nutrition-specific interventions.
ANALYSIS	Lacking any financial targets, France's N4G pledge was weak. Although nutrition-specific disbursements have increased from USD 2.61m (2013) to USD 6.00m (2014), these are not comparable to the level of investments required to tackle the scale of global malnutrition and are too low to meet internationally						
	GERMANY	Nutrition-Specific \$2 (2013	Nutrition-Sensitive 93 -2020)	AMBITIOUS	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	While Germany is on track to deliver its aggregated pledge, to keep pace with global ambition, it should commit an additional EUR 300m over 2016–2020; of which EUR 100m should be invested in nutrition-specific programs.
() ANALYSIS	monitored framework for food	I and nutrition security, but there h	ias not been any update on this ar	nd the monitoring process. Nutrition-spec	ific disbursements of USD 35.67	m (2013) and USD 50.57m (2014	ment, partnerships with business, science and foundations. It also committed to create a transparently), with nutrition-sensitive disbursements of USD 20.64m (2013) and USD 51.55m (2014), are above the for these investments would help accelerate positive outcomes in tackling hunger and malnutrition.
	IRELAND	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive 69 -2020)	AMBITIOUS	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	Ireland should use the opportunity of the 2016-17 N4G summit to publish its timetable and action plan until 2020. On track for its 2013 commitments, Ireland should reinforce its support for this issue through a new ambitious commitment, particularly around nutrition-sensitive programs. This would be in line with its intent and demonstrated leadership to contribute to reducing global hunger and undernutrition.
ANALYSIS	equaled USD 48.33m in 201	3 and EUR 44.00m in 2014. This Inger and maternal, infant, and chi	level of investment is well ahead of	of the annual average needed to deliver i	ts overall 2013 commitments, tho	ugh disaggregated progress rating	0.78m in 2013 and EUR 15.0m in 2014 on nutrition-specific programs. Nutrition-sensitive investments is are not possible. Ireland continues to meet its target of spending at least 20 percent of all ODA on hunger N4G summit to both nutrition-specific and -sensitive programs, so as to demonstrate continued support for
	JAPAN	Nutrition-Specific See ar	Nutrition-Sensitive	INADEQUATE	Nutrition-Specific 	Nutrition-Sensitive	As a member of the International Committee for N4G, Japan should make a bold commitment of USD 1bn to nutrition over 2016–2020 and outline clear measures of accountability for these investments.
ANALYSIS	rating is not possible due to I -sensitive investments to imp fulfil the "Elmau" target of lift	ack of clarity in the original pledge rove accountability for its investme	e. Civil society in Japan is calling o ents. At the 2016 G7 summit in Ja er and malnutrition by 2030. In Au	on the government to double its annual s apan, member states released their "Visio	pending on nutrition from baseline In for Action on Food Security and	2013 figures, to a total of USD 1. Nutrition," which includes recogni	lemutrition. Japan disbursed USD 109.29m in 2013 and USD 60.53m in 2014 to nutrition. A progress Obn during 2016–2020 and adopt the SUN accountability framework in tracking nutrition-specific and tion of a 2016-17 N4G summit as an important opportunity to advance the global nutrition agenda and to tries at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development. This announcement will demonstrate
NETH	THE ERLANDS	Nutrition-Specific \$195 (2013-2020)	Nutrition-Sensitive \$195 (2013-2020)	AMBITIOUS	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	The Netherlands should provide an update on progress against its commit- ments to nutrition, including the recent announcement of additional EUR 5m per year. It should also provide an update on the implementation of its 2014 food and nutrition security strategy and report the impact of nutrition investments.
() ANALYSIS	encouraging. The rates of nut	SD 20.13m (2013) and USD 25.0 rition-specific and -sensitive disbu ge its position as an important nut	irsements will have to increase to	deliver its overall commitments. The Net	e programs marginally decreased herlands should now provide an u	from USD 21.62m in 2013 to USI pdate on actual disbursements an	D 18.27m in 2014. The pledge to increase nutrition spending by an additional EUR 5m per year is very d their impact, as well as how it plans to further implement the 2014 food and nutrition security strategy.
		Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	JTU	Nutrition-Specific	Nutrition-Sensitive	Norway should make an ambitious commitment of NOK 100 at the 2016– 2017 N4G summit in order to deliver success on its wider commitment to

NORWAY







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Norway did not make a pledge at N4G 2013. It disbursed only USD 0.66m to nutrition in 2013, and USD 0.81m to basic nutrition in 2014—a very small fraction of its total ODA disbursements in both years. Norway has signaled an interest in advancing maternal, newborn, and child health via USD 600m investments in the Global Financing Facility for RMNCAH. A natural complement to this work would be a pledge to increase bilateral investments in nutrition for women and children. Nutrition investment is a missing link in Norway's strong engagement in global health and education. To address this, civil society is calling for high-level political leadership to attend the 2016–2017 N4G summit and make a bold financial pledge.



The UK should increase nutrition-specific spending and continue its legacy in tackling malnutrition and commit GBP 530m in new investments at the 2016–2017 N4G summit. Of these, GBP 375m are suggested for allocation to nutrition-specific investments and GBP 155m for nutrition-sensitive programs.



The UK committed an additional USD 572m in bilateral aid and USD 427m in matched funding for nutrition-specific programs, over 2010 baseline levels. To date, the UK through DfID has disbursed **USD 105.00m** (2013) and **USD 87.00m** (2014) for nutrition-specific programs. Additionally, GBP 225m have been unlocked from the GBP 280m matched fund; this includes the setting up of the "Power of Nutrition" catalytic fund. Nutrition-sensitive spending totaled **USD 734.70m** (2013) and **USD 780.50m** (2014); above the annual average required to deliver its 2013 pledge. The UK must assess and report the impact of its large scale nutrition-sensitive investments to improve effectiveness. The UK must increase nutrition-specific investments and release its new nutrition paper to guide its investments. Civil society welcomes the UK's support to the August 2016 media event with Brazil and Japan in Rio de Janeiro to sustain the momentum for N4G. Its continued leadership and commitment on nutrition can be demonstrated through a bold new financial and policy pledge. This will also help drive progress on the UK's ambitious commitment to improve nutrition for 50 million people by 2020 and encourage new donors and governments to make commitments for nutrition.





The U.S. N4G pledge included no new money for nutrition, and its commitments ran only up to 2014. The fulfillment of the commitment of USD 475m match funding to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and the June 2016 release of the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan for 2016-2021 are steps in the right direction. Additionally, the 2015 Feed the Future Progress Report finds substantial declines in stunting rates in some focus countries, and it projects achievement of a 20 percent reduction in stunting in its zones of influence. However, based on current methodology and reported funding levels, it's clear that nutrition-specific spending of **USD 311.11m** (2013) and **USD 263.24m** (2014) are insufficient to deliver the US's pledge commitments. Nutrition-sensitive disbursements of **USD 2220.12m** (2013) and **USD 2619.90m** (2014) are also insufficient to fulfil the pledge. As the largest donor to nutrition runding, the U.S. leadership will be critical for the future N4G success.



The World Bank should continue the positive efforts on nutrition. In light of the massive financial gap, civil society call on the Bank to step up to increase its nutrition-specific spending to USD 450m per year during 2016–2020, and assess the impact of all the projects in its nutrition-sensitive portfolio.



The World Bank reported disbursements of **USD 355.39m** between July 2013 and June 2015. Though this seems short of its commitment to spend **USD 600m** in 2013–2014, a recent revision of the methodology for identifying nutrition-specific spending across the Bank's investments has narrowed the scope and definition for nutrition-specific investments. Under the current methodology, the Bank's 2013 commitments would not have been classified as entirely nutrition-specific. However, overall nutrition spending has been growing steadily. The Bank has achieved its target of increasing by more than 50 percent technical and analytical support to countries with a high burden of stunting, and it has introduced stunting as a Tier 1 indicator on the World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard, thus institutionalizing it as a measure of development progress. We commend the Bank on its assessment of nutrition-sensitive projects and evelocies stead evelopment progress. We commend the Bank on its assessment of nutrition-sensitive projects. Measurement and reporting on the impact of nutrition-sensitive projects on improving nutrition outcomes will help guide future priorities. Building on recent progress, the Bank is encouraged to further increase nutrition-specific investments to maximize impact on nutrition and early childhood development outcomes.

Notes on Methodology

This scorecard lists a subset of N4G donors. A full list of donors and their commitments can be found in the N4G Executive Summary: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207274/nutrition-for-growth-commitments.pdf

Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Pledge: All Nutrition for Growth commitments, as well as calculations of increased commitments above baseline levels are from the N4G Executive Summary. Nutrition-specific and Nutrition-sensitive definitions are also taken from this summary.

Ambition: Criteria considered in assessing ambition of individual N4G pledges included:

- Did the donor include a pledge through 2020? Did the pledge represent an increase above baseline?
- Was a financial pledge of any kind included? Did the pledge specifically mention an amount for nutrition-specific funding?

Ambition ratings were assigned using these criteria as follows:

- 0-1 criteria met: "Inadequate" rating 2-3 criteria met: "Business as Usual" rating, if a pledge to 2020 is missing 3-4 criteria met: "Ambitious" rating, if a pledge to 2020 is included

The one ambition rating not matching this criteria is the World Bank Group given the large monetary value of their commitment.

Nutrition for Growth Pledges: Data on pledges were taken from the Nutrition for Growth Commitments: Executive summary

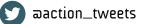
2013 Pledge Delivery: Data on disbursements is taken from the 2015 Global Nutrition Report for donors who reported their own spending via this resource. Those not reported in the Global Nutrition Report are taken from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Query Wizard for International Development Statistics and are represented in current US dollars. This methodology is in line with the SUN Donor Network Methodology and Guidance Note to Track Global Investments in Nutrition. Pledge delivery analysis is based on an assumed constant annual rate of disbursement over each donor's stated pledge period, with a 10 percent margin of error allowed in judging on-time delivery.

2014 Pledge Delivery: Data on disbursements is taken from the 2016 Global Nutrition Report for donors who reported their own spending. For the EU and for donors where self-reported data was un-available, disbursement data is taken from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Query Wizard for International Development Statistics and are represented in US dollars (except for Ireland, where the donor agency reported spending in EUR only) in constant 2013 prices. Similar to the 2013 analyses, pledge delivery is assessed based on an assumed constant rate of disbursement over each donor's stated pledge period, with a 10 percent margin of error allowed in judging on-time delivery.

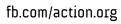


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