



FOLLOWING THE FUNDING: NUTRITION FOR GROWTH

PROGRESS REPORT



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BACKGROUND

The Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in London in June 2013 was a turning point for nutrition financing. In 2012, when the summit was announced by then-Prime Minister David Cameron of the UK, the world knew that some form of malnutrition affected between 2 and 3 billion people worldwide and that the level of funding for nutrition interventions was inadequate. But, the level of funding needed and how exactly it should be allocated to demonstrate the most impact was unknown. Also unknown was how the many actors responsible for funding nutrition interventions might work together to fill the unknown funding gap.

In June 2013, heads of state from countries with high burdens of undernutrition and donor countries gathered with philanthropic leaders and executives of the private sector. They knew going in that nutrition is a critical building block for the health and development of the future and that

progress was frustratingly slow toward the targets their ministers had agreed on at the World Health Assembly (WHA), i.e., significant reductions in rates of stunting, wasting, anemia, low birthweight, and overweight and obesity, along with increased rates of exclusive breastfeeding. The governments of 15 high burden countries pledged to increase the allocation for nutrition in their domestic budgets to accelerate progress, and 12 announced specific national-level stunting reduction targets. Donor governments and private philanthropies took their responsibility seriously as well, pledging to spend US\$4.15 billion on nutrition specific interventions and more than \$19 billion on nutrition-sensitive sectors between 2013 and 2020. Private sector partners were mobilized to make commitments to the health of their workforce and to scale up nutrition-related research, innovation, and technology. The nutrition community mobilized behind the creation of the annual Global Nutrition Report, which provides an update on process and resources for nutrition.



ABOUT THIS REPORT

In 2014, ACTION developed a scorecard rating the ambition of the commitments made by governments and institutions in the first Nutrition for Growth Summit. Civil society organizations (CSOs) set the criteria for ambition and focused on financial, multi-year commitments, including a nutrition-specific commitment, and on it being an improvement over the baseline of nutrition funding already invested by that donor. ACTION updated the scorecard multiple times, adding sections to track disbursements from 2013 onwards. ACTION also added philanthropic donors with the reasoning that private philanthropies such as the Gates Foundation and CIFF — major contributors to the Nutrition for Growth movement — were just as important to hold to account. While the Global Nutrition Report has become the gold standard for tracking disbursements for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive funding, the ACTION scorecard remains a helpful, complementary tool for use by civil society advocates in parliamentary briefings and government meetings and is a more flexible tool to update and re-release at critical moments. ACTION's Following the Funding scorecard remains the only resource of its kind for CSOs to comment on progress toward commitments and make clear recommendations for donors.

This critical moment in the Nutrition for Growth period (2013–2020) is an opportunity to take stock of the progress since 2013. It is the right time to consider that renewed focus on nutrition — and ambitious and well-targeted financial commitments in 2020 — can not only accelerate progress toward nutrition targets but also help bolster investments in other development sectors. This report compiles the disbursement trends over the last four years and rates progress made toward 2020 commitments. Additionally, each market is profiled separately, providing additional space to highlight unanticipated wins or shifts in focus. It also provides more space for analysis and recommendations on how governments and philanthropic donors can refocus their investments in nutrition in the lead up to the 2020 Nutrition Summit.

FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

Given increased funding available after the Nutrition for Growth Summit, the nutrition community has developed more and better evidence on the impact of investing in nutrition to inform the way funding is used. Global development priorities have been codified in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), situating the ambitious nutrition agenda within a broader framework. The nutrition community has worked both to contribute to achieving the broader SDG agenda and to maintain momentum towards clear, impact-focused nutrition targets. Five years after the 2013 Nutrition for Growth Summit, it is time to take stock of the progress that has been made — and how concrete a plan that world leaders can commit to in 2020 to achieve the ambitious nutrition targets by 2025 and SDGs by 2030.

Milestones over the five years since the first Nutrition for Growth Summit have succeeded in advancing nutrition within global platforms.

2014

A high-level forum on food and nutrition, the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) was hosted by the Rome-based UN agencies responsible for food, nutrition and agriculture in 2014. The forum brought together government, civil society, private sector, and academics with the aim of ensuring more collaborative and streamlined policy frameworks for improving nutrition across sectors. Nutrition champions including His Majesty King Letsie of Lesotho, His Holiness Pope Francis, the Queen of Spain, Her Royal Highness Princess of UAE (UN Messenger of Peace), and Melinda Gates championed the benefits of improved nutrition. The outcome documents included a Framework for Action including progressive policies countries could take on, and the Rome Declaration on Nutrition signed by governments acknowledging the “modest and uneven” progress on nutrition over the last decades and the critical need for increasing momentum toward the end of malnutrition. Commitments made at the forum have not been closely tracked or monitored at the global level to date.

2015

In 2015, the World Bank President announced his intention to prioritize reductions in stunting through an initiative cutting across the normally siloed World Bank called “Investing in the Early Years” (IEY). The IEY initiative, part of a broader World Bank focus on building human capital, led to high-level events focused on early years and nutrition in 2016 and 2017 wherein governments, including Cameroon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Tanzania, were encouraged to make commitments to reduce stunting. The World Bank has also helped to catalyze private sector financing and use innovative financing mechanisms to fund nutrition through initiatives such as the Power of Nutrition and the Global Financing Facility for Every Woman Every Child. Both mechanisms have shown promise in leveraging catalyst funding into larger, more impactful investments in nutrition, but they can and should do better in their efforts to ensure that investments are responsive to needs defined by a wider range of stakeholders, including CSOs active in target countries. Other stakeholders have also utilized this momentum to

strengthen the case for financing nutrition. The World Health Organization has utilized this period to launch a Decade of Action on Nutrition (2015–2025) with the aim of raising the profile of nutrition in critical moments. The UK, the original host of the Nutrition for Growth Summit, has continued to push for nutrition financing through partnerships with the World Bank; the Government of Brazil, host of 2016 Olympics and Nutrition for Growth events; and now the Government of Japan, host of the Summer Olympics and Nutrition Summit, both in 2020. The UK Department for International Development (DFID) has guided progress since 2013 by providing critical support to government partners and developing and disseminating a road map of moments between 2016 and 2020. The World Bank has also pushed forward on the development of a Human Capital Index, launched in October 2018, that ranks participating countries on key development indicators, including stunting.

2016

In 2016, the World Bank, Results for Development, and 1000 Days, with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), released an investment framework for nutrition that clarified the funding gap. The framework estimated the gap in funding to reach four of the six WHA targets at \$70 billion and that — despite ambitious commitments in London — donors, high burden country governments, and innovative financing mechanisms would need to significantly step up funding to meet the 2025 targets. In addition to the funding gap analysis, the Investment Framework for Nutrition undertook cost-benefit analysis on nutrition interventions to arm governments with a case for prioritizing investments in nutrition interventions. The analysis found that \$1 invested in nutrition could yield between \$4 and \$35 in benefits; interventions to promote breastfeeding yielded the high end and interventions to reduce wasting yielded the lower end. Beyond economic benefits, the analysis also articulated the more concrete benefits for families and communities: \$70 billion invested in nutrition interventions by 2025 would avert at least 3.7 million child deaths.

2017

The 2017 Global Nutrition Summit in Milan marked a new opportunity for philanthropic funders to play a leading role in nutrition financing. The Italian government and the government of the city of Milan hosted the Global Nutrition Summit at the end of a year of Italian leadership on nutrition through the G7 platform. Food and nutrition security remained a top agenda item through G7 negotiations, and the Taormina Summit Leader's Communique¹ featured a strong section on the topic in which leaders reaffirmed their 2015 commitment to lifting 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition and increased focus on areas affected by famine in Northern Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen. The complex geopolitical climate in 2017 meant that the Taormina Summit fell short of Italy's longer-term aspiration of mobilizing new resources for food security and nutrition. In an effort to push for increased financial impact, Italy and the city of Milan agreed to host the Global Nutrition Summit in November 2017, building on Italy's commitment and the city of Milan's legacy in hosting the 2015 Expo: Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life, a global convening focused on technology, innovation, and culture in food and diet. The Summit mobilized \$640 million in new money and raised the profile of new private philanthropic funders beyond the obvious players. Also in November 2017, the SUN Global Gathering in Cote d'Ivoire celebrated the SUN Movement's progress. Over the last five years, SUN's presence has expanded from 41 countries and 1 Indian state to 60 countries and three Indian states. The number of countries with multi-sectoral nutrition plans has doubled, as have the number of civil society organizations involved with SUN. Thanks to SUN's technical support and coordination on developing a common methodology for tracking financing for nutrition, the number of countries tracking budget allocations from nutrition has increased from 6 to 48.

1 <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000260041.pdf>

SPOTLIGHT ON NUTRITION LEADERS

Progress over the last five years has been driven not only by governments and philanthropists, but by dedicated individuals working at all levels- from the heads of global institutions to those working in their own communities. These passionate champions ensure the global nutrition response is people-centered and ambitious.



DR. JIM YONG KIM

As President of the World Bank, Dr. Kim has championed reduction of stunting as a marker for economic progress. Under his leadership, stunting has featured prominently in the Human Capital Initiative which encourages countries to invest in people.



YOUTH ADVOCATES

Engaging youth will be increasingly important for the nutrition community. Not only is educating youth important to improving nutrition outcomes in the critical period of adolescence, but youth are strong advocates for broader policy change and accountability on nutrition commitments.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

This report includes a subset of N4G donors and tracks some new donors who have shown leadership in the period since the London Summit. A full list of donors and commitments made in London in 2013 can be found in the N4G Executive Summary.²

Nutrition for Growth Pledge: All N4G 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:

- 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 adhering to these criteria is the World Bank Group, where additional weight was given to the “financial pledge” criteria, given the large monetary value of their commitment.

Ambition ratings for new philanthropic donors are based on the following criteria:

- Did the donor include a multi-year pledge?
- Did the pledge represent an increase above baseline?
- Was a financial pledge included?
- Did the pledge specifically mention an amount for nutrition-specific funding?

Ambition ratings were assigned using these criteria:

- 1 criteria met: “Inadequate” rating
- 2 criteria met: “Business as Usual” rating, if a multi-year pledge is missing
- 3-4 criteria met: “Ambitious” rating, if a multi-year pledge is included.

Ambition ratings for countries with a high burden of undernutrition (high burden countries) are based on the following criteria:

- Does the pledge include a financial component?
- Does the pledge exceed WHA 2025 targets?
- Does the pledge run through 2020?

Ambition ratings were assigned using these criteria:

- Presence of a pledge and up to 1 criteria met: “Business as Usual” rating
- 2-3 criteria met: “Ambitious” rating.

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 (OECD) Query Wizard for International Development Statistics (IDS) and are represented in 2014 USD. 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 unavailable, disbursement data is taken from the OECD Query Wizard for IDS and are represented in USD (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.

2015 Pledge Delivery: Data on disbursements is taken from the 2017 Global Nutrition Report.

2016 Pledge Delivery: Data on disbursements are self-reported with the exception of Italy and Japan, where reporting is drawn directly from the OECD Database. Pledge delivery is assessed based on an assumed constant rate with a 10 percent margin of error.

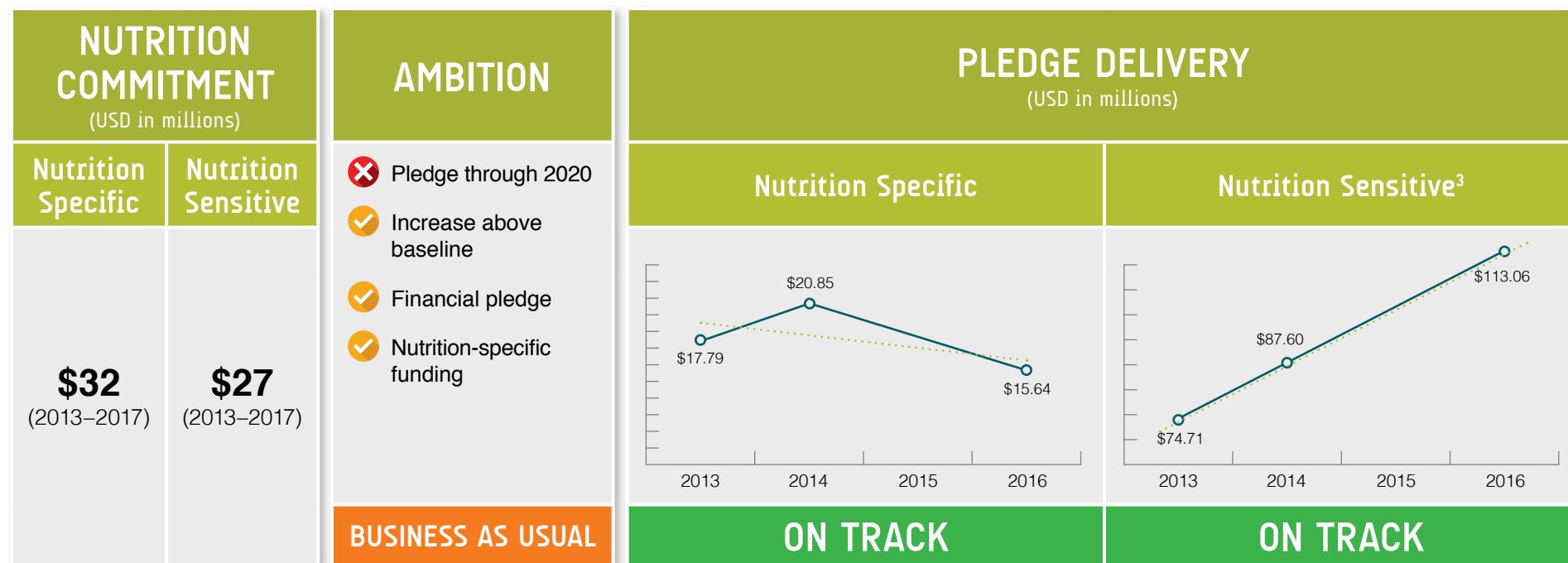
² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207274/nutrition-for-growth-commitments.pdf



DONOR COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA

The Bottom Line | Australia must prioritize developing a nutrition strategy for the aid program and set medium-term goals for increasing both nutrition-specific and total nutrition funding linked to the goals of Asia-Pacific countries.



ANALYSIS: Australia’s pledge of an additional US\$32 million in funding at the Nutrition for Growth Summit in 2013 ran till 2017, and so far, the Australian Government has not replaced this pledge. Australia’s total nutrition-specific spending has declined slightly in recent years, and nutrition-sensitive spending has increased slightly. Within an overall aid program declining in real terms, this suggests an unchanged priority for nutrition, which does not reflect sufficiently the extent of malnutrition in the Asia-Pacific region.

IMPACT: The government identified nutrition as an important health-related action in the Health for Development Strategy 2015–2020. The latest Performance of Australian Aid report for 2016–2017 refers to Australian-funded programs providing nutrition services to 2.1 million women and children in Indonesia and 130,000 women and children in Pakistan. The most significant nutrition-related initiative by Australia has been in water, sanitation and hygiene (see text box).

RECOMMENDATIONS: That the Australian Government develop a nutrition strategy for the aid program and set a target of increasing overall nutrition spending to \$170 million, including nutrition-specific spending of \$27.5 million by 2020. For the proposed Nutrition Summit in 2020, Australia should also consider increasing nutrition-specific spending to \$50 million by 2023, consistent with the funding required to achieve global nutrition goals.

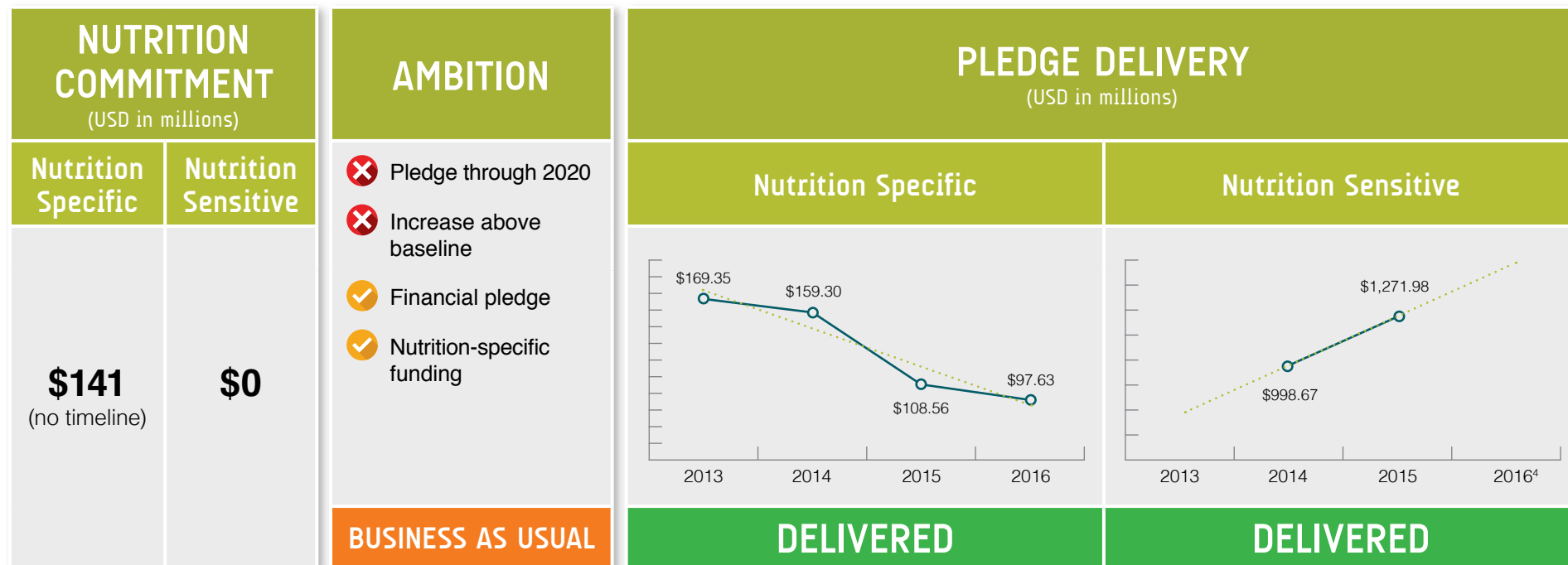
WATER FOR WOMEN FUND

The Australian Government launched a nutrition-sensitive program, the Water for Women Fund, in 2017. This initiative provides AU\$110 million over 5 years (2018–2022) to support health, hygiene, and gender equality objectives. Given the importance of clean water in preventing water-borne diseases, this is one of the more significant nutrition-related actions by Australia.

³ No data for 2015: Australia is submitting spending for the Global Nutrition Report on a biennial basis.

CANADA

The Bottom Line | Canada's focus on women and girls' empowerment presents an opportunity for strong, transformative, innovative, and SMART commitments to nutrition — a maker and marker on progress toward gender equality. As program funding for nutrition is fully disbursed by 2020, the timing to scale up leadership and recommit globally to nutrition could not be better.



ANALYSIS: The downward trend reflected in Canada's spending suggests a decrease in Canadian funding for nutrition; however, there are two alternative explanations. The first is that project funding is front-loaded at the commencement of a project and disbursed in decreasing annual increments as a project nears completion. Another contributing factor to the decrease may be the shifting definition of programs that are coded as nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive. While Canada draws from the SUN Methodology for coding, definitions have been shifting globally.

IMPACT: Canada has historically been a global leader in addressing malnutrition, consistently contributing one of the highest percentages of global health funding for nutrition. Canada has led in advancing new fortification technologies and approaches that have incentivized the development of nutrition commodities (such as Vitamin A supplements, which Canada supplies 75 percent of the global need) and bio fortification (including iodized

and double-fortified salt and fortified flours, lentils, and oils). With support from the Government of Canada, Nutrition International's Right Start program is an excellent example of Canadian leadership in global nutrition. Right Start aims to improve nutrition and health outcomes for women, adolescent girls,

THE TIME IS NOW FOR ACTION

In June 2017, after a long consultation period, the Canadian government launched its Feminist International Assistance Policy centered on women and girls. Under the core focus area of "Human Dignity," Canada outlines how nutrition programs and projects can drive an enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment. A year later, the policy has not yet been paired with an operational budget nor a clear implementation plan. The time is now for Canada to put words into action with serious financial commitments to drive this change for women and girls.

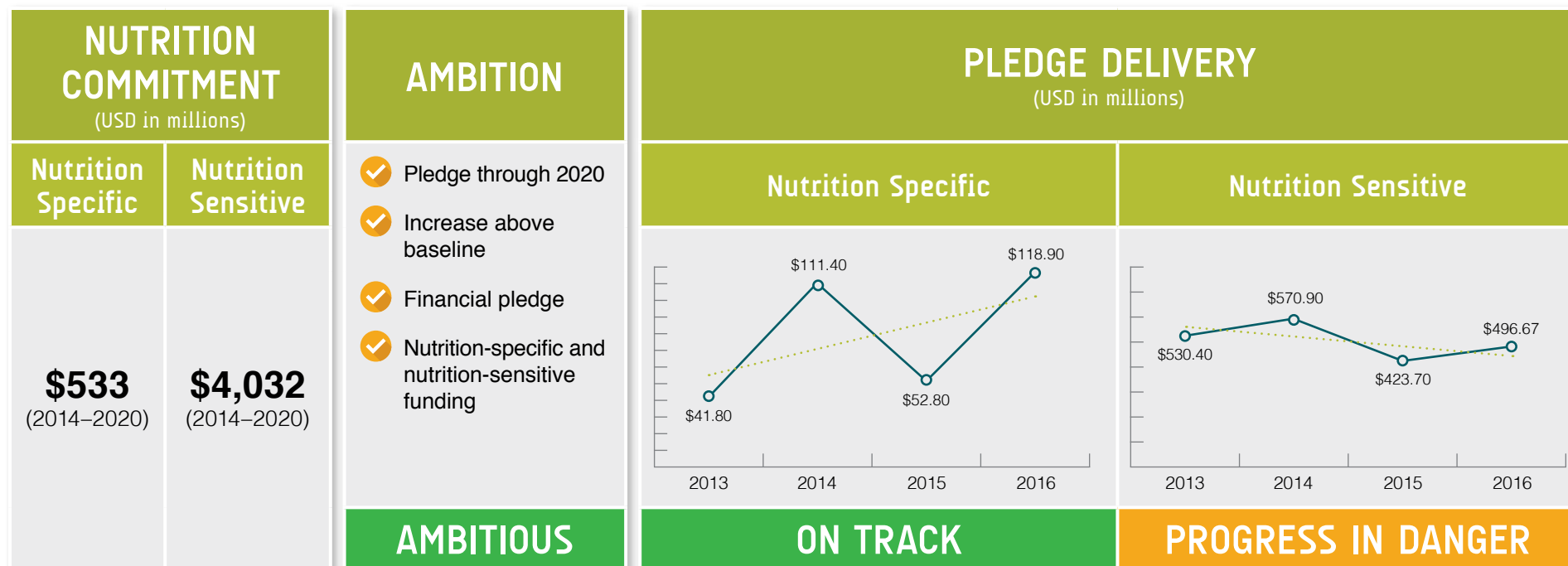
and young children. This focus on nutrition and gender equality is further reinforced within the Feminist International Assistance Policy with nutrition as an element contributing to the protection and advancement of human dignity.

RECOMMENDATIONS: We know that we will not be able to achieve gender equality when malnutrition affects more than one billion women and girls. Canada should harness moments like the G7 Summits under the Canadian and French presidencies in 2018 and 2019, respectively, to make strong commitments and action plans to recognize nutrition as a driver of gender equality. Taking advantage of opportunities at the G20 Summit in Argentina,

with its focus on agriculture and food security, and the Women Deliver Conference in 2019 in Vancouver, Canada, can build on partnerships, and integrate programs such as the Canada-France Action Plan on International Assistance and Sustainable Development and La Francophonie to highlight nutrition's multi- sectoral role. Canada will be in a prime position by the 2020 N4G event in Japan to renew its full commitment to nutrition with an ambitious and SMART financial pledge to address malnutrition in all its forms.

EUROPEAN UNION

The Bottom Line | The EU needs to scale up future level of disbursement to meet the ambitious target of EUR 3.5 billion by 2020.



ANALYSIS: The EU pledged a very ambitious €3.5 billion to nutrition over 2014–2020. In 2016, EU's disbursement for nutrition-specific interventions significantly increased from the previous year, reaching a peak of US\$118.96 million, putting the EU well on track to meet the target to allocate \$533 million to nutrition-specific interventions by 2020 if same level of disbursement will be maintained.

EU's disbursement to nutrition-sensitive interventions saw a moderate rise in 2016, reaching \$496.67 million. Despite this increase, meeting EU's commitments by 2020 could potentially be at risk if the EU will not scale up its future level of disbursements.

In 2016, the EU also increased the amount of resources committed to be spent on nutrition, reaching a peak of €790.1 million for that year. Future level of disbursements will need to match this high level of commitments to make sure EU's pledge of €3.5 billion will be fully disbursed by 2020.

IMPACT: The EU has continued to champion nutrition on the global development scene. This strong political leadership was confirmed by Neven Mimica, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, joining the SUN Lead Group. In addition, the EU is continuing to report annually against its nutrition commitments, tracking also the progress on the commitment to contribute to reduce the number of stunted children by at least 7 million by 2025.

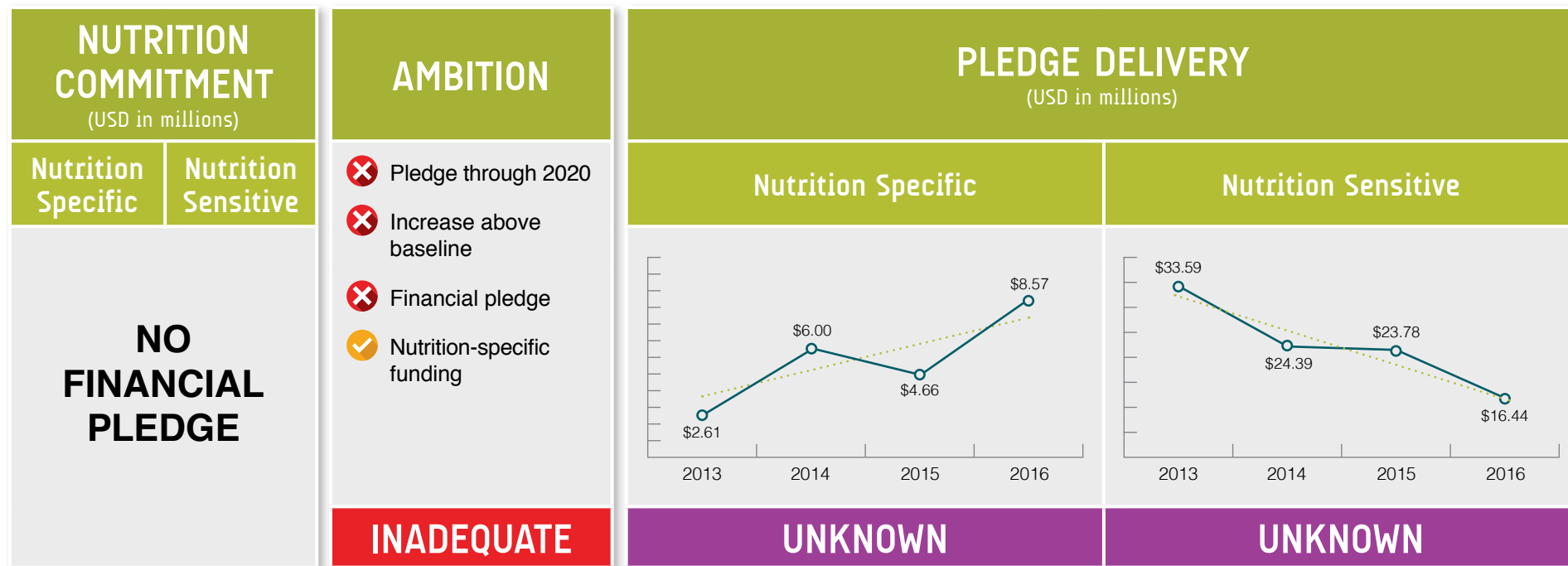
THE MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2021-2027

The EU's Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) is the tool shaping EU's budget for a 7-year cycle, setting policy priorities and funding. Currently, EU institutions are negotiating the future MFF, that will run from 2021 to 2027. It is key for the EU to clearly prioritize nutrition within the next framework, with adequate policies and resources in place to ensure a substantial contribution to ending malnutrition.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The EU needs to scale up future nutrition disbursements in order to meet the €3.5 billion pledge, thus ensuring a strong nutrition component to funds that remain to be allocated within the current Multiannual Financial Framework, which comes to an end in 2020. The EU should continue demonstrating strong leadership on nutrition and should use the opportunity of the definition of the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2021–2027 to keep nutrition as a key priority in its development policies, providing adequate financial resources to contribute substantially to the end of malnutrition.

FRANCE

The Bottom Line | France must increase its nutrition disbursements to match the level of disbursements of comparable countries like Germany and the UK.



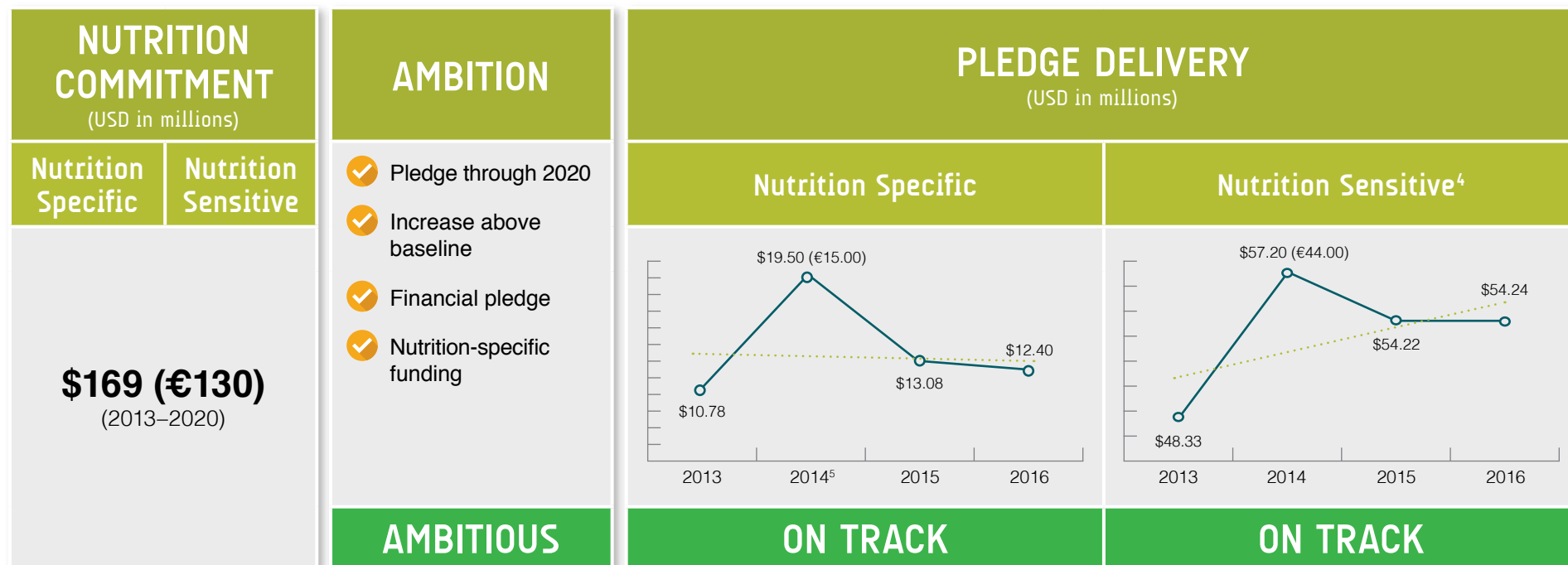
ANALYSIS: Following the launch of its nutrition roadmap (2016–2020), France has adopted a multi-sectoral approach to provide solutions to the underlying causes of malnutrition. Even though the amount of disbursements remains weak, a positive point is that there is some significant progress in financing nutrition-specific interventions. The nutrition roadmap must be implemented to support priority developing countries especially in the Sahel region.

IMPACT: France is already engaged in several financing mechanisms in the field of health such as Gavi The Vaccine Alliance and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. In 2017, the creation of the Sahel Alliance demonstrates the French willingness to have significant impacts in sub-Saharan African countries focusing on education, gender equality, health and nutrition. A few months before the start of the G7 French presidency (2019), a financial commitment in nutrition would strengthen its diplomatic strong leadership for development aid and poverty reduction.

RECOMMENDATIONS: To meet with these expectations, increasing French ODA will be critical and will also allow France to explore pledging through innovative financial mechanisms such as the Global Financing Facility and Power of Nutrition. These mechanisms can address malnutrition through a multi-sectoral approach and mobilize several stakeholders (national governments, bilateral and multilateral donors) in their efforts.

IRELAND

The Bottom Line | As the Government of Ireland refreshes its development policy, an ambitious, accountable, and adequately resourced plan for nutrition will demonstrate their continued leadership towards Zero Hunger and malnutrition. The 2020 Tokyo nutrition summit is an opportunity for Ireland to demonstrate continued leadership with an ambitious time-bound plan of investment in nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions spanning 2020–2030.



ANALYSIS: The Government of Ireland pledged to double its nutrition spending between 2013 and 2020, committing an additional US\$169 million (€130 million) for nutrition programs (both, nutrition specific and sensitive), alongside intending to spend \$332 million on nutrition-sensitive programs over the same period. At current levels of annual nutrition disbursements, Ireland remains on track to delivering its N4G 2013 pledge by 2020, and it must sustain this trend.

IMPACT: Ireland’s commitment to Zero Hunger, as reflected in its continued delivery on N4G commitments and its sustained support of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement is commendable. As Ireland refreshes its development policy, it is encouraged to build on this leadership through a concrete, accountable, and adequately resourced nutrition investment plan spanning 2020–2030. This should outline how both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive investments will be scaled up, and will contribute to resilience

building efforts, particularly in fragile contexts that increasingly bear a greater burden of malnutrition and poverty.

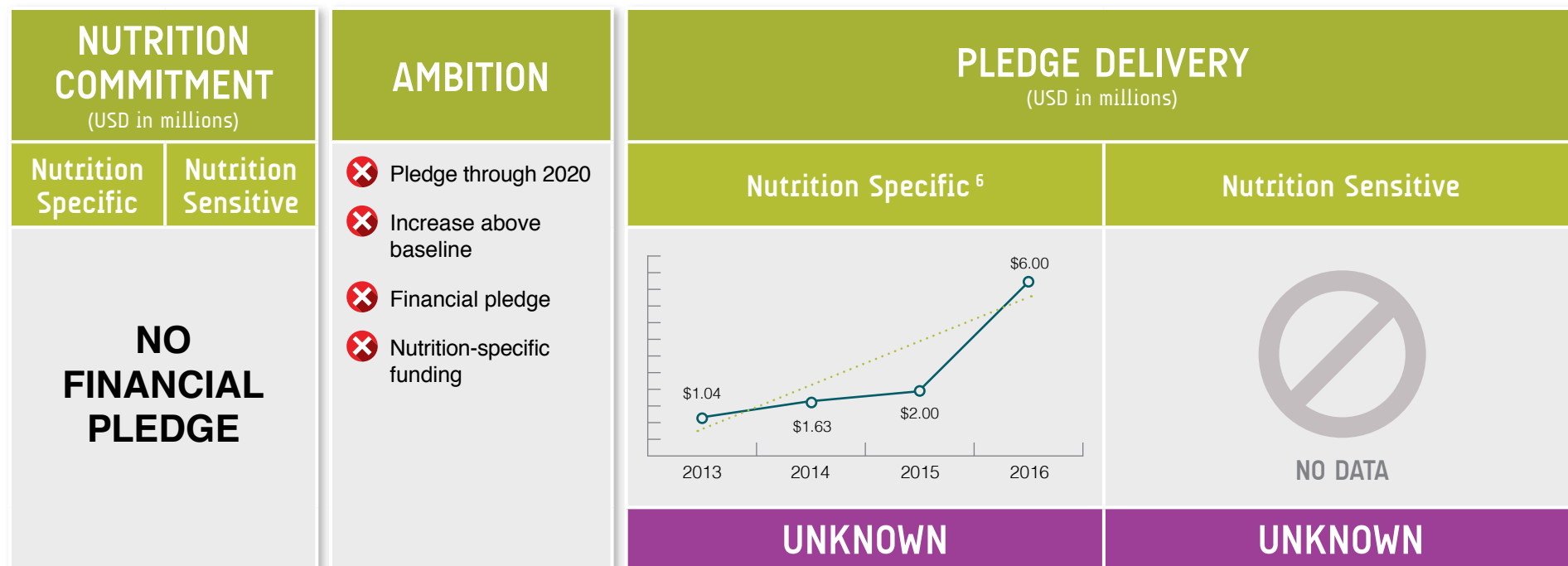
RECOMMENDATIONS: Given the on-track progress against their N4G 2013 pledge, the Tokyo nutrition summit in 2020 is an important opportunity for Ireland to bolster its leadership on Zero Hunger and malnutrition through a clear investment plan, which reflects its commitment to leave no one behind, and reach the furthest behind first.

4 2016 figure: Based on figures reported by Irish Aid, 49,040,358 Euros were disbursed as nutrition sensitive. This has been converted to USD using the 2016 OECD Exchange rate: OECD (2018), Exchange rates (indicator). doi: 10.1787/037ed317-en (Accessed on 12 July 2018).

5 Ireland reported disbursements for 2014 in EUR. For this graph we have converted EUR to USD using the OECD Exchange rate: OECD(2018), Exchange rate (indicator). doi: 10.1787/037ed317-en (Accessed on 28 September 2018)

ITALY

The Bottom Line | Italy did not make a commitment in the original London Nutrition for Growth Summit, but it has recently demonstrated leadership in nutrition through their 2017 G7 Presidency. Despite tripling their investment in nutrition between 2015 and 2016, Italy's contribution to nutrition-specific sectors remains low.



ANALYSIS: Italy is a strong supporter of the Rome-based food and nutrition agencies (FAO, IFAD) and shows strong leadership in the sector (L'Aquila, EXPO 2015, G7 presidency in 2017). It co-hosted the Global Nutrition Summit in Milan in November 2017. Italy did not make a commitment in the original London Nutrition for Growth Summit, but it has recently demonstrated leadership in nutrition through their 2017 G7 Presidency. Despite tripling their investment in nutrition between 2015 and 2016, Italy's contribution to nutrition-specific sectors remains low. Italy's new development agency, AICS, lists agriculture and food security as a priority area, but since Italy does not report on nutrition-sensitive disbursements using the SUN reporting framework, it is impossible to tell how that prioritization translates into investment in nutrition-sensitive funding. Agriculture (jointly with food security and water sanitation) is a traditional priority sector for the Italian cooperation, which is included in the Programming Guidelines and Directions for Italian Development Cooperation

EXPO MILANO

The 2015 "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life," Expo was a platform to champion the eradication of malnutrition and food security. A total of 145 countries were represented at pavilions across the Expo to promote international dialogue around food security and healthy eating. The High-Level Event on Nutrition in 2016 continued the legacy of nutrition in Milan with the support of the Italian G7 Presidency. The contribution by the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact membership will highlight the strategic role of cities in responding to nutrition needs and acting towards better food systems. Cities and networks of cities across the globe are increasingly engaged on nutrition matters and have the potential to reach over half the world's population. This platform could be important to mobilize new political and economic resources for nutrition.

⁶ 2016 figure: Numbers drawn directly from OECD Database.

2017–2019. As for the rest of its ODA, Italy channels a large share of its AG ODA multilaterally: 71 percent in 2016 (DAC average is 45 percent). Core contributions remained stable between 2015 and 2016, at US\$208 million. The majority of this comprises assessed contributions to the EU (\$147 million in 2016, or 50 percent of AG ODA), and to the World Bank's IDA (\$26 million; 9 percent) Italy maintains close, strategic relationships with the Rome-based AG-related UN institutions which it has traditionally been a large and stable funder.

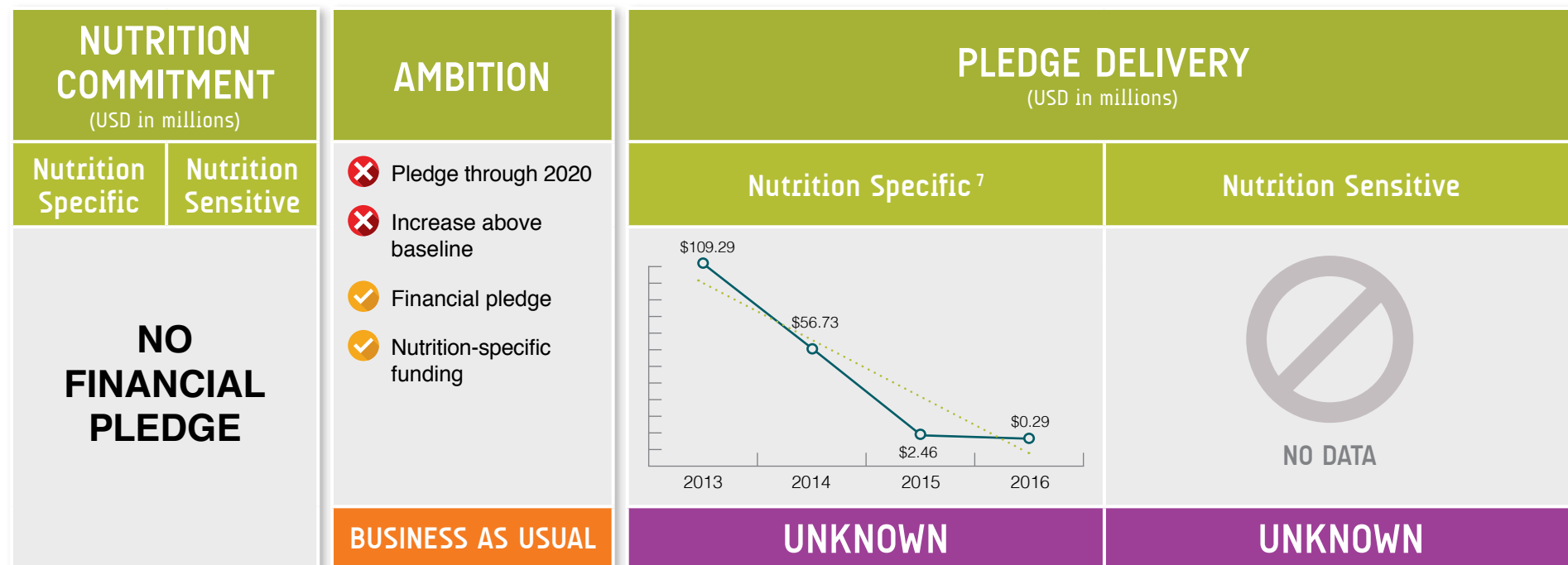
IMPACT: Italy's leadership in prioritizing food security and nutrition in its G7 presidency is commendable, despite the political challenges that prevented the Taormina Summit from being a full pledging moment. In addition to ensuring strong language on nutrition and food security in its G7 Communique, Italy also hosted a Global Nutrition Summit with the city of Milan where the Global Nutrition Report was launched and over \$6.4 million in new funding was announced, mainly from private philanthropic partners. For Italy

to continue to play a leadership role in the nutrition and food security sectors, it will be important for Italy to report on nutrition-sensitive disbursements using the SUN framework for reporting, and to continue to engage with other donors to nutrition through platforms like the G7, Nutrition for Growth and the WHO's Decade of ACTION on Nutrition as well as with the Rome-based UN agencies working on food, nutrition and agriculture.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Italy is in a strong position to grow into a global leader in this sector if increases in funding for nutrition grows as it had in the 2015–2016 period. Italy's leadership in the 2018 UN High Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) aligns well with its commitment to fighting malnutrition in all its forms. In addition to considering increases in funding in the short term, Italy must also seriously begin thinking about its capacity to make an ambitious and multi-year pledge in Japan at the 2020 Summit.

JAPAN

The Bottom Line | Japan has shown leadership in this space by agreeing to host the 2020 Nutrition Summit, but now must ensure that the summit will be a place for ambitious financial commitments to be made. Japan must significantly increase spending on nutrition between now and 2020 and commit an ambitious pledge in 2019 to encourage other donors to make similarly ambitious pledges at the 2020 Nutrition Summit



ANALYSIS: In 2013, Japan⁷ pledged US\$500 million in health ODA from 2013 to 2017 and committed \$100 million to the World Bank, including assistance to address undernutrition. Japan did not report figures from 2015 to the 2017 Global Nutrition Report. Civil society in Japan called on the government to double its annual spending on nutrition from baseline 2013 figures, to a total of \$1.0 billion between 2016 and 2020, and to adopt the SUN accountability framework in tracking nutrition-specific and -sensitive investments to improve accountability for its investments. Despite this, funding for nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions have decreased in the intervening years. In August 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced a new commitment to food security and nutrition initiatives in African countries at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in Kenya, but this announcement did not come with funding.

IMPACT: Japan has prioritized accountability to previous commitments in their G7 presidency in 2016, by releasing a joint report, Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, including recognition of a 2016 N4G summit as an important opportunity to advance the global nutrition agendas and to fulfill the Elmau target of lifting 500 million out of hunger and malnutrition

JAPAN ANNOUNCES HOSTING NUTRITION 2020 SUMMIT AT UHC FORUM

Japan's commitment to host the Nutrition 2020 Summit came at an ideal time. Announcing the commitment in December 2017 has allowed Japan and other donor governments to think carefully about existing and expiring commitments to nutrition and plan to make ambitious, SMART commitments in 2020. The announcement also highlights the important role improved nutrition plays in reaching UHC goals. In the announcement, Prime Minister Abe said, "Japan will host the Nutrition for Growth Summit in 2020 to promote efforts toward achieving universal health coverage (UHC)... [N]utrition constitutes a foundational element of UHC."

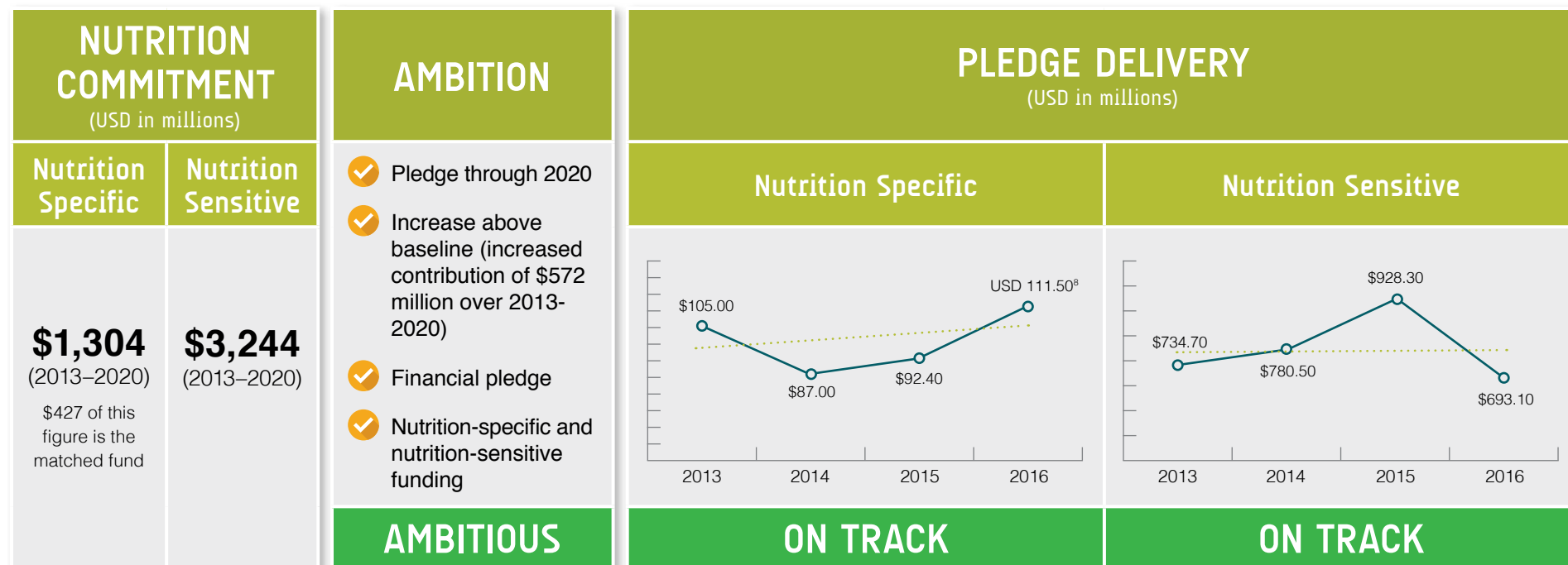
⁷ All numbers in the table are drawn directly from OECD DAC database.

by 2030. In the absence of a 2016 pledging summit, Japan and other countries were unable to pledge increased financing for nutrition, but the focus on accountability continues to be a priority as Japan prepares to host a Nutrition Summit in 2020. In 2017 December Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will host a nutrition summit in Tokyo during the 2020 Olympic year and the Japanese government has been working with Nutrition for Growth stakeholders to develop framing for the summit as an opportunity to demonstrate policy and financing progress. Japan's leadership in promoting universal health care coverage (UHC) is also an opportunity to highlight the role nutrition plays in achieving UHC targets. Japan also recognizes this opportunity. In 2017 December Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will host a nutrition summit in Tokyo in 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Japan has committed to hosting a 2020 summit on nutrition, but it must also encourage donors to pledge ambitious financial commitments to nutrition. To demonstrate commitment to the nutrition sector, Japan should prioritize nutrition in key events leading up to the summit including TICAD and the G20 Summit, both of which Japan will host in 2019. In addition to increasing its disbursements in line with civil society recommendations to invest \$1 billion between 2016 and 2020, Japan must demonstrate its leadership in the nutrition space by making an ambitious, multi-year financial commitment themselves at or ahead of the 2020 Summit. Japan must also continue to push for accountability to commitments, and has a strong role to play in working with the nutrition community to set a strong accountability framework ahead of the 2020 Summit.

UNITED KINGDOM

The Bottom Line | The UK needs to take bold steps as a nutrition leader to galvanize other donors and governments as well as build on own 2013 commitment in Tokyo. On track but need to scale up nutrition-specific spending to reach pledge.



ANALYSIS: In 2013, additional to 2010 baseline levels of nutrition investments the UK pledged US\$572 million in core funding and \$427 million in matched funding for nutrition-specific programs, with \$3,244 million for nutrition-sensitive programs. The UK are commended for unlocking their remaining matched funding at the 2017 Milan nutrition summit and staying well ahead of their nutrition-sensitive pledge by disbursing \$3,136 million to date. With \$395.5 million worth of investments in core nutrition funding, the UK still need to increase nutrition-specific spending to an annual average of around \$120 million between 2017 and 2020 to deliver their pledge fully in time for the 2020 Tokyo nutrition summit.

IMPACT: 42.1 million individuals were reached with nutrition related programs between 2015 and 2018. Since 2013, the UK has played an important role in keeping the international momentum on nutrition. Through its role on the SUN donor network, the G7 and G20, the Commonwealth, and the Nutrition for Growth stakeholder group, the UK must now take bold steps as a nutrition

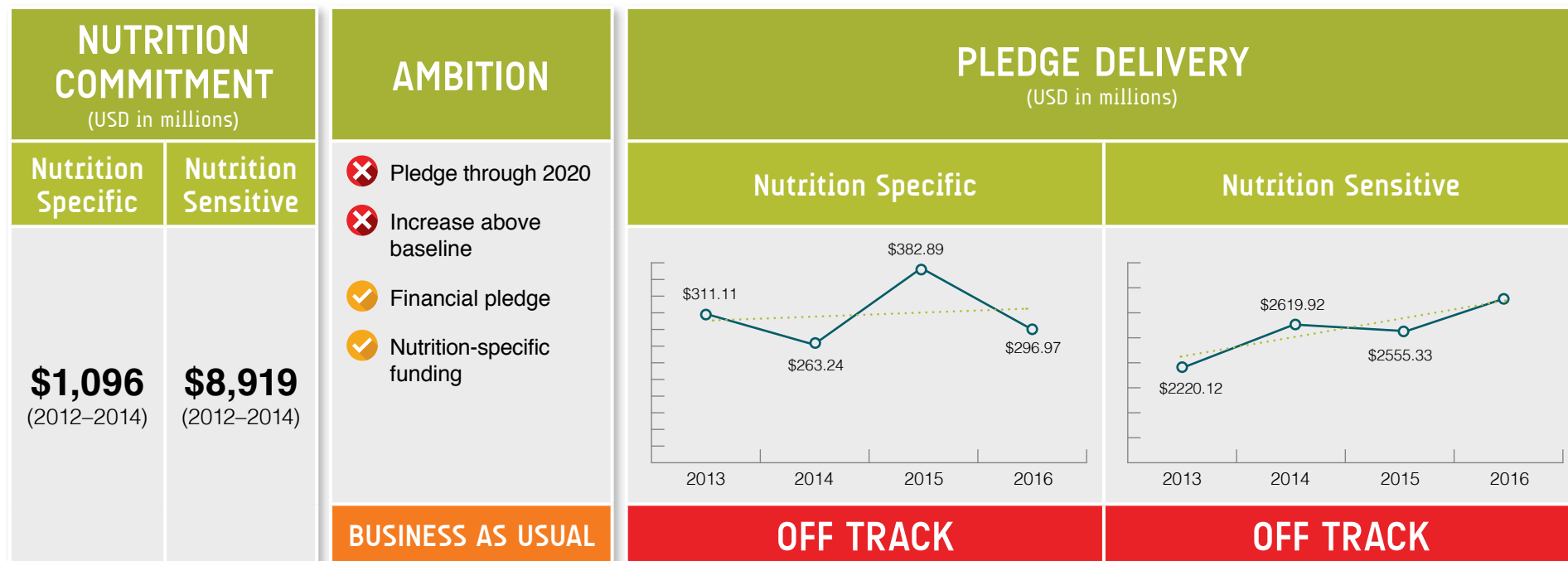
leader in galvanizing other donors and governments to urgently scale up their nutrition investments and programs. As the world is currently massively off track to meet the global nutrition targets and SDG 2, the UK must also build on its 2013 commitment in Tokyo, to invest further in nutrition as a driver of human and economic progress. In addition, the UK must review and report the impact of its vast nutrition-sensitive investments in boosting nutrition outcomes, particularly as nearly half of these seem to be humanitarian spending.

RECOMMENDATIONS: On track to delivering its 2013 financial commitments, and its commitment to improve nutrition for 50 million people by 2020, the UK must now plan towards further bold commitments in Tokyo whilst focusing on delivering on its existing nutrition specific commitments. The UK should also leverage its role on the SUN donor network to encourage other donors towards ambitious and collective commitments in Tokyo.

8 Total dismemberment is \$156m, including \$45m matched funding.

UNITED STATES

The Bottom Line | Progress on coordination and transparency must be matched with increased funding.



ANALYSIS: In addition to programs under the “basic nutrition” OECD Development Assistance Category, the US also counts Food for Peace programs that aim to reduce chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age as nutrition-specific programming, even though these program are coded to “emergency food aid” and “development food aid” categories. The McGovern–Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, which includes funds for school feeding programs, previously included as nutrition-specific, is reported as nutrition-sensitive starting in 2016. The 2016 nutrition-sensitive figure includes \$205 million in McGovern–Dole funding.



IMPACT: While the U.S. financial pledge was only through 2014, it has made several important policy commitments since the N4G summit which have enhanced coordination, technical support to missions, and transparency. These commitments are reflected in the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition

Strategy, a monitoring and learning plan for the strategy, the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, and an annual progress report on coordination activities and milestones, the first of which was released in May 2018.

RECOMMENDATIONS: U.S. investments in nutrition are not commensurate with the challenges, and proposed budget cuts threaten to undermine the U.S’ global leadership role on nutrition. The Administration proposed a 37 percent (\$46.5 million) cut to USAID nutrition funding for FY19. Congress has rejected this and has proposed modest increases to funding above FY2018 levels. The Administration should work with Congress to ensure funding is sufficient to fully implement the USAID Nutrition Strategy in pursuit of the WHA nutrition targets, and lay the groundwork for an ambitious funding pledge at the 2020 Nutrition for Growth event.

WORLD BANK GROUP

The Bottom Line | The World Bank has achieved all its policy commitments from 2013, but now must increase transparency and consistency of financing data available on nutrition while continuing to lead global efforts to invest in nutrition.

NUTRITION COMMITMENT (USD in millions)		AMBITION	PLEDGE DELIVERY (USD in millions)	
Nutrition Specific	Nutrition Sensitive		Nutrition Specific	Nutrition Sensitive
\$600 (2013–2014)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Pledge through 2020 ✓ Increase above baseline ✓ Financial pledge ✓ Nutrition-specific funding 	 NO DATA	 NO DATA
		AMBITIOUS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

ANALYSIS: The World Bank Group no longer reports on disbursed funds to the Global Nutrition Report, the primary resource for tracking nutrition financing against commitments made at the 2013 Nutrition for Growth Summit. While there appeared to be data listed for the World Bank in the OECD development assistance committee (DAC) database which tracks disbursed development assistance funds across OECD member countries, the World Bank nutrition team has indicated that those figures are incorrect. Instead, the World Bank reports only commitments and only for nutrition-specific interventions at their discretion. It is important to note that commitments from the World Bank are legally binding agreements with country governments, and so likely to be delivered. In 2016, the World Bank committed US\$82.23 million to nutrition-specific interventions. While this seems low compared to its 2013 Nutrition for Growth commitment, there are multiple factors to consider. First, a review of the methodology used

to classify nutrition-specific investments found that an unspecified portion of the programs projected in the \$600 million commitment would not have been classified as nutrition-specific, thereby reducing the World Bank's 2013 commitment. Secondly, the 2016 commitment likely undercounts the total amount of funding for nutrition-specific investment due to constraints in

OPTIMA NUTRITION

Optima Nutrition is a mathematical optimization model developed by the World Bank, Burnet Institute, and the Gates Foundation that analyzes allocative efficiency of nutrition investments. Optima Nutrition allows users (governments) to 1) estimate the impact an intervention scale-up will have on stunting prevalence and child mortality, 2) calculate the cost of the scale up under different assumptions, 3) calculate the optimal allocation of resources to achieve maximum reductions in stunting and/or mortality for a given budget, and 4) calculate the optimal allocation of resources among different geographic regions for a given budget. The tool will be launched in the second half of 2018.

the World Bank's internal coding system. Some of this could potentially be remedied through recent World Bank code reforms which create separate codes for nutrition and food security. However, these changes have not been implemented in the World Bank Project Database with publicly available data as of the end of fiscal year 2018.

IMPACT: The World Bank has delivered on its policy commitments made in 2013 and, additionally, taken on a strong thought-leadership role among nutrition stakeholders, primarily through the publication of the Investment Framework for Nutrition which determined the \$70 billion gap in funding for the WHA targets between 2015 and 2025. The Bank, at the initiative of President Jim Kim, has used its convening power to create spaces for high burden country governments to commit to reducing stunting at the annual Human Capital Summits; it will further promote reductions in stunting through the Human Capital Index, which includes stunting as one of its indicators. Linked to building human capital, the Bank has expanded its Investing in the Early Years initiative, increasing the geographic scope and depth of programming. Still, the Bank has the potential for much more impact. The increased availability of funds in the 18th round of International Development Association (IDA) could make unprecedented amounts of financing available for nutrition — an increase of 44 percent over the previous IDA round. In 2017 at the Milan Nutrition Summit the Bank announced a projection of \$1.7 billion in funding through IDA 18 (FY 2018–2020). This represents a dramatically increased use of World Bank funds for nutrition, though it remains to be seen how this funding will be tracked and reported. The World Bank has also increased its use of innovative financing mechanisms to leverage additional financing for nutrition like the Power of Nutrition (PoN).

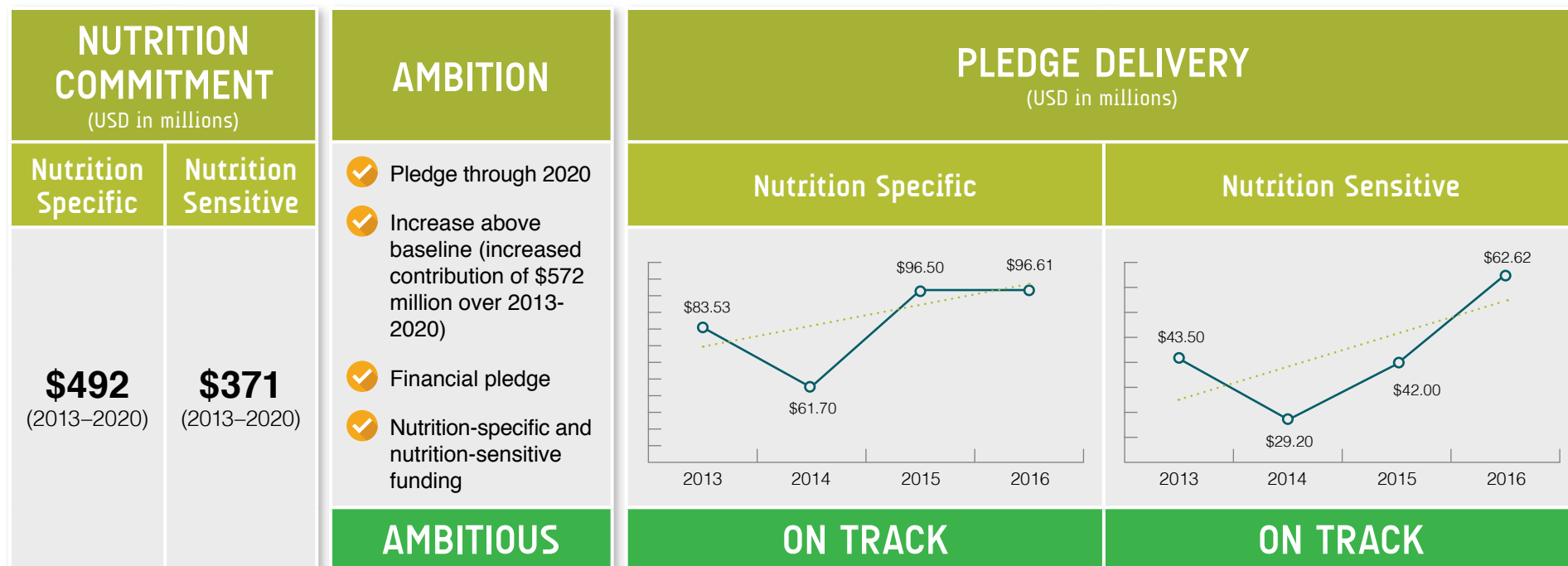
RECOMMENDATIONS: The lack of transparent and consistent data on nutrition funds disbursed by the World Bank continues to be a grave concern to the nutrition community. We strongly urge the World Bank to define a consistent methodology for tracking and measuring against commitments and report this data regularly — whether through the World Bank's database coding system, through the OECD's database where a majority of other donors report on disbursed funding, or to the GNR. The World Bank should also continue to feature nutrition as a strong pillar in their Human Capital initiatives, encouraging country governments to invest IDA funding and increased domestic resources into nutrition. The Bank should incentivize countries to prioritize nutrition during the IDA 19 negotiation process to drive demand for increased investments and continue to push for the proportional increase in funds for nutrition from IDA 18 to IDA 19 based on the funds available. The Bank should continue to make use of innovative financing mechanisms like the Global Financing Facility (GFF) and the PoN to create these incentives, while also working with the GFF to further clarify the potential for impact on nutrition funding.



PHILANTHROPIES

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

The Bottom Line | The Gates Foundation is a leader in the donor community and should continue to encourage and support other donors. The Gates Foundation should accelerate their disbursements in both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive investments and prepare to make an ambitious financial commitment in 2020.



ANALYSIS: In 2015, the Gates Foundation announced a significant increase in their funding for nutrition — committing US\$776 million between 2015 and 2020 — an additional \$360 million over their London commitment. The accelerated disbursement on nutrition-sensitive investments reflects their increased ambition.

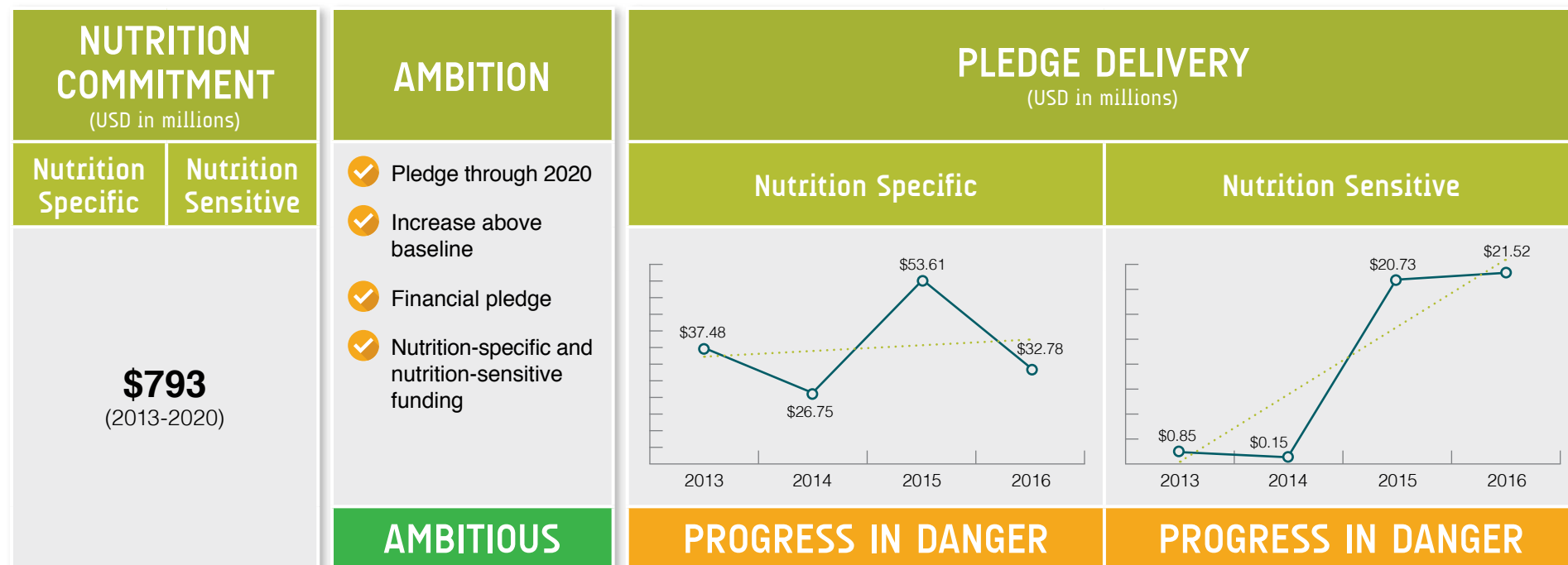
IMPACT: The Gates Foundation’s role as funders and as advocates and leaders in the nutrition space has helped to maintain momentum during a politically complex period. The lack of a pledging moment following the 2013 Summit has not led to significant reductions in funding levels in nutrition despite overall reductions in overseas development assistance in many markets. The Gates Foundation’s efforts to support the World Bank in events like the Spotlight on Nutrition in Spring 2017, the African Development Bank in instituting the African Leaders for Nutrition initiative in 2016–2017 and Italy’s efforts to prioritize nutrition during their 2017 G7 Presidency has helped to

maintain nutrition on political agendas in donor markets and in high burden countries. The Gates Foundation has also supported the development of the investment framework for nutrition which remains the most detailed evidence on how much and what kind of financing is needed to reach global nutrition targets and has been a strong supporter of civil society advocacy at the global and national level.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Looking ahead, the Gates Foundation’s support to the Government of Japan to ensure a successful 2020 Nutrition Summit will be critical. The Gates Foundation should continue to encourage discussions among donors and civil society on how to reach financing targets in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive categories, and continue its own ambitious leadership.

CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION

The Bottom Line | CIFF's focus on high impact interventions can demonstrate significant results in individual markets, but it can play a more influential role at the global level. CIFF must significantly increase its funding for nutrition to meet its 2013 commitment.



ANALYSIS: Halfway into the pledge period, CIFF has disbursed less than a quarter of their pledged amount, putting this donor in danger of not fulfilling its 2013 pledge. CIFF's role in launching the Power of Nutrition, a catalytic financing facility for nutrition linked to the World Bank and UNICEF that leverages funding from the private sector, helped to fulfill a pledge made in London. Renewed focus on wasting, low birthweight, and stunting has meant that CIFF is focused on high-impact interventions with potential to innovate or change the way the nutrition community identifies, prevents, and manages malnutrition, particularly in the area of wasting (see box).

IMPACT: Where CIFF has maintained long-term investments with strong local relationships, sustainable and system wide impacts are visible, such as in India where the investments in local partners along with support of larger government health and nutrition systems have contributed to strengthening a larger government initiative to prioritize nutrition under the National Nutrition Mission (NNM). With the 2020 summit approaching, CIFF has an opportunity to

increase the rate of delivery of its current commitment, and recommit not only to its financial investments in nutrition, but also to being a global influence.

RECOMMENDATIONS: CIFF's renewed focus on SAM and low birthweight can have game-changing impacts for the nutrition community. In addition to considering how it increase rates of disbursements between now and 2020, CIFF also should be considering what its intended impact might look like post-2020. As currently funded initiatives prove effective, CIFF must invest in scaling innovations and working with governments to ensure sustainability.

INVESTING IN SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION (SAM)

CIFF's investments in SAM fall under four categories: a) raising the political and public health profile of SAM, b) prevention of acute malnutrition, c) reducing the cost of treatment, and d) integrating treatment into the health system. Investments are particularly focused on innovative solutions and programming, including investments in newborn gut health, cash transfer programs, and local production of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF).

NEW PHILANTHROPIC FUNDERS

The Bottom Line | The nutrition community welcomes leadership from philanthropic partners.

PHILANTHROPY	NUTRITION FOR GROWTH PLEDGE (USD in millions)		AMBITION	PLEDGE DELIVERY (USD in millions)	
	NUTRITION SPECIFIC	NUTRITION SENSITIVE		NUTRITION SPECIFIC	NUTRITION SENSITIVE
Dangote Foundation	\$100 (2017-2022)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Pledge through 2020 ❓ Increase above baseline ✔ Financial pledge ✘ Nutrition-specific funding 	PENDING	
Eleanor Crook Foundation	\$100 (2015-2030)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Pledge through 2020 ❓ Increase above baseline ✔ Financial pledge ✘ Nutrition-specific funding 		
Tata Trusts	\$50 (2017-2022)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Pledge through 2020 ❓ Increase above baseline ✔ Financial pledge ✘ Nutrition-specific funding 		

ANALYSIS: Dangote Foundation’s commitment at the Milan 2017 Nutrition Summit focused on reducing the prevalence of undernutrition by 60 percent in targeted areas of Nigeria. The Eleanor Crook Foundation (ECF) committed US\$100 million to research, capacity building, and advocacy for global nutrition, and they unlocked an additional \$50million of funding from DFID. ECF also announced a new strategic collaboration with DFID and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that will further align the nutrition strategy and programming of the three institutions. Tata Trusts, an Indian philanthropic foundation, made a \$50 million commitment that

unlocked the last of DFID’s matching funding committed during the 2013 London Nutrition for Growth Summit.

IMPACT: These new investments could have a significant impact on both nutrition outcomes in Nigeria, India, and ECF priority countries and a higher profile for nutrition among key government leaders and other philanthropists.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Without a formal mechanism for reporting on disbursements, it will be important for philanthropic foundations to be transparent and timely in reporting on their own funding.



SCORECARDS

This scorecard rates the ambition and tracks progress in key donor markets.

DONOR	NUTRITION COMMITMENT (USD in millions)		AMBITION	PLEDGE DELIVERY (through 2016)		THE BOTTOM LINE
	NUTRITION-SPECIFIC	NUTRITION-SENSITIVE		NUTRITION-SPECIFIC	NUTRITION-SENSITIVE	
AUSTRALIA	\$32 <small>(2013-2017)</small>	\$27 <small>(2013-2017)</small>	BUSINESS AS USUAL	ON TRACK	ON TRACK	Australia must prioritize developing a nutrition strategy for the aid program and set medium-term goals for increasing both nutrition-specific and total nutrition funding linked to the goals of Asia-Pacific countries.
CANADA	\$141 <small>(NO TIMELINE)</small>	\$0	BUSINESS AS USUAL	DELIVERED	DELIVERED	Canada's focus on women and girls' empowerment presents an opportunity for strong, transformative, innovative, and SMART commitments to nutrition — a maker and marker on progress toward gender equality. As program funding for nutrition is fully dispersed by 2020, the timing to scale up leadership and recommit globally to nutrition could not be better.
EUROPEAN UNION	\$533 <small>(2014-2020)</small>	\$4,032 <small>(2014-2020)</small>	AMBITIOUS	ON TRACK	PROGRESS IN DANGER	The EU needs to scale up future level of disbursement to meet the ambitious target of EUR 3.5 billion by 2020.
FRANCE	NO FINANCIAL PLEDGE		INADEQUATE	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	France must increase its nutrition disbursements to match the level of disbursements of comparable countries like Germany and the UK.
IRELAND	\$169 (€130) <small>(2013-2020)</small>		AMBITIOUS	ON TRACK	ON TRACK	As the Government of Ireland refreshes its development policy, an ambitious, accountable, and adequately resourced plan for nutrition will demonstrate their continued leadership towards Zero Hunger and malnutrition. The 2020 Tokyo nutrition summit is an opportunity for Ireland to demonstrate continued leadership with an ambitious time-bound plan of investment in nutrition specific.
ITALY	NO FINANCIAL PLEDGE			UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Italy did not make a commitment in the original London Nutrition for Growth Summit, but it has recently demonstrated leadership in nutrition through their 2017 G7 Presidency. Despite tripling their investment in nutrition between 2015 and 2016, Italy's contribution to nutrition-specific sectors remains low.
JAPAN	NO FINANCIAL PLEDGE		BUSINESS AS USUAL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Japan has shown leadership in this space by agreeing to host the 2020 Nutrition Summit, but now must ensure that the summit will be a place for ambitious financial commitments to be made. Japan must significantly increase spending on nutrition between now and 2020 and commit an ambitious pledge in 2019 to encourage other donors to make similarly ambitious pledges at the 2020 Nutrition Summit.
UNITED KINGDOM	\$1,304 <small>(2013-2020) \$427 of this figure is the matched fund</small>	\$3,244 <small>(2013-2020)</small>	AMBITIOUS	ON TRACK	ON TRACK	The UK needs to take bold steps as a nutrition leader to galvanize other donors and governments as well as build on own 2013 commitment in Tokyo. On track but need to scale up nutrition-specific spending to reach pledge.
UNITED STATES	\$1,096 <small>(2012-2014)</small>	\$8,919 <small>(2012-2014)</small>	BUSINESS AS USUAL	OFF TRACK	OFF TRACK	Progress on coordination and transparency must be matched with increased funding.
WORLD BANK GROUP	\$600 <small>(2013-2014)</small>	--	AMBITIOUS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	The World Bank has achieved all its policy commitments from 2013, but now must increase transparency and consistency of financing data available on nutrition.

This scorecard rates the ambition and tracks the progress of key philanthropic donors.

PHILANTHROPIES	NUTRITION COMMITMENT (USD in millions)		AMBITION	PLEDGE DELIVERY (through 2020)		THE BOTTOM LINE
	NUTRITION-SPECIFIC	NUTRITION-SENSITIVE		NUTRITION-SPECIFIC	NUTRITION-SENSITIVE	
BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION	\$492 <small>(2013-2020)</small>	\$371 <small>(2013-2020)</small>	AMBITIOUS	ON TRACK	ON TRACK	The Gates Foundation is a leader in the donor community and should continue to encourage and support other donors. The Gates Foundation should accelerate their disbursements in both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive investments and prepare to make an ambitious financial commitment in 2020.
CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION	\$793 <small>(2013-2020)</small>		AMBITIOUS	PROGRESS IN DANGER	PROGRESS IN DANGER	CIFF's focus on high impact interventions can demonstrate significant results in individual markets, but it can play a more influential role at the global level. CIFF must significantly increase its funding for nutrition to meet its 2013 commitment.
DANGOTE FOUNDATION	\$100 <small>(2017-2022)</small>		AMBITIOUS	PENDING	PENDING	The nutrition community welcomes leadership from philanthropic partners.
ELEANOR CROOK FOUNDATION	\$100 <small>(2015-2030)</small>		AMBITIOUS	PENDING	PENDING	The nutrition community welcomes leadership from philanthropic partners.
TATA TRUSTS	\$50 <small>(2017-2022)</small>		AMBITIOUS	PENDING	PENDING	The nutrition community welcomes leadership from philanthropic partners.



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ACTION Global Health Advocacy Partnership

ACTION is a partnership of 13 locally rooted organizations around the world that advocate together to build political will and increase investments for global health. Our partners: Æquitas (India), CITAMplus (Zambia), Global Health Advocates France, Global Health Advocates India, HDT (Tanzania), KANCO (Kenya), Princess of Africa Foundation (South Africa), RESULTS International Australia, RESULTS Canada, RESULTS Educational Fund (U.S.), RESULTS Japan, RESULTS UK, and WACI Health (Kenya and South Africa).



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