

**State of Global Nutrition: Progress Report**  
**Recommendations for Draft Outline**  
**January 2014**  
 IDS Team

**1. Introduction**

The upsurge in interest, commitment and activity in malnutrition reduction over the past 6 years has yet to be matched by a collective capacity to track progress and commitments. The N4G stakeholders called for a Global Report to help do this. The Report would convene existing processes, identify gaps and propose ways to fill them.

The ultimate goal of the Report is to help sustain and increase the commitment to malnutrition reduction.

This paper is a detailed concept note to the Stakeholder Group for the Report. It highlights some of the design features of such a Report, discusses options and offers some recommendations, based on discussions with 35 key stakeholders, email exchanges with 5 individuals from related data initiatives and reviews of related documents.

This set of recommendations was produced between the January 2<sup>nd</sup> and January 29<sup>th</sup> 2014 by a team at IDS, led by Lawrence Haddad.

**2. Approach taken to the writing of this paper**

The Report has to be something that brings the nutrition community together in a collective endeavour and so wide consultation was essential not only to assess the range of perspectives but also to generate a sense of common ownership. Such extensive consultation within a three week period was subject to certain limitations, but we attempted to get a balance of individuals from the following stakeholder groups: country champions, donors, CSO, agencies, private sector, and research. It is important to note that we did not get as many interviews with the private sector or with country champions as we would have liked.<sup>1</sup>

Without exception, the individuals contacted confirmed their support for such a Report. While there were a variety of views within each stakeholder group, key themes were emphasised by each. A summary of these is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Headline messages from stakeholders consulted**

Group	Key Messages
National level champions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need strong national accountability systems to help be accountable</li> <li>• No one size fits all accounting prescription</li> <li>• Tone is vital—be constructive, no finger pointing</li> <li>• Regional comparisons are important</li> <li>• Don't criticise a stakeholder for failing to meet an ambitious commitment if they make good progress towards it and then praise another stakeholder for meeting an unambitious commitment</li> </ul>
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell the truth, be hard hitting</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The detail of the responses, even anonymously, will only be shared with the written permission of the interviewee.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs to be annual</li> </ul>
Multilaterals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report must be Global</li> <li>• Working with on-going multilateral processes is vital</li> <li>• Data Custodian role on its own is too limiting and artificial to UN</li> </ul>
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country profiles are very important</li> <li>• 2014 report needs to be pragmatic, time is short</li> <li>• Report needs to reach the places other reports do not reach</li> <li>• Number of groupings seems cumbersome</li> </ul>
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independence is vital</li> <li>• Opportunity to develop new tools for accountability</li> </ul>
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need a report</li> <li>• Must work for the national champions</li> <li>• Must build commitment</li> <li>• Must be comprehensive</li> <li>• Must not duplicate existing initiatives, rather it should bring them together</li> <li>• Working with SUN is essential, but report is about more than SUN or N4G</li> <li>• Be global in aspiration, but for 2014 just report on overweight in a global way</li> </ul>

Bearing these views in mind, what follows is a set of recommendations as to what the Report would look like.

### 3. What should the Report aim to do?

If the ultimate goal of the Report is to help sustain and increase the global commitment to malnutrition reduction, it will have to speak to a number of key audiences and support their capacity to do so.

The Report should provide a comprehensive view of the status of nutrition globally and at country level with a robust review and analysis of data to interpret progress towards malnutrition reduction in general and towards agreed targets.

The primary audiences should be engaged citizens around the world and national level champions.

The Report should bring malnutrition to the attention of engaged citizens around the world: the scale, the consequences, the solutions and the returns. There needs to be a few key indicators that citizens who are active in changing their societies can latch on to and use.

The Report needs to empower national level champions. It needs to help them make the argument for a scale up in resources and support them in making decisions that result in a more effective allocation of nutrition resources.

Other key audiences reflect the multistakeholder nature of successful malnutrition reduction:

CSOs can be extremely effective advocates for nutrition scale up and highly efficient agents for service delivery, especially to the most excluded. They need to be helped by the Report to support national level nutrition champions to mobilise and deploy resources to effectively scale up nutrition relevant actions.

Donors have a key role to play in scaling up nutrition. Competition for resources is strong—within governments and within foundations—and pressure to reduce the total ODA envelope is constant and strong. Donors also need evidence that promises made and kept can generate returns in the country invested, and beyond.

The business community is a key actor in efforts to scale up nutrition. From mobile technologies that can promote behaviour change to logistics capacity to reduce the costs of scale up, businesses have an important role. The Report should help them guide their efforts and increase the transparency of their contributions.

The media – old and new--can play a key role in framing and reframing nutrition issues and raising awareness. The Report must be accessible, written in plain language, available in multiple languages and contain attractive yet simple graphics that can be slotted into different forms of media coverage.

The research and think tank community play a key knowledge generation and mobilisation role. The Report needs to be completely credible to this community in terms of quality and independence. It should aim to identify key data, evidence and analytic gaps especially in the area of accountability and transparency for nutrition scale up.

For all audiences, the Report should contribute to the formulation of pathways towards to achieving the WHA targets at the global and national levels. To do this, the Report has to help identify and strengthen the initial position of nutrition in the post-2015 development goal frameworks.

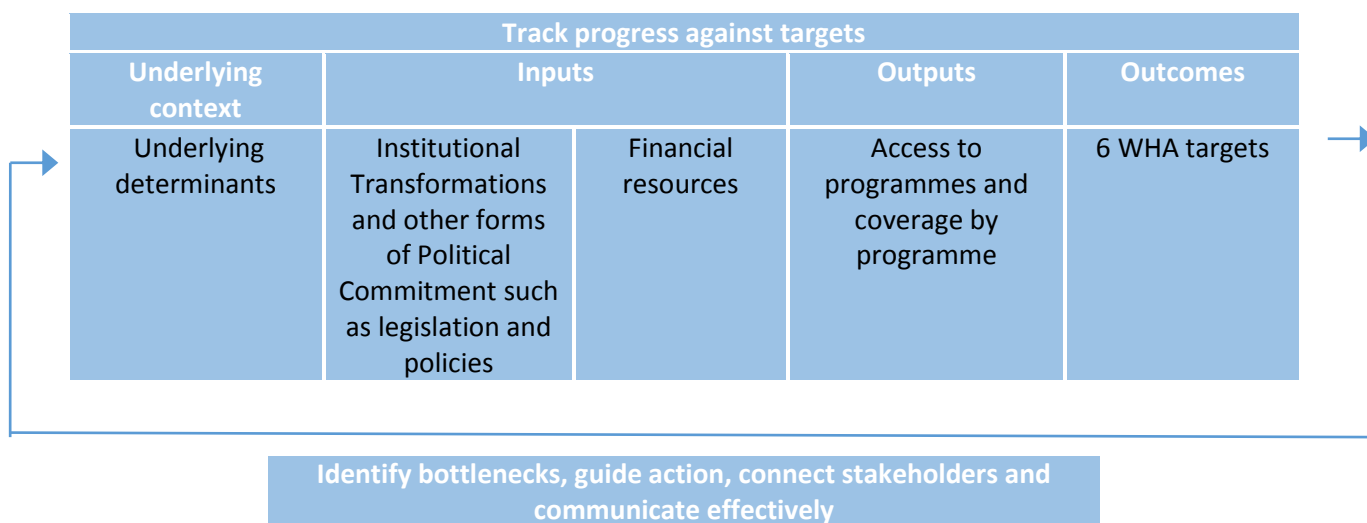
The Report should provide the core material to be useful to all these audiences. Obviously various outputs will have to be more or less tailored to specific outputs, but this will be made much easier by having these audience needs in mind when compiling, constructing and writing it.

#### 4. How will this be achieved?

The Report will achieve these goals in the following ways:

Track Progress. The Report will track progress in outcomes, outputs and inputs against targets and commitments. There will be 5 domains of monitoring: commitment, resources, underlying determinants, programme coverage and nutrition status outcomes. The simple model in Figure 1 describes how progress in inputs, outputs and outcomes creates a positive feedback flow.

**Figure 1: The flow of the Report**



For the WHA indicators---stunting, wasting and overweight rates of children under 5, anaemia prevalence in women of reproductive age, low birth weight rates and exclusive breastfeeding rates (which could also be described as a coverage indicator), there are global targets. National targets do exist for many countries, and the Report would contribute further to thinking about national targets. UNICEF and WHO are doing a superb job in reporting on Countdown indicators (3 of which are in the set of 6 WHA nutrition indicators) and the Report would seek to collaborate closely with them in this area.

For the programme coverage indicators, data are highly partial and disparate, and targets (beyond the nominal target of 90% in the Lancet 2013 series) are not defined. There are a variety of sources for these data which the Report would have to draw upon.

For the underlying determinants, MDG targets are available and there are established processes for collecting them. New targets for them are in the process of being established via the WHO Global Monitoring Framework for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition and in the lead up to the ICN2 in November 2014. The Report would seek to inform and draw on those processes.

For financial resource tracking, the donors have agreed upon a methodology for defining nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive ODA. For the N4G donors, new commitments were made. For other donors, there are existing commitments and some donors have made no commitments. Resources will be tracked against commitments where they exist, and where they do not, trends will be reported. For national governments, this will be a challenging area and it will be important to learn as much as possible from the Countdown to 2015 Financing Working Group, chaired by Prof. Peter Berman. The SUN Secretariat is coordinating a series of national level resource tracking exercises with MQSUN and others are either doing or planning similar work and the Report should try to bring these efforts together. CSOs are working on a mechanism to report on their own financial commitments. For businesses, the SUN Business Network is developing a commitment reporting framework which will set 2014 as its baseline.

For political commitment, perhaps the most difficult section of reporting in a technical and political sense, the Report will learn from and work closely with SUN, WHO, HANCI and others in developing a set of process indicators that can be as specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound (SMART) as possible. Many of these indicators will be qualitative in nature and based on subjective appraisals and so transparency here will be especially vital. We will signal the importance of collecting these for all countries, and do some preparatory work for this data to be included in the 2015 Report.

Identify bottlenecks to further progress. In addition to tracking these indicators and assessing progress against benchmarks, the Report will identify bottlenecks in efforts to accelerate reductions in undernutrition. Bottlenecks will be around vision, thinking, capacity, resources and commitment. It will be vital to not get into a finger pointing “name and shame” mode here, rather seeking an open and transparent discussion of what is and is not going well and collectively working out ways to break any logjams.

Guide action. Through identifying weaker links in the chain to improved nutrition status, the Report should help guide action. Which commitments are hardest to keep? Where are resources failing to keep up? Which underlying determinants seem to be the key limiting factors and in which contexts? Which programmes need expanding, where and in what sequence? Which outcome indicators are lagging and in which combinations? While the Report will not, on its own, be able to identify priorities for action, resource mobilisation and collaboration, it should contribute significantly to the prioritisation process.

Connect stakeholders. The Report must connect rather than divide stakeholders. Reducing malnutrition is a collective endeavour, as SUN has reinforced time and again. The Report needs to be run collaboratively to promote coherence, trust and to avoid duplication of effort. The independent expert group (IEG) entrusted to convene this Report must be area experts, but also experts in these softer skills.

Communicate effectively. The Report will be a waste of time and political capital if it is not used. This means asking the questions: “who are the audiences and what will maximise their use of the material in this report?” throughout the Report process.

All of these steps –monitoring progress, identifying bottlenecks, guiding action, connecting stakeholders and communicating effectively— must be taken if this Report is to sustain commitment with those already within the nutrition community and build it further by recruiting new stakeholders.

## 5. How does the Report add value to what already exists?

A fundamental question that needs to be addressed is “Does there need to be a new Report?” Reports consume resources and the scope for duplication and competition is significant and is to be avoided. Table 2 compares the proposed Report to others that exist (a full list of global nutrition reports, including reports on overweight obesity and non-communicable disease, is to be found in Annex 1). There are 3 key features of the proposed Report that distinguish it from others.

First, the Report will be comprehensive: in terms of country coverage and coverage of nutrition-relevant actions from inputs to outcomes. Full globality is an important aspiration because of: the changing nature of the malnutrition problem (the increasing double burden as signalled by the inclusion of under 5 overweight in the WHA indicators), the imperative for universality in the post 2015 accountability framework, and because of the solidarity inherent in any attempt to look at malnutrition in a holistic manner. Nevertheless, the move towards full globality should not be rushed: some of the WHA targets can achieve this, but few other indicators—to date—can.

In terms of the attributes listed in Table 2 as desirable for the Report, the SUN progress report and the Countdown reports probably come the closest. The Report and the SUN Progress Reports could merge in future years, but for now they would seem to be highly complementary. The Report could be subsumed in the Countdown reports but the space in the Countdown process to take on additional issues has diminished in recent years, and in any case, Countdown itself will have to be reimagined for the post MDG world.

**Table 2: The proposed Global Nutrition Accountability Report compared to existing key reports**

Feature of Reports	This Report	Countdown to 2015 Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	SCN World Nutrition Situation	SUN Progress Report	Global Hunger Index	Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)
Global	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Exclusively Nutrition-focused	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
Externally peer reviewed and publicly available	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
All WHA Nutrition Status Outcomes	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X

Full Programme Coverage	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
All Major Underlying Determinants	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
Financial Resources - Countries	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Financial Resources - Donors	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Resources Committed by CSOs, Private Sector	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
Political Commitment – Countries	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Annual	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Multi-stakeholder	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
New Analytical Work	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Second, the Report will identify some key analytical gaps in the nutrition accountability framework—both at the national and international levels. As appropriate, it will advocate for increased investment in these areas and it will attempt to fill in some analytical gaps. The imperative of the Report to report on progress against the N4G commitments is a positive spur to generate accountability methods for nutrition that can be used more widely.

Finally, the Report should also be more than a series of written outputs. The Report should be one manifestation of a process that makes data sets more compatible with each other, more accessible and easier to reshape for various user purposes. The Report generation process should also strive to create an open space for dialogue and expression that is not easily captured in numbers. In addition, the Report should deepen and in some cases establish new sets of working relationships between different actors working to accelerate malnutrition reduction.

## 6. Sections of the Report

What do the aims of the Report, and the ways in which the Report will seek to realise them, imply for the content of the Report?

The Report would consist of 6 sections. First, the 2014 Report would remind everyone of the magnitude of malnutrition at the global level, the returns to improved nutrition status, the nature of the solutions proposed and the benefit-cost ratios of doing so. Second, the headline messages from country level trends will be reported. Which are on track, which are not and why; and which have managed to meet commitments, which have not, why and how can additional support be galvanised. Third, the headline messages on levels and trends will be reported for (a) donors, (b) CSOs and (c) private sector firms. Which are on track, which are not and why; and which have managed to meet commitments, which have not and why. Fourth, the results of any new analytical work would be reported. Fifth, there would be a section for invited reflections on the nature of the data for key countries and stakeholders by those countries and stakeholders. Finally, there would be a large section of 2-page country profiles reporting on 25 or so indicators. There would also be a separate annex reporting on the specific N4G commitments. Obviously one of the first things the assembled IEG would have to do is further develop this outline.

Given the tight timeline, the 2014 Report will utilise easily accessible data and use the 2014 report as a call for a data revolution in the nutrition area. The Report will seek to draw on and support the Global Monitoring Framework that is being developed by WHO.

The first task of the Independent Expert Group (IEG) co-chairs is to rapidly develop a consensus paper on (a) definitions of data areas, (b) data indicators, (c) methods to collect them, and (d) a

division of labour. We had hoped to do this in this initial exercise but this was not possible. Some initial ideas on division of labour are outlined in Annex 3.

## **6.1 Malnutrition: nature and extent of the problem, causes, solutions, returns**

This section would be a very short and very accessible summary of the nature and extent of the problem, the causes, and the opportunities for investment. It would present the data in ways that make the nutrition narrative less fragmented, looking for ways to characterise the extent of the problem using combinations of indicators (such as undernutrition and overweight/obesity; stunting and wasting) rather than in a one-by-one presentation.

It would pay special attention to three issues. First, it would include a much greater emphasis on overweight and obesity issues. These forms of malnutrition are growing rapidly, and are linking physiologically, financially and politically with undernutrition. It is becoming increasingly artificial to talk about them in isolation and the Report will emphasise this. Second it would simplify the programmatic implications of the 2013 Lancet series of papers. As the nutrition community has digested the rich evidence base summarised in papers 2 and 3 of the Lancet series, we are in a better position to make clearer recommendations on programmatic priorities. Third, it would update, simplify and summarise the evidence on the benefits of investing in malnutrition reduction. It would bring in new sources of analysis such as new PROFILES reports and the new Cost of Hunger reports.

## **6.2 Headlines from the Analysis of Data Levels and Trends by Country**

This section will provide some country level headline trends and conclusions emerging from the data from the report. What are the trends in outcomes, programme coverage, underlying determinants, investments and other forms of political commitment, including institutional transformations? The country level resource investment work will build on the work supported by MQSUN to categorise budgets for national plans and seek to link these to government budget headings.

The data will be disaggregated as much as possible by gender, income groups, and disadvantaged groups and there will be some analyses of these sub groups.

The only wholly new data type collected in the Report would relate to the state of national and agency M&E systems in an update to the Bryce et. al. paper 4 in the Lancet 2008 series. It is difficult to hold countries (and other stakeholders) to account if their accountability systems are weak and investors need to know where to focus on strengthening the system. This work would be across a range of low, middle and high-income countries. Links should be made to the planned EC-supported work on supporting National Evaluation Platforms.

## **6.3 Headlines from the Analysis of Data Levels and Trends by Stakeholder**

This section would include descriptions and analysis by (a) donor, and would also report on (b) CSOs and (c) private sector actors: which are on track, which are not and why; and which have managed to meet commitments, which have not and why. The resource investments, whenever possible, would be broken down by various components, for example, by institutional transformation.

## **6.4 Supporting Analytical Work**

The Report process is an excellent opportunity to highlight and conduct analytical pieces to strengthen the nutrition accountability infrastructure. Given the timeline, this work would be

modest in 2014, and much of it outsourced and managed by the proposed Independent Expert Group (IEG).

Examples of work to highlight include the “roadmap” to WHA 2025 work that 1000 Days is planning to do in partnership with WHO and the BMGF. The exact nature of the work would be proposed by the IEG based on their collective assessment of key analytic gaps to support the accountability infrastructure and would have to be agreed with the Steering Group.

Examples of new work to initiate could include:

- Analysis of national WHA targets to understand how they dovetail with the global targets and to support the emergence on national targets for countries that do not yet have them. This will be important for linking to Post 2015 Discussions
- New modelling of the nutrition (and hence economic) outcomes from different international development scenarios to strengthen links and accountabilities with other development audiences (e.g. gender, climate, trade, conflict prevention).

### **6.5 Open call/invited case studies-- successes, innovations and bottlenecks**

In order to make the process of generating the Report as inclusive as possible, there would be a section where the IEG would invite case studies and reflections on successes, innovations and bottlenecks. These could be case studies at the country/state/district level (e.g. why has stunting declined so rapidly in Maharashtra?). They could also be CSO or business case studies of interventions that we can all learn from. These case studies would have to be open, reflective and honest and would highlight success, innovation and bottlenecks. The IEG would draft the call and evaluate the case studies to be included against a transparent set of guidelines. The IEG would also review the cases-studies for quality. If too many case studies pass the quality test to be included in the hard copy of the report, they would be included in the soft copy versions. The IEG would need to ensure that any such call illuminates rather than dilutes the messages of the Report.

### **6.6 Data Levels and Trends by Country**

The bulk of the report would be the 2-page country profiles produced for as many countries as possible. The format would follow the Countdown approach (Annex 2). Figure 2 summarises the country profile.



**Figure 2: Example of a Country Profile in the Report**

Nutrition Status				
Stunting of under 5s <i>(Countdown)</i>	Anaemia in women of reproductive age	Number of infants born low birth weight	Overweight under 5s	Wasting under 5s <i>(Countdown)</i>
Underlying Determinants				
Undernourishment numbers and rates, percent calorie supply from non-staples (FAO)  GHI (IFPRI)  Voices of the Hungry case studies	Female secondary education enrolment rates	Access to improved sanitation  Access to improved water  <i>(Countdown)</i>	Access to Health Services  Can we approximate with DPT3 coverage rates?	(Poverty rates \$1.25 a day  (World Bank)
Coverage of Nutrition Specific Programmes (focus on the Lancet 10)				
Family Planning  Antenatal Care  <i>(Countdown)</i>	Exclusive breastfeeding, first 6 months  <i>(Countdown)</i>	Diarrhea treatment: ORT/increased fluids with continued feeding  <i>(Countdown)</i>	Coverage Monitoring Network (CMAM coverage)  Do data exist?	Access to Social Protection (Not clear where data would come from)  Vitamin A Supplementation (UNICEF)  <i>(Countdown)</i>
Resources Invested in Nutrition				
National government investment in nutrition (specific/sensitive)	ODA and Foundation investment in nutrition (specific/sensitive)	CSO investment in nutrition (specific/sensitive)	National Country Spending on underlying determinants <sup>2</sup>	ODA and Foundation investment in underlying determinants
Other Commitment Indicators (More Qualitative)				
Strength of national accountability systems  NEW DATA	Legislation and Policies and National Plans  Legislation on the Code (ICDC) <i>(Countdown)</i>  Legislation on Flour Fortification (FFI)	Institutional Transformation  Capture the results of the SUN M&E framework  HANCI indicators	Private sector commitments  SUN Business Network methodology  ATNI	Patterns of resource allocation to nutrition—e.g. by type of programme, by type of function and by type of population group  e.g. of NEW ANALYSIS
Wherever possible, disaggregated by				
Sub-national Region Gender Wealth Equity Disadvantaged Groups				

In the production of the Report, there will be an element of winnowing down the indicators into those that are desirable and not yet feasible and those that are desirable and currently feasible Annex 3 provides some more detail on data sources although more work needs to be done here.

<sup>2</sup> While this category was excluded from the agreed financial tracking methodology for nutrition sensitive investments, it constitutes a much larger spend and the data are available, hence it makes sense, technically, to include it.

## 7. Delivery and Governance of the Report

This section describes some recommendations on the arrangements for producing the Report. First, it reiterates the key principles behind the process of producing the report. Second, it describes the key groups tasked with producing the Report: their roles, responsibilities and composition. Third, it describes frequency and branding.

### 7.1 Principles

As described earlier, the Report should: (1) be global to reflect the world wide nature of malnutrition, (2) build on other processes and avoid a duplication of effort (e.g. link closely with SUN, Countdown, 1000 Days, SCN), (3) build consensus among stakeholders, (4) build commitment for nutrition action and be sensitive to the ease with which commitment can be dissipated by inappropriate tone, (5) be inclusive: invite a wide set of submissions on the interpretation of data—a few can be included in the report, all included in the online version of the report, subject to quality screening, (6) deliver as much transparency and openness as practical in terms of access to materials, the rationale for certain design choices, selection processes for different groups and declarations of conflict of interest., and (7) provide an independent assessment of the quality of data – and what they tell us.

### 7.2 Groups

The December Terms of Reference describe four groups: Principals, Stakeholder, Data Custodian and Independent Expert. Figure 3 summarises their overall functions as envisaged in the December ToRs. From the stakeholder analysis the key messages about the proposed arrangements are:

- There are a lot of groups – do we need them all?
- The IEG is the group that should be held accountable for the quality and independence of the Report
- Learn from the Countdown to 2015 arrangements
- Membership of the IEG is key. The public faces must be individuals who are trusted and non-ideological. Composition must be balanced across stakeholder perspectives. National nutrition champions must be well represented.
- The Stakeholder Group has to be able to get behind the report and support it— this generates legitimacy, but perhaps we need more country-level experts.

**Figure 3: The 4 Groups as envisaged in the December 2013 TORs**



## Recommendations on the Groups

- Principals Group: aim high—Heads of State to co-chair. Consider a widely respected member from the performing arts and one from the business community to broaden influence.
- Stakeholder Group: should be about 24 people, have a broad span and provide strategic guidance. Include more country level experts.
- Independent Expert Group: this is the most underspecified group in the December TORs. This is the group to be held accountable for the independence and quality of the report. Their “independence” (no-one is truly independent) will give the Report legitimacy.
  - Needs to have a diverse range of skills and perspectives. But needs to be small enough to function. No bigger than 14, preferably 12.
  - Two Co-Chairs, with as much balance between them as possible in terms of skills, perspectives and positions
  - People on the group need to be as independent as possible (signing a public disclosure of any conflict of interest) and expert in some attribute required to produce the report
  - 5 to lead on data quality working closely with the Data Integrity Group (proposed new name for Data Custodian Group, see below), 1-2 on data access, 6-7 on data analysis. All responsible for data narrative. Will delegate writing to 4-person team to include both co-chairs. Collectively accountable for quality and independence of Report.
  - Internal and External Validation: The Stakeholder Group, external technical reviewers (outside IEG) and stakeholders outside the SG will have a chance to review and comment on Report outline and drafts. Subject to concerns around media reporting, documents will be made as widely available as possible for comment –learning from the model established by the Committee on Food Security’s High Level Panel of Experts on their draft reports<sup>3</sup>
  - Half the members from countries where undernutrition rates are high, half from other countries
  - This group needs to be supported by a small but dedicated Secretariat located in an intergovernmental organisation that has broad expertise in the international nutrition area, is recognised as being an honest broker and a reliable producer of high quality evidence, and has strong convening power around the world. IFPRI is one such candidate and there may well be others.

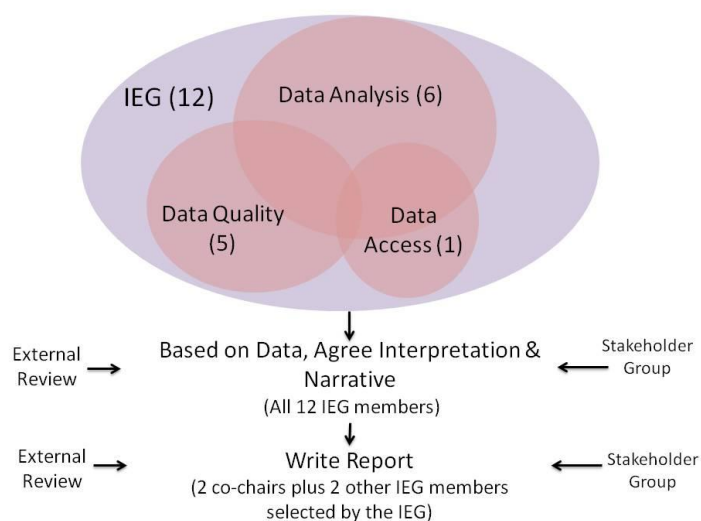
In the process of compiling the Report the IEG will work very collaboratively with the Stakeholder Group. It will be a close and consultative relationship, building on the experience of the good working relationships developed between the Lancet writing group and the external advisory group.

Figure 4 provides a summary of the proposed composition and functioning of the IEG.

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<sup>3</sup> For example, see <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/cfs-hlpe/fisheries-and-aquaculture-v0>.

**Figure 4: Summary of Independent Expert Group Composition and Function**



- **Data Custodian Group.** Consider renaming as Data Integrity Group, as Custodians could be interpreted a gatekeeping role. Integrity has connotations of being scrupulous, trustworthy, and undivided which are better suited to the spirit of the Report. This group is charged with making data interoperable, screening quality, and making it easily available. It does not only consist of UN and multilateral agencies, it will have membership from a wide range of stakeholders. This group also generates legitimacy.

Rather than keep the Data Integrity Group at arms length, we recommend incorporating 5 members of it into the IEG. The advantage is that it promotes close working between those vouching for quality of data and those vouching for the quality of analysis. This is particularly important because many components of the data are: (a) new, (b) poorly specified or (c) incomplete. If the IEG is to be held collectively accountable for the report quality then it needs to give these decisions full consideration. The disadvantages? It could cast doubt on the independence of the group.

We believe that the independence (and appearance of independence) of the IEG can be assured through its composition (broad and not dominated by any one group), structure (the different domains), processes (in writing the report) and leadership (inclusive but strong). Table 3 provides more detail on each group.

**Table 3: Different Groups Tasked with Generating the Report: Function and Comments**

Group	Function (as in December TORs)	Who (as in December TORs)	Comments
<b>Principals Group</b> (8-12 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sponsors</li> <li>• Ambassadors-committing to use and promotion of report</li> </ul>	Very High Level—similar to the Commissioners for EWEC (Ministers, DGs, EDs, co-Chaired by Heads of State)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need some new names in this group—people who we can bring into the nutrition fold</li> <li>• Include some people from performing arts to broaden appeal</li> </ul>

<p><b>Stakeholder Group</b></p> <p>(22 stakeholders, 22 people)</p> <p>Note: Countdown has 22 stakeholders listed on cover of accountability reports</p>	<p>Strategic guidance for the process of building support for, designing and commissioning the report</p>	<p>Director Level from SUN networks, Leader Group and N4G co-hosts and beyond</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some respondents have said it is too much to expect Director level individuals to participate in monthly telephone meetings—recommend inviting Directors but allowing them to designate someone else who cannot designate anyone else</li> <li>• Recommend adding 1-2 more than the 6 country representatives</li> </ul>
<p><b>Independent Expert Group (IEG)</b></p> <p>(12-14 people, 5 data quality leads, 1-2 data access lead and 6-7 data analysis leads)</p> <p>Notes: (7 in Countdown Independent Expert Review Group)  (8 in Countdown Scientific Review Group)<sup>4</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert Review</li> <li>• Quality Assurance</li> <li>• Writing</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accountable for content, independence and quality of report</li> </ul>	<p>Seek nominations from the Stakeholder Group; issue statement saying why they were selected and how</p> <p>2 Co-chairs (one from high burden country, one from donor country to be drawn from the list below)</p> <p><b>Data Quality (5)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrition status outcome and underlying determinants, UNICEF/WHO (2)</li> <li>• Coverage: (1)</li> <li>• Business and CSO pledges (1)</li> <li>• Resources: (1)</li> <li>• Capacity and Policies (1)</li> </ul> <p><b>Data Access (1-2)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical expert</li> </ul> <p><b>Data Analysis (6-7)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countdown Scientific Review Group (1)</li> <li>• 6 From independent research organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need members who are non-ideological, evidence driven, pragmatic, rigorous, can work collaboratively, to deadlines, under pressure</li> <li>• Need balance of low, middle, high income countries</li> <li>• Need connections to: related processes and to governments, UN, research institutes</li> <li>• Need skills: quantitative data management, data visualisation, qualitative data management, analytical skills to make sense of data, evidence uptake and advocacy; open access data</li> </ul> <p>Note: the Countdown Scientific Review Group is a better link than the IERG (which is more of an interpreter group than a “doer” group of the report)</p>
<p><b>Data Integrity Group</b></p> <p>Wide range of stakeholders 10-12 members</p>	<p>Compile data used on report, part of wider team contributing to report, 5 in IEG</p>		<p>Rename—sends a better signal internally and externally.</p>

### 7.3 Branding and Frequency

- **Branding:** as with the Countdown Reports (see Annex 4) and the SUN Framing paper, we suggest the report should have all Stakeholder logos on it, with a disclaimer about the Independent Expert Group being accountable for the quality and independence. Contributors outside the stakeholder group can also request their logos be included. Authorship would be named for accountability purposes, but very low key.
- **Frequency:** To maintain momentum, something will be produced every year, recognising that most of the nutrition outcome data are not measured every year, but that many of the other data are. Try to coordinate timing with Countdown years to make nutrition status data reporting efficient. In the intervening years with less data, produce an Update Report, which includes more qualitative content around case studies (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Timeline and nature of Reports 2014-2016**

2014	2015	2016
Comprehensive Report, but with many data gaps	Update Report focusing on what has changed: context and data	Comprehensive Report with many fewer data gaps

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.countdown2015mnch.org/structure>

Learnings from past 12 months  
Priorities for next 12 months

Learnings from past 12 months  
Priorities for next 12 months

Learnings from past 12 months  
Priorities for next 12 months

## 8. Communication of Report

The Report will have multiple audiences and its core material will need to be shaped, sliced and diced according to the needs of these audiences. Table 4 outlines different audiences and suggests different products that can meet their information needs. Some of the products may benefit from data visualisation that brings the data to life and makes them widely and easily accessible.

Given that this paper would have liked to have had a greater opportunity to engage with country level champions, more scoping work probably needs to be done to better understand the needs of country audiences. A budget outside of the IEG budget needs to be provided to support this communication effort.

**Table 4: Report Audiences and Candidate Products**

Audiences	Candidate Products						
	2 side country data briefs: progress	2 side donor briefs: progress	Power Point presentations of report	Open access to data	400-800 word pieces	Audio and video podcasts	The Entire Report, Summary and by Chapter
National level nutrition champions (government and otherwise)	Use to guide efforts		For key countries	Use for plans and policy		By national champions	Authoritative benchmark for all on progress, commitments and gaps
National civil society	Use for accountability	Use for accountability	For key countries	Use for advocacy	Blogs	By national civil society To Tweet	
International civil society	Use for accountability	Use for accountability	For regions	Use for advocacy	Blogs	To Tweet	
Media			Simple but compelling graphics	Link in to international media, e.g. Guardia	Opinion pieces & editorials	Embed in online media outlets	
Donors	Guide efforts	Nutrition specific and sensitive	To help make the case for more funds	Identify gaps and disconnects			
Development partners	Link to Countdown, SCN, Post 2015	Use for accountability	To help make case for more funds	Identify gaps and disconnects	Blogs	To Tweet	
Private sector	Brief on returns to nutrition		To broaden set of stakeholders			On challenges and solutions to working for nutrition	
Knowledge and Research Community	Share learning across countries		To highlight evidence gaps	Stimulate use of data to generate analysis – generally & for use in 2015 report			

**Report Launch:** Producing a Report any time in 2014 is going to be a challenge (we are in January 2014 as of writing this paper), so the later the better. In terms of neutral staging, UNGA is ideal, but

September is probably too early. November is more feasible in terms of timing, but will ICN2 provide the right framing?

One option is to launch a week before World Food Day in early October. It might freshen up World Food Day and it might signal that the Report is sufficiently important to warrant its own launch date. Of course it might unnecessarily antagonise those who are heavily invested in World Food Day.

More important than the official global launch are the follow up country launches. These help to contextualise the Report and increase its chances of uptake and use. Candidates for country launches are: Delhi, Addis Ababa, Abuja, Accra, Dhaka, and Rio de Janeiro, with additional launches in Washington DC, London and Brussels during the October-December 2014 period.

## **9. Further Scoping for 2014**

This paper is based on two weeks of work. For reasons given earlier in the paper, more background work would need to be done soon after the IEG is selected. The IEG will need to task consultants to prepare short reports on the following topics:

- finalisation of data definitions, indicators and division of labour (by end March)
- scoping of whether and how the Report should be brought formally into the global system (end March)
- understanding who are the national level audiences and their needs (by end March)
- ways of promoting and structuring open access of data for maximum use (by end April)
- creative ways of representing data (by end May)
- state of national M&E systems (by end June)
- make recommendations to make data more interoperable for 2015 (by end October)

## **10. Workplan and Timeline**

The timeline for the workplan is extremely challenging. In many respects the 2014 Report will be incomplete. Moving from a November to a December launch date would likely diminish the impact of the Report. In the event of slippage, quality will not be forsaken, nor will the timeline, but comprehensiveness might suffer. An outline workplan is summarised in the separate Gantt chart in Annex 5.

## **11. TORs for the Independent Expert Review Group (IEG)**

This is reported in Annex 6 and builds on section 7.2 and draws from the TORs from Scientific Review Group and iERG from Countdown (Annex 7). The TORs of the IEG will have general components and specific components.

All: Collective responsibility for content, quality and independence.

All: Participate in writing workshop

All: Supervise and manage the commissioning of external work for the Report

- Data Quality Group: Ensure data quality
- Data Access Individual: Promote data access and repurposing
- Data Analysis Group: Ensure narrative matches evidence, is clear, and supports the goals of the Report
- Co-Chairs: expected to lead the Group, will be 2 of the 4 co-writers. One of the co-chairs will manage the Secretariat. Both will be members of Stakeholder Group.

- The Stakeholder Group will commission the external review process for the report

## **12. Budget for Independent Expert Review Group**

The budget assumptions include:

- 12 month timeline – producing 2014 report + background papers and then disseminating
- Two co-chairs: 33% time each
- Remaining 10-12 members, average 10% time (not clear if all require external funding) except 2 writers in addition to co-chairs who would be at 20% each
- Commissioning Budget for 5 rapid pieces of background work (state of national level M&E audiences, open access, data representation, data interoperability)
- Some funds for new analytic work
- Secretariat at one third of the overall cost
  - One FT high level programme coordinator
  - One FT administrator
  - One junior researcher FT – data, writing
  - One production and communications officer at 80% time
- Travel for partnerships and collaboration
- Non IEG document production, proofing, dissemination, communication and launch costs covered elsewhere

## **13. What Will Success Look Like?**

The Accountability Report will itself need to be accountable. It is recommended that an independent evaluation of the Report be conducted a few months after the 2014 edition is published.

The success of the Report will be reflected by:

- The welcoming of an authoritative report, with clamour for the next version
- Wide media coverage -- national and international
- More commitment to nutrition:
  - Greater awareness of the problems and consequences
  - Greater awareness of the solutions and returns
  - More nutrition relevant actions – institutions, data, legislation, coverage, policies
  - More investment from national and donor groups in nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive
  - Improved allocation of existing and new investment, across countries, sectors, interventions



## Annex 1: List of Global Nutrition Reports

Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
Action Against Hunger	Hunger Matters	Analysis of humanitarian and development nutrition responses to crises	2013 Contributors: Ben Allen, Lyziel Ampo, Habiba Bishar, Cécile Bizouerne, Kristine Calleja, Hélène Deret, Jainil Didaraly, Louise Finan, Maureen Gallagher, Bronwen Gillespie, Amador Gomez, Elena Gonzalez, Jean Michel Grand, Saul Guerrero, Samuel Hauenstein Swan, Anne-Dominique Israel, Christine Kahmann, Matt Kletzing, Anaïs Lafite, Jean Lapegue, Inigo Lasa, Karl Lellouche, Hajir Maalim, Sandra Mutuma, Martin Parreno, Alvaro Pascual, James Phelan, Silke Pietzsch, Jennifer Stevenson, Morwenna Sullivan and Bapu Vaitla	Articles, interviews and testimonies	Annual	2013	Light-touch	Global	Print/online PDF
Action Against Hunger (2012 Phase 2 with IDS)	Aid for Nutrition	Mapping of nutrition investments and analysis of the future of financial investments	2012 Phase 1 Lead author: Sandra Mutuma, Co-Authors: Elodie Fremont, Adebukola Adebayo; 2012 Phase 2 Lead author: Stephen Spratt; 2013 report Lead Author: Sandra Mumuta	OECD CRS database analysis	2012 (phase 1 and Phase 2), 2013 (review of 2007-2010 investment)	2013	Donor-based	NGO's / Donors / Global	Print/online PDF
Action Against Hunger (Phase 2 with Tripode; Phase 3 with Oakland Institute)	Zero Hunger Series	Analysis of country case studies to understand why some countries have successfully reduced undernutrition	Phase 1: Manuel Sanchez-Montero and Núria Salse Ubach. Phase 2: Manuel Sanchez-Montero and Núria Salse Ubach. Phase 3: Frederic Mousseau	Literature reviews and interviews	3 phases of the report in the same year	2011	Yes	Global	Print/online PDF
Countdown to 2015	Accountability for Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival: the 2013 Update	RMHCH country achievements and challenges, one-page country profiles for the 75 countries with 95% of the world's maternal and child mortality.	Lead writing team: Jennifer Requejo, Jennifer Bryce, Cesar Victora	Demographic factors, mortality measures, coverage of evidence-based interventions, nutritional status measures and measures of socioeconomic equity in coverage. {Nutrition indicators include wasting prevalence, low birthweight incidence, early initiation of breastfeeding, introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods, vitamin A two dose coverage}	<i>Ad hoc</i> [This is an update of a 2012 report. Previous reports by Countdown include Tracking Progress in Child Survival (2005), Tracking Progress in MNCH (2008), Countdown to 2015 Decade Report (2000-2010) and Building a Future for Women and Children (2012)]	2013	Yes	Global	Print/online PDF; individual country profiles & country equity analysis available separately in PDF

Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
FAO	FAO Statistical Yearbook	Graphs, tables and maps illustrating the major trends and factors shaping the global food and agricultural landscape. Nutrition has always been covered in the yearbook, although as a small part of the Human Welfare Section. In the latest editions (2012 and 2013) a section of the yearbook has been dedicated to hunger and nutrition aspects.	N/A	Agriculture resource base (land, labour, capita, inputs), hunger & malnutrition data, agricultural capacity and sustainability data.	6 since 2004 on an annual/biannual basis	2013	No	Policy-makers	Print/online PDF/ISSUU
FAO	Food Security Commitment and Capacity Profile	The Food Security Commitment and Capacity Profile (FSCCP) is a new balanced scorecard methodology that is being developed to assess current levels of commitment and capacity of countries to act on food insecurity and malnutrition and to monitor progress over time.	N/A	Secondary data sources and expert opinion surveys for 1) policies and legal frameworks 2) human and financial resources 3) governance, coordination and partnerships 4) evidence-based decision-making	Under development, for launch in 2014. Involves expert surveys at country level, to be applied in all FAO countries.	TBA	Yes	Policy-makers	TBA
FAO	The double burden of malnutrition	Overview of the issues and case studies from China, Egypt, India, Mexico, the Philippines and South Africa	G Kennedy, G Nantel and P Shetty	Underweight, obesity, food supply trends, dietary intake data, trends in nutritional anthropometry and micronutrient deficiencies, burden of disease	Standalone	2006	Yes	Policy-makers, nutrition practitioners	Print/online PDF
FAO	The State of Food and Agriculture	Assessments of important issues in the field of food and agriculture, with each edition focusing on a specific topic of relevance. The 2013 issue is entitled Food Systems for Better Nutrition.	Lead by André Croppenstedt	Stunting, anaemia, vitamin A and iodine deficiency and obesity data	Largely annual	2013	No	Global	Print/online PDF
GAIN	Access to Nutrition Index	Report on the ATNI benchmarking tool for evaluation of food and beverage manufacturers on policy and performance in undernutrition and obesity. Currently 25 companies ranked.	Research by MSCI ESG, leadership from ATNI team lead by Inge Kauer guidance by multistakeholder advisory panel and expert group.	Companies given a ranking between 0-10 based on their commitment, performance and disclosure in 7 criteria: governance, products, accessibility, marketing, lifestyles, labelling and engagement	Website only states ranking on a 'recurring' basis	2013	No	Companies in F&B, public	Online PDF and company scorecards

Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
IDS	Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Report	Report on HANCI, which ranks governments on their political commitment to tackling hunger and undernutrition. The index was created to provide greater transparency and public accountability by measuring what actions governments take, and what they fail to do, in addressing hunger and undernutrition.	Dolf te Lintelo, Lawrence Haddad, Rajith Lakshman, Karine Gatellier	Policy and programme, expenditure and legal framework indicators in hunger and nutrition commitment	Annual starting 2013	2013	Yes	Government, civil society	Print/online PDF, interactive tools available on HANCI website
IFAD, WFP, FAO	State of Food Security in the World	Raises awareness about global hunger issues, discusses underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition and monitors progress towards hunger reduction targets established at the 1996 World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit.	N/A	Undernourishment, progress towards reaching MDG and WFS hunger targets, global hunger distribution, food price indices, food production.	Annual since 1999 (except 2007)	2013	Yes	Policy-makers, international organizations, academic institutions and the general public with a general interest in linkages between food security, and human and economic development	Print/online PDF
IFPRI, Concern Worldwide, Welthungerhilfe	Global Hunger Index	Measures and tracks hunger globally and by country and region, combining undernourishment, child underweight and child mortality indicators. The GHI highlights successes and failures in hunger reduction and provides insights into the drivers of hunger. The GHI ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with ) representing no hunger.	Klaus von Grebmer, Derek Headey, Tolulope Olofinbiyi, Doris Wiesmann, Heidi Fritschel, Sandra Yin, Yisehac Yohannes, Connell Foley, Constanze von Oppeln, Bettina Iseli, Christophe Béné, Lawrence Haddad	Undernourishment, child underweight, child mortality combine to form GHI figures.	Annual since 2006	2013	Yes	Global	Print/online PDF, also available on iTunes, Kindle, Google Play; interactive maps, mobile app,
Independent Expert Review Group (IERG) of the Accountability Commission for Women's and Children's Health (WHO)	Every woman, every child: iERG report	Reports on progress towards implementing nine (plus additional new subjects) of the recommendations of the Commission of Information and Accountability of the UN Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health.	Expert review group	Child and maternal mortality, country barriers to progress,	Annual (2012-15)	2013	No	iERG and Countdown to 2015 country governments. Advocacy actors - primarily global.	Print/online PDF

Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
ODI	Future Diets	Traces how changes in diet to increased fat, meat, sugar, and portion size have led to a looming health crisis. The report also assesses how policy has been used to mitigate this crisis.	Sharada Keats & Steve Wiggins	Energy consumption, food sources, number of overweight and obese, animal source foods per capita, vegetable fat per capital,	Unknown	2014	Handful, light touch	Global, policy-makers, advocacy actors	Print/online PDF, info graphics
Save the Children	A life free from hunger; child malnutrition	Advocacy for reducing undernutrition. Levels, consequences, benefits and interventions	Lead author: Kathryn Rawe	Stunting, wasting, infant feeding, food fortification,	Stand alone	2012	Light-touch	Global	Print/online PDF
Save the Children	Superfood for Babies: How Overcoming Barriers to Breastfeeding Will Save Children's Lives	Evidence for optimal breastfeeding practices and their impact on child nutrition / survival	Lead authors: Frances Mason, Kathryn Rawe and Simon Wright	Breastfeeding impact and trends,	Standalone	Jul-05	Light-touch	Global	Print/online PDF
Save the Children	Food for Thought	Consequences of undernutrition, economic benefits and available interventions	Liam Crosby, Daphne Jayasinghe and David McNair	Largely qualitative	Standalone	2013	No	Global	Print/online PDF
Scaling Up Nutrition	SUN movement progress report 2011-12	Summary of progress of SUN movement and country by country	SUN Secretariat	Stunting, wasting	Annual	2013	Yes	SUN Movement	Print/online PDF
Sight & Life	Hidden Hunger Index	Indices and maps of global hidden hunger intended to serve as an evidence-based global advocacy tool	Muthayya S, Rah JH, Sugimoto JD, Roos FF, Kraemer K, et al.	i) A database of the most up-to-date national prevalence estimates of anaemia, stunting, vitamin A deficiency (VAD) in pre-school aged children, and iodine deficiency (ID) in school-aged children, for 190 countries for the years 1999-2009; and ii) data of the recent DALY estimates attributed to deficiencies of iron, zinc, vitamin A, and iodine for 192 countries.	Unknown	2013	No	Global, policy-makers, advocacy actors	Article with maps and indices (online)
Standing Committee on Nutrition	Reports on the World Nutrition Situation	Data and analysis of global nutrition information	2010 Contributions by John Mason, Bibi Al-Ebrahim, Katie Robinette, Emily Cercone, Lisa Saldanha, Jessie White, Linda Heron, Christina Mason, Roger Shrimpton, Janice Meerman and Brian Thompson	Regional trends in vitamin A and iodine deficiency, anaemia, underweight & stunting, low birth weight	1987, 1992, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2010	2010	No	Policy and decision-makers at global and country level	Print/ online PDF

Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
The Lancet	Global Burden of Disease study	7 articles and accompanying comments papers describing the global distribution of disease, injuries and health risk factors.	H Wang,, R Lozano, J A Salomon, T Vos, C J L Murray, S S Lim, P Das, U Samarasekera	Various	Standalone	2010	No	Policy-makers, nutrition practitioners	Print/PDF, audio/video presentations by editor and authors, podcast, interactive data visualisation
The Lancet	Lancet Nutrition Series on Maternal and Child Undernutrition	Evaluating the problems of maternal and child nutrition	2013 Series Papers: Robert E Black, Cesar G Victora, Susan P Walker, Zulfiqar A Bhutta, Parul Christian, Mercedes de Onis, Majid Ezzati, Sally Grantham-McGregor, Joanne Katz, Reynaldo Martorell, Ricardo Uauy, the Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group, Zulfiqar A Bhutta, Jai K Das, Arjumand Rizvi, Michelle F Gaffey, Neff Walker, Susan Horton, Patrick Webb, Anna Lartey, Robert E Black, The Lancet Nutrition Interventions Review Group, Marie T Ruel, Harold Alderman, Stuart Gillespie, Lawrence Haddad, Venkatesh Mannar, Purnima Menon, Nicholas Nisbett	Various	2008, 2013	2013	No (except one comments paper on Ethiopia)	Policy-makers, nutrition practitioners	Print/PDF, slideshows/video presentations by editor and authors, podcast
The Lancet	Obesity	4-part series examining the drivers, economic and health burden and physiology of obesity.	Boyd A Swinburn, Gary Sacks, Kevin D Hall, Klim McPherson, Diane T Finegood, Marjory L Moodie, Steven L Gortmaker, Y Claire Wang, Klim McPherson, Tim Marsh, Steven L Gortmaker, Martin Brown, Dhruva Chandramohan, Carson C Chow, David Levy, Rob Carter, Patricia L Mabry, Terry Huang, Marjory L Moodie	Various	Standalone	2011	UK, USA	Policy-makers, nutrition practitioners	Print/online PDF, audio launch highlights
UNGA	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases	Created to inform the Feb 2014 NCD review meeting, reporting on progress made on NCDs since the 2011 High-level Meeting.	Office of the UNSG	Various global NCD rates	Follow-up to 2011 SG report on the prevention and control of NCDs	2013	No	Policy-makers	Print/online PDF

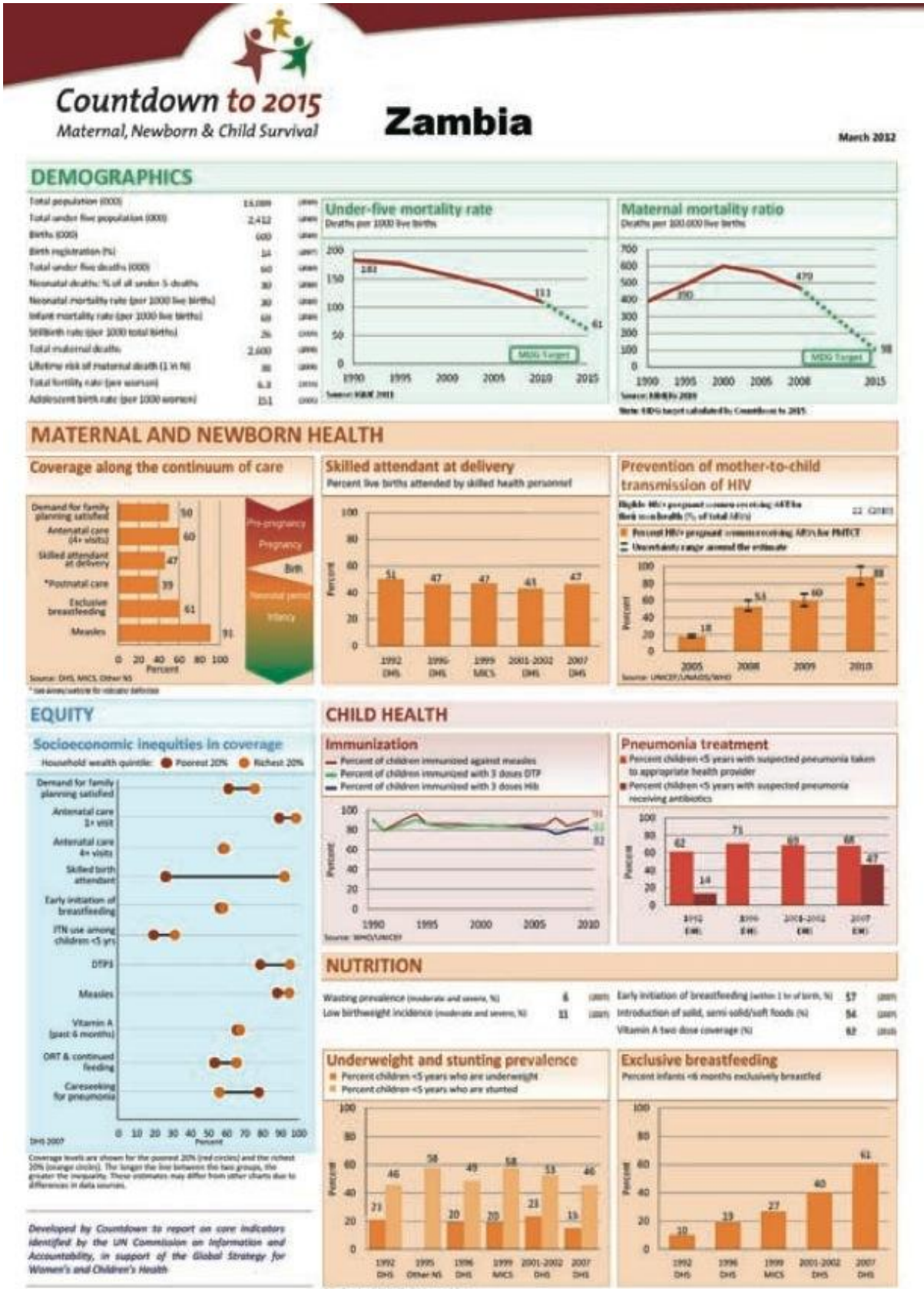
Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
UNICEF	Improving Child Nutrition	This report showcases new developments in nutrition programmes and analyses progress towards reducing undernutrition.	N/A	Stunting, underweight, wasting, overweight, low birthweight, exclusive and complementary breastfeeding,	Unknown	2013	Yes	Global	Print/online PDF
UNICEF	State of the World's Children	Reports closely studies a key issue affecting children. Some of the topics of the last few years have been: children with disabilities, children in the urban world, adolescence and child rights. Every year nutrition problems are raised but it is not the major focus, except for the 2009 report.	N/A	Under 5 mortality, basic indicators, health, HIV, education, demographic indicators, maternal mortality,	Annual	2013	Yes	Global	Print/online PDF, downloadable panels, video, downloadable charts, graphs and statistical tables
UNICEF	Progress for Children	2006 report - a report card on nutrition	N/A	Undernutrition indicators, nutrition in emergencies, underweight prevalence,	Annually since 2004 (except 2011)	2012	No (but regional)	Global	Print/online PDF, video, photo essay, interactive map
UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	Report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food	Addresses the links between health and malnutrition. Shows why undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency and overnutrition are different dimensions of malnutrition that must be addressed together through a life-course approach.	Olivier De Schutter	Undernutrition indicators, overweight and obesity statistics	Standalone	2011	No	Policy-makers	Print/online PDF
United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition	Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations	The Reports concentrate on the details of a humanitarian emergency with a focus on nutrition and mortality rates, using anthropometric data and assessing risks and threats to nutrition in the short and long term. The populations are divided into five categories depending on their risk and/or prevalence of malnutrition which is affected by underlying causes relating to food health and care and by constraints limiting humanitarian response. The Reports also seek emergency funding from donors and to identify recurrent problems in international emergency response capacity.	Compiled by Marzella Wusterfeld	Mortality, famine, food insecurity, anaemia	Quarterly	2012	Yes	Donors, humanitarian agencies	Online PDF; also online database with survey results from crisis situations

Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
WHO	Global status report on noncommunicable diseases	Noncommunicable diseases, risk factors and determinants, roadmap for strengthening national and global monitoring and surveillance, scaling up implementation of evidence-based measures to reduce risk factors. Part of the implementation of the WHO 2008–2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases	Editor and principal writer: Ala Alwan. Core writing team: Ala Alwan, Tim Armstrong, Douglas Bettcher, Francesco Branca, Daniel Chisholm, Majid Ezzati, Richard Garfield, David MacLean, Colin Mathers, Shanthi Mendis, Vladimir Poznyak, Leanne Riley, Kwok Cho Tang and Christopher Wild	Age-standardized prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults aged 20+ years, by WHO Region and World Bank income group, comparable estimates, 2008; Infant and young child overweight trends; prevalence of overweight	Described as 'first report', frequency unknown	2010	No	Policy-makers	Print/online PDF
WHO	H4+ Progress Report	H4+: UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO, and the World Bank. The progress report assesses the support the H4+ partnership has provided to countries in reaching their RMNCH goals, reviews H4+ work in progress and identifies remaining gaps in its mandate of supporting countries in achieving MDGs 4 and 5 in line with their national plans and strategies. Contributes to the report to the WHO independent Expert Review Group.	N/A	Documentation of the development and implementation of individual country plans, monitoring reports of the implementation of specific grants for joint country support work and a periodic survey of H4+ focus countries that have made commitments to the Global Strategy.	Unknown	2013	Yes	53 developing country governments; donors; private sector	Print/online PDF
WHO	Keeping promises, measuring results: Commission on information and accountability for Women's and Children's Health	The Commission's ten recommendations to track whether donations for women's and children's health are made on time, resources are spent wisely and transparently, and whether the desired results are achieved.	Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health	Qualitative	Unknown	2011	No	Global	Print/online PDF

Published by	Title	Brief description	Authors, Expert Review Group	Data types	Frequency	Most recent publication	Country case studies included	Audience	Formats
WHO	Landscape Analysis on Countries' Readiness to Accelerate Action in Nutrition	The Landscape Analysis offers a systematic approach to assess where and how to best invest to accelerate action in nutrition. It examines the readiness and capacity of countries to scale up direct and nutrition sensitive interventions. It focuses on countries with a high level of chronic undernutrition. Initially, the 36 high-burden countries identified by the Lancet Nutrition Series (January 2008).	N/A	The desk analysis of country readiness involves comprehensive analysis of secondary-data indicators in the 36 countries with a high burden of stunting. It uses multiple statistical methods to define country typologies of readiness defined by "commitment" and "capacity". In this analysis, "commitment" was assessed using the "nutrition governance" indicator which was formulated by WHO based on the elements that countries themselves identified as essential for developing and implementing nutrition policies and programmes. "Capacity" was assessed using health care capacity as a proxy measure.	Unknown	2012	Yes	Policy-makers	Print/online PDF, country summaries and recommendations
World Bank	Nutrition Country Profiles	Nutrition Profiles of the Countries with the highest burden of undernutrition provide summary information for country leaders, development partners, and stakeholders about the extent, costs, and causes of malnutrition, as well as to inform about potential solutions to this problem. The countries profiled include the 36 countries identified in The Lancet (Black et al., 2008).	N/A	Stunting, vitamin A/iodine deficiency; largely qualitative	Some profiles have been published in 2011 and some in 2013. On the website, there is no indication that they will be updated.	2013	Yes	Nutrition practitioners, governments	Print/online PDFs (Fiches)



Annex 2: Example of one page of Countdown's 2-page Country Profiles (Zambia)



### Annex 3: Data to Be Collected

Note: the IEG and the Data Integrity Group will be responsible for validating the data

Data Type	Source of Data	Who will provide data?
<b>1. WHA Indicators</b>	WHO, UNICEF, WFP, DHS, Countdown	WHO/UNICEF/World Bank Global Monitoring Framework
<b>2. Underlying Determinants</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security (total calories + % from nonstaples)</li> <li>Voices of the Hungry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Undernourishment data</li> <li>FAO/Gallup</li> </ul>	FAO/IFPRI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to improved water</li> </ul>	WHO/UNICEF/Countdown	WHO/UNICEF/World Bank Global Monitoring Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to improved sanitation</li> </ul>	WHO/UNICEF/Countdown	WHO/UNICEF/World Bank Global Monitoring Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girls' secondary school enrolment</li> </ul>	World Bank	WHO/UNICEF/World Bank Global Monitoring Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to family planning services</li> </ul>	UNFPA/Countdown	UNFPA/Countdown
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Inequality</li> <li>GDP/capita</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank</li> <li>World Bank</li> <li>World Bank</li> </ul>	World Bank
<b>3. Programme Coverage</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vitamin A supplementation</li> </ul>	Childinfo	UNICEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flour Fortification</li> </ul>	Country reported	Flour Fortification Initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMAM and sprinkles</li> </ul>	UNICEF	UNICEF Coverage Monitoring Network group of CSOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MAM</li> </ul>	WFP	WFP
<b>4. Resource Tracking</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic Resource Mobilisation</li> </ul>	National Budget Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUN countries, supported by SUN Secretariat</li> <li>For non-SUN countries, not clear</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External Donor Mobilisation</li> </ul>	CRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUN Donor Network</li> <li>Development Initiatives for non SUN countries</li> </ul>
<b>5. Tracking N4G Financial Commitments</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donors</li> <li>CSOs</li> <li>Private Sector</li> </ul>	From those who pledged at N4G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road to Rio group to evaluate</li> <li>Road to Rio group to evaluate</li> <li>SUN Business Network to evaluate</li> </ul>
<b>6. Other Commitment Indicators at country level</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional transformation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country self-reporting</li> <li>Food Security Commitment and Capacity Profile (FAO)</li> <li>HANCI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For SUN countries, work with SUN Country Network and SUN Secretariat</li> <li>For others, FAO and HANCI at IDS</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislative</li> <li>Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GINA (Global Database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action)</li> <li>MAFSAN (Mapping Actions for Food Security and Nutrition)</li> <li>HANCI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WHO</li> <li>FAO</li> <li>IDS</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of national &amp; agency accountability systems</li> </ul>	Country self-reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For SUN countries, work with SUN Country Network and SUN Secretariat</li> <li>For others, seek advice from Jennifer Bryce who compiled the 2008 Lancet data</li> </ul>

Annex 4: Countdown's 2013 Accountability Report: Front and Back Branding



<http://www.countdown2015mnch.org/reports-and-articles/2013-report>

### Annex 5: Workplan and Timeline

Activity	Lead	Support	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Finalising of Terms of Reference	DFID												
Meeting/Call for Stakeholder Group	DFID												
Commissioning of Report	DFID												
Appointment of Independent Expert Group	SG	DFID											
Appointment of Principals	SG												
Engagement of media and partners for launch	Sec.?												
Preparation of scoping reports	IEG												
Data collection	IEG	(DC)											
Data analysis	IEG	(DC)											
Writing workshop	IEG												
First draft of report	IEG												
Stakeholder group briefing	IEG												
Finalise writing	IEG												
External review and revisions	?	IEG											
Signoff process	SG												
Stakeholder group briefing	IEG												
Production of report and briefs	Sec.												
Briefing of wider stakeholders on messaging	SG												
Launch	All										WFD	ICN2	
Follow-up launches in key global cities	SG, P												
Dissemination of additional communications products													
Feedback collection from SG and external parties	SG												
Planning for 2015	SG	DFID											

DC	Data Custodians
IEG	Independent Expert Group
P	Principals
Sec	Secretariat
SG	Stakeholder Group

**Annex 6:**  
**Draft Terms of Reference for the Global Nutrition Accountability Report's**  
**Independent Expert Group**

**Purpose**

To deliver a report, which serves to provide a single authoritative source on progress towards addressing global malnutrition, with high standards of quality and independence.

**Specific objectives**

1. To identify, review and access the available data required to meet the scope of the new global report set out by the Stakeholder Group
2. To assess the quality of the data and agree interpretations in relation to the countries, targets and policy implications and publish an independent assessment of data quality
3. To determine the narrative, detailed content and tone of the report
4. To commission background work, case studies or further analytical work to fill gaps and inform interpretation in the data, in which IEG members may be involved
5. To produce a published report which provides key data and recommendations in a format most suitable for the key audiences identified by the Stakeholder Group
6. To produce an online resource to support the demand of key audiences
7. To critically review all outputs as well as submit outputs to external peer-review and public scrutiny (documents available for comment)
8. To promote coherence and collaboration amongst stakeholders in engaging with report and data

Within the IEG there are three sub-groups with specific focuses:

- Data analysis group: will ensure narrative matches evidence, is clear and supports the goals of the report
- Data Quality group: will ensure data quality and improve compatibility across different sources
- Data Access group: will promote efforts to make relevant data more accessible and useful for nutrition champions

The Co-chairs will manage the IEG and the report development process, report to the Stakeholder Group (of which they will be members), manage the Secretariat

**Institutional Status**

The IEG will be selected by and responsible to the Stakeholder Group. It will be accountable to the Stakeholder Group and the wider nutrition community for the quality and independence of the report. It will be supported by a secretariat hosted by an intergovernmental organisation which is also recognised for its independence and quality. Members of the IEG will be drawn from institutions which may also be represented in the stakeholder group, or from other research or policy organisations, but will have a commitment to the delivery of the report. The IEG is not time limited but will be subject to periodic review.

**Membership**

The selection of members will be undertaken by the Stakeholder Group. It will be a transparent process with a view to bringing together acknowledged experts from around the world in the fields of nutrition programmes, nutrition policy, nutrition financing; particularly practical experience in tracking resources; nutrition information systems; and accountability. The membership of IEG shall seek to reflect a balance across stakeholder perspectives but members will be selected on the basis of their qualification and ability to contribute to the accomplishment of global nutrition report's

objectives. They will be nominated to the Stakeholder Group by the wider community and selected by it with a public statement on the basis for selection of each.

The following criteria will be used to assess candidates:

- relevance of education, technical background and related knowledge and skills;
- depth and breadth of experience;
- demonstrated leadership in the fields of accountability – trusted and independent, linked to relevant networks, able to convene and encourage collaboration
- balance and diversity of skills, perspectives and nationalities across the group – we recommend half from countries where undernutrition rates are high.
- Able to commit the time required for full collaboration in the work of the IEG, acknowledging the tight deadlines and need for responsiveness.

The Group will have a maximum of 14 members, 12 would be optimal.

Two Co-chairs will be identified, one from high burden country, one from donor country who also contribute to the skills sets below, preferably with complementary but different skill areas between them.

The skills/expertise required will be:

#### **Data Quality (5)**

- Nutrition status outcome and underlying determinants, UNICEF/WHO (2)
- Coverage: (1)
- Business and CSO pledges (1)
- Resources: (1)
- Capacity and Policies (1)

The individuals selected for this group will be drawn from the data integrity group. They will be the leads responsible for the data function but will also be expected to be independent published researchers.

#### **Data Access (1-2)**

- Technical expert

#### **Data Analysis (6-7)**

- Countdown Scientific Review Group (1)
- Independent researchers (6)

From this membership, the IEG will select a writing group of 4 people, to include the 2 co-chairs. The role of this sub-group will be to lead the writing and editing of the report, within the frame of the agreed narrative. The sub-group will write the analysis discussed by the IEG and gather and synthesise material from the other IEG members, other inputs and background papers, to make recommendations in the Annual Report. It will be responsible for editing the report and responding to review comments from the IEG members.

#### **Expectations of members**

Appointed individuals will be expected to exercise autonomous, professional judgment. The individuals will not serve as representatives of their respective organisations but in an independent, personal and individual capacity. All members must accept the responsibility of being collectively accountable for the quality of the report, must be prepared to answer publicly for the decisions

made on data presentation and interpretation, and engage in intellectual debate on the conclusions given.

Members will be asked to declare publicly any conflicts of interest and confirm a statement of intent of impartiality.

Members will be remunerated for their time. It is expected that this will be up to 10% of full time for members, with the writing group spending an additional 10% of time and the co-chairs being committed 33% time in full.

Members are expected to engage actively in the work of the group and maintain its standards of quality and independence. Any member unable to fulfill this responsibility will be asked to step down and a replacement made by the Stakeholder Group.

### **Meetings and operational procedures**

A workplan will be agreed setting out expected inputs and meetings. Members will be expected to attend one full IEG workshop, two Stakeholder Group briefings (one virtual, one physical) and other ad hoc meetings as required.

A report will be published every year, starting in 2014, to maintain momentum. The first report timetable is challenging with the first draft due for review in June/July.

Different IEG members will be involved in different launch events for the report. It is anticipated that these will be in October to December and take place in a number of countries.

The IEG will also be expected to maximise efficiency and to seek to avoid duplication, fragmentation and increasing transaction costs in the use and presentation of data and the production of the report.

## Annex 7:

### Background on Countdown's Scientific Review Group and Independent Expert Review Group

#### Countdown Scientific Review Group

The Scientific Review Group (SRG) ensuring the scientific rigor and quality of all Countdown products. With membership including representatives from each of the Technical Working Groups and the Profile Development Group, the SRG reviews Countdown reports, profiles, articles, web materials, and other products in order to ensure their technical accuracy, provides direction and oversight for cross-cutting research, and engages with partners and stakeholders to identify opportunities for research and to promote the use of resulting evidence.

<http://www.countdown2015mnch.org/structure>

#### Countdown: Independent Expert Review Group

Appointed individuals are expected to exercise autonomous, professional judgment and serve in an independent capacity

On **2 September 2011**, the Selection Committee met in Geneva. Mrs Gumbonzvanda, Mr Jenkins, Dr Sezibera and Dr Godal were joined by the fifth member, Minister Fada of Senegal, by video link. The Committee met to propose the seven members of the independent Expert Review Group (iERG), as well as the two co-chairs.

The list of proposed nominees contained 47 names. The Committee noted that certain regions, namely the Caribbean, Central and West Africa and Asia Pacific were not represented in the pool of nominees.

Taking into account the iERG Terms of Reference and the need to consider a combination of technical, leadership, political, geographical and gender factors, the Selection Committee members unanimously agreed to propose the following membership for the iERG:

- Dr Carmen Barroso of Brazil– Director, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Western Hemisphere Region)
- Dr Zulfiqar Bhutta of Pakistan– Professor and Founding Chair of the Division of Women and Child Health, Aga Khan University, Karachi
- Dr Marleen Temmerman of Belgium– Director of Reproductive and Research Department at WHO
- Dr Richard Horton of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland– Editor of the Lancet
- Dr Dean Jamison of the United States of America– Professor, School of Public Health, University of Washington
- Mrs Joy Phumaphi of Botswana– Executive Secretary of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance - ALMA
- Dr Miriam Were of Kenya– Global Health Workforce Alliance

Dr Horton and Mrs Phumaphi serve as co-chairs of the iERG.

Dr Margaret Chan, WHO Director-General, announced this list of names at the UN Secretary-General's event on the Global Strategy on 20 September 2011.

<http://everywomaneverychild.org/resources/independent-expert-review-group/expert-review-group-members>



**Independent Expert Review Group (IERG)  
on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health  
Countdown to 2015**

**Terms of Reference**

[http://www.who.int/woman\\_child\\_accountability/about/IERG\\_Terms\\_of\\_Reference\\_J12.pdf](http://www.who.int/woman_child_accountability/about/IERG_Terms_of_Reference_J12.pdf)

**Background**

The UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health was established by WHO at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General to accelerate progress on the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health. The Commission was chaired by H.E. Jakaya Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Rt. Hon. Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, with the Director-General of WHO and the Secretary-General of ITU as vice-chairs.

The Final Report of the Commission proposed an accountability framework and ten recommendations. The full Report is available online at [www.everywomaneverychild.org/accountability\\_commission](http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/accountability_commission). On the issue of global reporting, the Commission proposed a time-limited independent Expert Review Group be established and operate until 2015:

*Global oversight: Starting in 2012 and ending in 2015, an independent Expert Review Group is reporting regularly to the United Nations Secretary-General on the results and resources related to the Global Strategy and on progress in implementing this Commission's recommendations.*

**Functions**

In response to Recommendation 10 (Global oversight), starting in 2012 and ending in 2015, the independent Expert Review Group (ERG) will serve as the principal global review group and report to the UN Secretary-General, through WHO Director General. The independent ERG will:

- assess the extent to which all stakeholders honour their commitments to the Global Strategy and the Commission; including the US\$ 40 billion of commitments made in September 2010,
- review progress in implementation of the recommendations of the Commission;
- assess progress towards greater transparency in the flow of resources and achieving results;
- identify obstacles to implementing both the Global Strategy and the Commission's recommendations;
- identify good practice, including in policy and service delivery, accountability arrangements and value-for-money approaches relating to the health of women and children;
- make recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the accountability framework developed by the Commission.

**Membership**

The Commission requested WHO to lead a transparent process to establish the ERG. A call to stakeholders of the Global Strategy for nomination will be issued in July 2011. A Selection

Committee<sup>5</sup> shall be convened to assess the potential candidates and propose a short list. The independent ERG will be comprised of seven members.

The members of the ERG are expected to be announced in September 2011.

Appointed individuals will be expected to exercise autonomous, professional judgment. They must have broad international representation and diversity of knowledge and experience in the field of accountability on issues of direct relevance to the health of women and children. Four of the seven ERG members shall come from low- and middle-income countries. The individuals would not serve as representatives of their respective organizations, institutions or governments but in an independent, personal and individual capacity. If any member should be unable to fulfill his or her term on the ERG for any reason, a replacement from the short listed candidates will be appointed.

The independent ERG members are selected through a transparent process as acknowledged experts from around the world in the fields of health information systems, health financing (particularly practical experience in tracking resources) maternal and child health, and human rights, equity, and transparency. The membership of the ERG shall seek to reflect a range of views and experience from national and international public sector, civil society as well as the private sector. Members will be selected on the basis of their qualification and ability to contribute to the accomplishment of global oversight's objectives.

The following criteria will be used to assess candidates:

- Relevance of education, technical background and related knowledge and skills;
- Depth and breadth of experience;
- Demonstrated leadership in the field of accountability.

In evaluating and recommending ERG members, the Selection Committee will first assess nominees on their individual merit, then consider them as a group in order to ensure the best mix of expertise.

Members of the ERG shall be appointed to serve for the entire life cycle of ERG, (2011-2015). The Chair will be selected from among the ERG members and may serve for a maximum of two years in Chairmanship capacity. The list of ERG members and related biographical information will be made publicly available on the Commission's website. Prior to being nominated as ERG members, nominees shall be subject to conflict of interest assessment by WHO based on information that they will disclose on the WHO Declaration of Interest (DOI) form  
[http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/userfiles/WHO\\_Declaration\\_of\\_Interests.doc](http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/userfiles/WHO_Declaration_of_Interests.doc)

In addition, ERG members have an ongoing obligation through out their tenure to inform WHO of any changes to the information that they have disclosed on the DOI form.

Membership in the ERG may be terminated by WHO for any of the following reasons:

- a. failure to attend two consecutive ERG meetings;
- b. change in affiliation resulting in a conflict of interest;
- c. a lack of professionalism involving, for example, a breach of confidentiality.

### **Roles and responsibilities of independent ERG members**

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<sup>5</sup> The Selection Committee is composed of 4 or 5 members who were Commissioners of the Accountability Commission. It is established by WHO DG.

Members of the ERG have a responsibility to provide high quality, well considered advice and recommendations on matters described in these terms of reference. In fulfilling its mandate, the ERG will draw extensively on existing data, reporting and assessments at country and global levels, in particular through national accountability frameworks, to avoid duplication, fragmentation and increasing transaction costs. The group will synthesize available information and evidence, and draw its own conclusions in order to make recommendations in an Annual Report. The Annual Report of the ERG, of approximately 25 Pages (plus annexes), will highlight the key areas of progress and challenges in implementation of the accountability framework as part of the Global Strategy and identify areas that need greater attention and support.

Key principles underpinning the work of the ERG are partnership, independence, transparency, credibility and efficiency. As much as possible, the public will be provided with the opportunity to participate in the review process.

### **Meetings and operational procedures**

The ERG will be supported by a small secretariat hosted by the WHO. While the plan of work will be established once the members are confirmed, it is foreseen that the Annual Reports of the ERG will be made public in September of each year in order to be available for consideration in advance of the UN General Assembly.

To complete its work, the ERG will meet in person once a year at WHO headquarters in Geneva and in the interim their work shall be conducted by teleconferences and virtual meetings; at regular intervals. Additional technical resource persons may be invited to the meeting, as appropriate, to further contribute to specific pieces of work.

ERG members shall not be paid any compensation in connection with their participation on the ERG. However, WHO shall cover appropriate travel related costs in accordance with its rules and procedures.