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Abbreviations

CDI	Commitment to Development Index
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GNI	Gross National Income
HANCI	Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index
HRCI	Hunger Reduction Commitment Index
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NCI	Nutrition Commitment Index
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

What is the HANCI Donor Index?

This report presents the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) 2013 for donor countries. The HANCI Donor Index has been created to:

- rank donor governments on their political commitment to tackling hunger and undernutrition in developing countries;
- measure what donors achieve and where they fail in addressing hunger and undernutrition, thereby providing greater transparency and public accountability;
- praise donor governments where due, and highlight areas for improvement;
- support civil society to reinforce and stimulate additional commitment towards reducing hunger and undernutrition;
- assess whether improving donor commitment levels leads to a reduction in hunger and undernutrition.

Why measure political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition?

Globally, levels of hunger and undernutrition remain unacceptably high

Hunger and undernutrition are among the most persistent global development challenges.[1] Whereas 'hunger' emphasises the issues relating to availability, access and stability dimensions of food security, 'undernutrition' in addition acknowledges the importance of key nutrition concerns such as care and feeding practices, public health and sanitation issues (CFS 2012: 6). At the global level, insufficient progress has been made towards achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1. Global numbers of undernourished people remain very high despite some improvements since the 1990s (Black *et al*. 2013). In 2012–14, 805 million people (around one in eight people in the world) were estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger and regularly not getting enough food to conduct an active life (FAO, IFAD and WFP 2014). This figure is 37 million lower than reported for 2011–13 (FAO 2013). Just as there are multiple manifestations of hunger and undernutrition, so are there a number of different anthropometric measures, the most common of which are stunting, wasting and underweight. Globally, one quarter of children aged under five are stunted (an estimated 162 million in 2012); 15 per cent are underweight; and eight per cent are wasted (UNICEF 2014). At regional level these statistics can be even more alarming. Many countries in Africa still report high or very high child stunting prevalence rates, of 30 per cent or more. The worst-affected countries are concentrated in Eastern Africa and the Sahel. A few countries in South Asia also report stunting rates of up to 50 per cent (FAO 2013). The rate of stunting among under-five children in South Asia is a staggering 32 per cent, while one in six children (16 per cent) in the region suffer from wasting (UNICEF 2014). In 2012, nearly 70 per cent of the world's wasted children lived in Asia and the condition exposes these children to markedly increased risk of death. Undernutrition contributed to 45 per cent, or 3.1 million deaths, of children under five in 2011 (Black *et al*. 2013).

[1] We use the definitions of hunger and undernutrition (defined under malnutrition) proposed by CFS (2012, Annex I).

Progress towards reducing hunger and undernutrition has been highly variable

Many developing countries have benefited from substantial economic growth during the past two decades. For growth to have maximum impact, the poor must benefit from the growth process, enabling them to use additional income for improving the quantity and quality of their diet, and for accessing health and sanitation services, whereas governments need to use additional resources for public goods and services to benefit the poor and hungry. **Thus, economic growth is necessary but not sufficient to rapidly accelerate reduction of hunger and malnutrition unless it is equitable** (FAO 2012).

A high level of donor commitment is essential to prioritise the fight against hunger and malnutrition (FAO 2012)

This is because donor countries can have a substantial impact on how the prevalence of hunger and undernutrition in poorer countries develops. This influence manifests itself not just through overseas aid but also through the consequences of international cooperation and domestic trade and environmental policies.

HANCI has been created with the view that transparency and accessible data are key to holding governments to account

Monitoring government action empowers people to demand more from their governments. With millions of lives at stake, greater public accountability on this key development issue is essential.

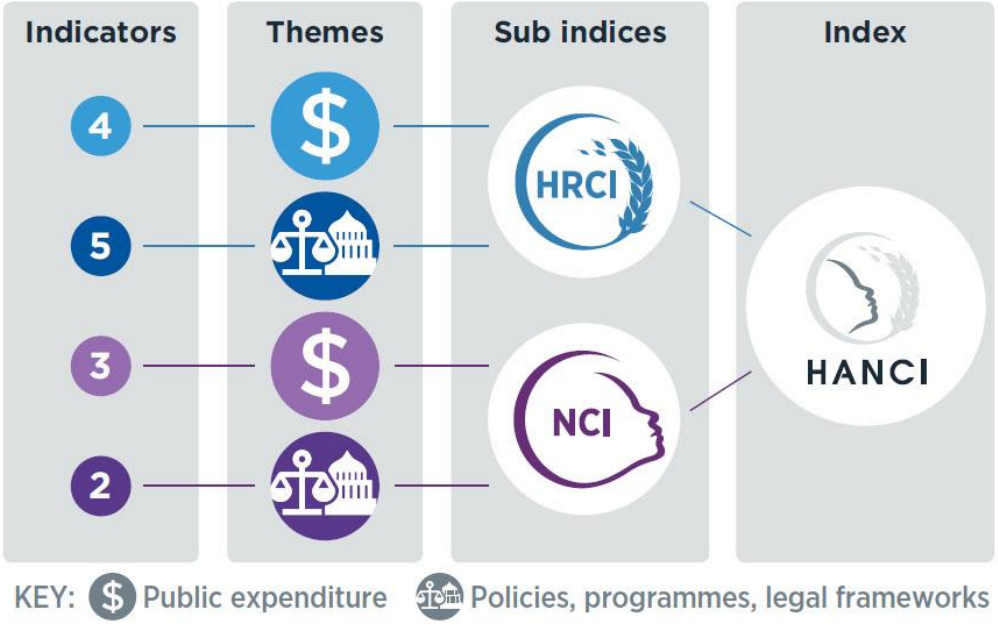
The research methodology

Indicators

We compared **23 donor countries** for their performance on **14 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition**. We looked at two areas of donor government action:

- policies, programmes and legal frameworks; and
- public expenditure.

Figure ES.1 Structure of HANCI for donor countries



The HANCI Donor Index rankings compare countries against one another, using 14 indicators spanning the dimensions of agriculture and food security, nutrition, climate change, gender and social protection. These broadly assess whether countries:

- commit to and disburse financial assistance, do so enduringly, and keep in mind their capacity to give support and the estimated funds needed to tackle the problems;
- establish domestic policy action that is coherent with anti-hunger and undernutrition objectives of their foreign aid policy (especially in relation to climate change and agricultural sector protection); and
- engage in international agreements and treaties that help address hunger and undernutrition.

Critically, the HANCI Donor Index assesses countries' performance in the light of their ability to contribute to reducing hunger and undernutrition in the developing world. The index hence puts the absolute size of aid volumes and performance on policy pledges within context: those countries with bigger shoulders need to carry a heavier burden. For example, actual aid levels are expressed as a share of gross national income (GNI).

Spending indicators include the amount of aid given to agriculture and food security, nutrition, social protection and climate change relative to a country's wealth and to the required need. Aid spending is further assessed for its endurance and consistency over the past decade, in order to determine which donors 'stay the course'. Policy, programme and legal indicators assess donors' domestic policy action on climate change, biofuels[2] and unfair protection of the agricultural sector, and assess international collaboration to protect biodiversity and to support developing country-led initiatives through the international Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

HANCI measures commitment to reduce hunger and commitment to reduce undernutrition separately, because **hunger and undernutrition are not the same thing**. Hunger is the result of an empty stomach and caused by people having insufficient income or social and economic entitlements to access food. Hunger makes people more susceptible to disease and thus leads to increased illness and death. Hunger strongly undermines development. To 'cope' with hunger, families can be forced to sell vital assets such as farming tools, often perpetuating their vulnerability to hunger. Hunger can mean that children (particularly girls) are taken out of school so they can work; it causes communities to migrate away from their homes; and, at worst, it leads to permanent destitution, prostitution and child trafficking. Hunger also contributes to the onset of armed conflict (Foresight 2011: 3).

Undernutrition is related to, though subtly different from, hunger. Undernutrition is not only a consequence of hunger, but can also exist in the absence of hunger and can be caused by non-food factors. Undernutrition results from both a critical lack of nutrients in people's diets and a weakened immune system. In a vicious cycle, poor nutritional intake can make people more susceptible to infectious diseases while exposure to disease can lower people's appetite and nutrient absorption. Undernutrition in the first 1,000 days of a child's life (from conception until the age of two) has lifelong and largely irreversible impacts because it impairs a child's physical and mental development. Undernutrition increases the risk of chronic diseases and premature death in adulthood, and negatively affects people's lifelong ability to learn, be economically productive, earn income and sustain their livelihoods, and thus perpetuates poverty. In short, undernutrition undermines all aspects of development.

[2] HANCI investigates biofuel consumption mandates (biofuels as share of total fuels). Increasingly, sustainability standards are developed that seek to lower the impact of biofuels on land diversion, and food to biofuel conversion. At the time of writing, the EU energy ministers are considering a cap on food-based biofuels.

Because hunger and nutrition are not the same thing, we investigate both hunger reduction commitment and undernutrition reduction commitment using distinct measures. This is critical because too often donors fail to make this distinction

Too many donor-funded food and nutrition programmes neglect care aspects of infant and young child feeding and fail to adequately invest in sanitation: such measures are critical for improving nutrition, though less clearly related to hunger. Conversely, emergency food aid or agricultural development programmes can help to reduce hunger by increasing food availability, but are often not aimed at achieving a balanced diet. By separately analysing nutrition commitment and hunger reduction commitment, we identify how donors prioritise action on hunger and/or undernutrition.

Key findings

Two sub-indices are referred to: the Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI) and the Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI).

The **United Kingdom** has strengthened its number one position in the HANCI Donor Index by achieving joint first rank on the HRCI and first rank on the NCI. HANCI 2013 shows that the UK has improved its scores on six indicators, four of which were spending indicators, as compared to HANCI 2012. The UK continues to do well on supporting the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and biodiversity protection agreements. While the UK is not the biggest spender of official development assistance (ODA) on nutrition, levels of spending are stable and spending commitments are met. However, the UK lags behind other donor countries on several spending indicators in HANCI 2013; notably, aid for agricultural development, food security and climate change are comparatively low.

Canada achieves the number two position by replacing Denmark, which occupied that position in 2012. It is ranked joint first in the HRCI and third in the NCI and thus successfully balances hunger and nutrition commitment. Thematically, Canada performs better on policies, programmes and legal indicators than on spending indicators, relatively speaking. Similar to 2012, it supports the SUN movement and does well in terms of delivering on its greenhouse gas emission reduction pledges. Its performance on spending indicators is variable. Canada continues to be the donor with the most enduringly stable financial support for agriculture and food security; however, spending performance on social protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation is much less strong.

Denmark and **Australia** are jointly ranked third in the HANCI Donor Index 2013. While Denmark drops one rank as compared to 2012, **Australia is the biggest climber in the 2013 index**. Australia gained ten positions from its 13th rank in 2012. Both countries, in both 2012 and 2013, scored well on HRCI indicators. Australia joining the SUN movement played a big part: as a result Australia jumped from a joint 18th NCI ranking in 2012 to rank fifth in 2013. However, with austerity biting and aid cuts coming up,[3] and with a strategy turning towards trade rather than aid, it remains to be seen if this jump up the rankings will endure.

An indicator level examination reveals that Denmark is top ranked in more HANCI indicators than Australia: nearly half the indicators (six out of 14) rank Denmark at a top three position, whereas only three indicators give Australia a top three position in 2013. In addition to doing well on SUN membership, Australia is top in lowering protection for domestic agriculture and its low biofuel policy mandates strengthen its rankings. However, Australia does particularly poorly in biodiversity protection and supporting nutrition with ODA. Denmark, on the other

[3] ODA to Africa is going down by 39 per cent according to www.devex.com/news/is-aid-for-trade-the-way-to-go-for-australian-oda-82712.

hand does poorly in terms of delivering on its greenhouse gas emission reduction pledges, a situation that remains unchanged in 2013.

Germany, **Ireland** and **Sweden** complete the group of countries leading on commitment in HANCI 2013. Though converging at a shared fifth HANCI rank, these three countries paint contrasting temporal dynamics between 2012 and 2013. Sweden retains its number five position, Germany dropped a rank, and Ireland improved its rank.

South Korea, Portugal, Italy and Greece rank lowest on the HANCI Donor Index 2013. South Korea[4] is a relatively new donor. Its spending on hunger and nutrition is relatively low, and it is not a member of the SUN movement. However, it does fairly well in terms of offering stable and enduring financial support for agriculture and food security, it has relatively low biofuel mandates, and is putting policies in place to deal with climate change adaptation. Greece, Portugal and, notably, Italy all obtained lower scores in 2013 than in 2012, indicating the impact of austerity programmes on these countries' development aid.

The USA ranks 19th out of 23 donors, to be located in the lower regions of the HANCI Donor Index 2013. It scores slightly better than Italy, though lower than Austria. While the USA continues to be a big donor in absolute money terms, this prominence diminishes when contributions are assessed relative to population and relative to ability to contribute. In fact it reports the lowest ranks (22nd and 23rd) for four of the HANCI indicators in 2013 including two policy indicators expressing multilateral efforts towards addressing hunger and undernutrition: (1) biodiversity protection and (2) ODA with gender policy objectives.

Commitment to reducing hunger is not the same as commitment to reducing undernutrition

Several countries score well on commitment to reduce hunger but poorly on commitment to reduce undernutrition, and *vice versa*, which translates into diverse rankings. For instance, Sweden ranks second on the NCI but 15th on the HRCI; Finland is third on the HRCI but 14th on the NCI. This is similar to the pattern observed in the HANCI Donor Index 2012. This suggests that having commitment to reducing hunger is not the same as having commitment to reducing undernutrition.

Good development partners could do more for hunger and nutrition

Donors championing the cause of hunger and nutrition are not necessarily the biggest spenders. The ten highest HANCI donor rankings are not strongly correlated to the share of the GNI given as aid. This also suggests that countries that have a relatively good track record on international development financing like France, Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland, which are not in the top ten HANCI rankings, could do more for hunger and nutrition.

[4] Newly emerging donors such as China, Brazil, Russia or India are neither part of the OECD group of countries, nor use traditional development aid models. Hence, their commitment levels cannot be assessed in the HANCI.

Table ES.1 The HANCI Donor Index: scores, rankings and country groupings

	HANCI score	HRCI score	NCI score	HANCI ranks	HRCI ranks	NCI ranks
United Kingdom	80	37	43	1	1	1
Canada	74	37	37	2	1	3
Australia	69	34	35	3	4	5
Denmark	69	32	37	3	6	3
Germany	63	29	34	5	10	6
Ireland	63	32	31	5	6	7
Sweden	63	22	41	5	15	2
Belgium	58	28	30	8	12	9
Spain	57	33	24	9	5	13
Finland	56	36	20	10	3	14
France	55	30	25	11	8	12
Luxembourg	53	26	27	12	13	11
Netherlands	53	23	30	12	14	9
Switzerland	44	30	14	14	8	17
Norway	43	29	14	15	10	17
Japan	41	10	31	16	20	7
New Zealand	34	17	17	17	17	15
Austria	27	18	9	18	16	22
USA	24	12	12	19	19	19
Greece	21	5	16	20	23	16
Italy	20	8	12	21	22	19
Portugal	20	10	10	21	20	21
South Korea	18	14	4	23	18	23

Green = leading on commitment (top third).
Orange = moderate commitment (middle third).
Red = relatively low commitment (bottom third).

1 Introduction

Hunger and undernutrition are among the most persistent global development challenges.[5] Whereas 'hunger' emphasises the issues relating to availability, access and stability dimensions of food security, 'undernutrition' in addition acknowledges the importance of key nutrition concerns such as care and feeding practices, public health and sanitation issues (CFS 2012: 6).

Global numbers of undernourished people remain very high despite some improvements since the 1990s (Black *et al*. 2013). In 2011–13, 842 million people (around one in eight people in the world) were estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger and regularly not getting enough food to conduct an active life (FAO 2013). This figure is 26 million lower than reported for 2010–12 (FAO 2012).

Just as there are multiple manifestations of hunger and undernutrition, so are there a number of different anthropometric measures, the most common of which are stunting, wasting and underweight. Globally, one quarter of children under five are stunted (an estimated 162 million in 2012); 15 per cent are underweight; and eight per cent are wasted (UNICEF 2014). At regional level these statistics can be even more alarming. Many countries in Africa still report high or very high child stunting prevalence rates, of 30 per cent or more. The worst-affected countries are concentrated in Eastern Africa and the Sahel. A few countries in South Asia also report stunting rates of up to 50 per cent (FAO 2013). The rate of stunting among children under five in South Asia is a staggering 32 per cent, while one in six (16 per cent) of children in the region suffer from wasting (UNICEF 2014). In 2012, nearly 70 per cent of the world's wasted children lived in Asia and the condition exposes these children to markedly increased risk of death. Undernutrition contributed to 45 per cent or 3.1 million deaths of children under five in 2011 (Black *et al*. 2013).

There are many reasons[6] for insufficient progress in reducing hunger and undernutrition. One of these is a 'lack of political will' or political prioritisation (FAO 2012: 22). Political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition would be shown by purposeful and decisive public action, through public policies and programmes, public spending and legislation that are designed to tackle these twin problems.

Hunger and undernutrition reduction remains clearly located on donor agendas. One year on from the June 2013 Nutrition for Growth Summit, various bodies continue to seek to highlight progress towards new commitments to address hunger and undernutrition made by donors, such as current work towards an annual Global Nutrition Report and by developing countries (te Lintelo *et al*. 2014a).

The Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI), first presented in 2013, makes a contribution towards making donors more accountable for their efforts to address hunger and undernutrition, by measuring temporal shifts in donor government commitment. Its objective is to develop a credible measure of the commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition to help focus support and pressure for change. The measurement of hunger and nutrition outcomes alone is not a sufficiently strong accountability mechanism, largely because

[5] We use the definitions of hunger and undernutrition (defined under malnutrition) proposed by CFS (2012, Annex I).
[6] The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (cited in FAO 2012) identifies the following causes of hunger and malnutrition: 'lack of good governance to ensure transparency, accountability and rule of law, which underpin access to food and higher living standards; lack of high-level political commitment and prioritization of the fight against hunger and malnutrition, including failure to fully implement past pledges and commitments and lack of accountability; lack of coherence in policymaking within countries, but also globally and regionally; lack of prioritization of policies, plans, programmes and funding to tackle hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, focusing in particular on the most vulnerable and food insecure populations; war, conflict, lack of security, political instability and weak institutions; and weak international governance of food security and nutrition'.

attribution is difficult. There are many factors contributing to hunger and undernutrition outcomes, many of which neither recipient nor donor governments can control. However, in the absence of transparency and better information on what governments are doing to address the situation, it is very difficult to link outcomes with government action or inaction. We thus need to be able to track donor governments' commitment.

How might measuring political commitment change anything? The theory of change behind the HANCI is that: (1) by credibly measuring commitment it will strengthen our ability to hold governments to account for their efforts in reducing undernutrition and hunger; (2) if civil society is better able to hold governments to account, then it can apply pressure and ensure that hunger and undernutrition are put high on development agendas; (3) governments can hold themselves to account in their efforts to keep hunger and undernutrition high on the agenda: the index can help them to track and prioritise their efforts because it is constructed on the basis of performance in different areas (policy, legal and expenditure); and (4) commitment can be linked to outcomes, to allow all to assess the 'value added' of different commitments and effort.

Following the recently released HANCI 2013 for developing countries (te Lintelo *et al.* 2014a), this report presents the HANCI for *donor countries*. It aims to bring a greater measure of transparency and accountability to the functioning of donor countries in supporting developing countries to address hunger and undernutrition. The HANCI Donor Index uniquely compares 23 donor countries for their relative performance in key areas contributing to hunger and undernutrition reduction. It uses 14 commitment indicators assessing donor spending and policy choices relating to agriculture, food security, nutrition, social protection, gender equity, climate change and trade. The HANCI is calculated using secondary (government-owned) data.

This report builds on findings from the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index 2012 (HANCI 2012), which was first presented in September 2013 (te Lintelo, Haddad and Lakshman 2013a). It presents an updated picture of the extent of government commitment to reducing hunger and undernutrition in 23 donor countries, drawing on the latest available secondary data.[7] In the preparations towards this report an error was detected in the calculations of rankings for 2012. While this did not affect the overall conclusions of last year's report, it affected some countries' rankings. The current report presents recalculated scores and rankings for 2012 (in Annex C), and consistently refers to these corrected findings wherever we present an analysis of changes in countries' temporal performance.

Table 1.1 provides an overview of key features of HANCI 2012 and HANCI 2013.

Table 1.1 Overview of the HANCI Donor Index 2012 and 2013

Features		**HANCI 2012**	**HANCI 2013**
Focus		Hunger and nutrition commitment	
Themes		● Public expenditure ● Policies, programmes and legal frameworks	
Secondary data			
	Countries	23	23
	Indicators	14	14
Index construction			
	Indicator values aggregated	Normalised values, at theme level	
	Ranking scheme	Borda	

[7] All data used in this report were updated in March 2014.

The remainder of this report is structured as follows. Section 2 recaps basic aspects of the HANCI methodology. Section 3 presents the empirical function of the HANCI Donor Index 2013 and the resulting donor country rankings. It is followed by a brief set of conclusions in Section 4.

2 Methodology

The HANCI Donor Index is calculated using political commitment indicators, the operationalisation of which references key dimensions of donors' aid profiles and assesses domestic policy choices and engagements in international legal agreements that have a bearing on hunger and nutrition outcomes in developing countries. The HANCI Donor Index contains indicators on two themes: (1) public spending, and (2) policies, programmes and legal frameworks.

This section provides a quick summary overview of the methodology. Full details of conceptualisation, justifications for indicator and country selection, methodological choices regarding normalisation, weighting and ranking of the index are all set out in te Lintelo *et al.* (2013a). The HANCI Donor Index 2013 continues reporting on the same 23 countries as in HANCI 2012 (Table 2.1) and retains the same 14 indicators (Table 2.2) used in the 2012 index.

Table 2.1 Countries included in the HANCI Donor Index 2013 (alphabetical order)

Australia	France	Luxembourg	South Korea
Austria	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	New Zealand	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	United States of America
Finland	Japan	Spain	

The search for new data for the 14 indicators was completed by April 2014. However, we have not been able to provide updated data for all HANCI indicators.[8] The complete dataset used in the HANCI Donor Index 2013 is presented in Annex A.

Table 2.2 Political commitment indicators by sector and dimension of food and nutrition security

	Food and agriculture	**Nutrition, social protection, health**
Availability of food and key nutrients	• ODA to agriculture and food security: fair share • ODA to agriculture and food security: commitment vs disbursement • ODA to climate change: fair share • Effected pledge CO_2 emissions • Climate change adaptation strategies/plans • Biodiversity	• ODA to nutrition: fair share • ODA to nutrition: endurance and stability • ODA to nutrition: commitment vs disbursement
Access to food and key nutrients	• Protection of domestic agriculture[a]	• ODA to social protection: fair share • SUN membership
Utilisation of food and key nutrients	• Biofuels mandates[a]	

Note: The indicator 'ODA with gender policy objective' is not shown in any cell as it cross-cuts multiple cells in the table. [a]The indicator is reversed (so that a higher value of the indicator reflects higher levels of political commitment) prior to calculating HANCI rankings.

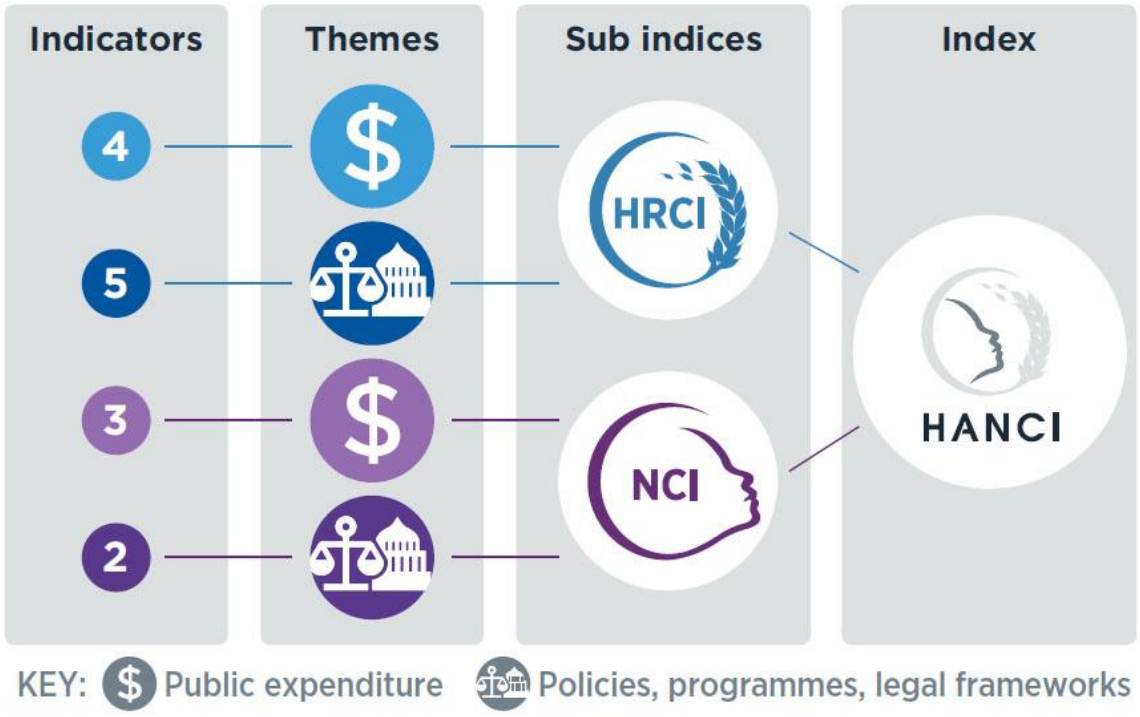
[8] No new data was obtained for the following two indicators: (1) National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy/Plan, and (2) Biofuels Mandates.

It should be noted that HANCI Donor Index indicators share a common limitation: they weakly express the *quality* of government efforts. Arguably, real commitment should be reflected in spending that reflects value for money and in thorough implementation of policies and laws. Typically, such data do not exist to allow for comparisons between countries. This is a problem across this whole class of commitment and governance indicator.

The ODA spending data used in the HANCI Donor Index primarily draw on the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activities Database of the OECD-DAC. The HANCI Donor Index employs bilateral aid data only.[9] It employs the most up-to-date figures (for 2012) on bilateral ODA. Wherever data for the latest year was not complete for one or more countries, we calculated mean spending levels over three years to ensure availability and comparability of data for all countries.

Figure 2.1 shows the structure of HANCI 2013.

Figure 2.1 The structure of the HANCI Donor Index



The HANCI Donor Index 2013 retains the key design principles used in 2012. It applies a subjective, theory-driven weighting scheme that allocates equal weights to:

- each of the two sub-indices, such that the hunger reduction commitment and nutrition commitment sub-indices each contribute 50 per cent to overall HANCI scores; and
- each of the two policy and expenditure themes (within the sub-indices and consequently in the overall HANCI).

[9] Donor countries provide additional support to multilateral agencies (as core or non-core funding). The OECD currently does not provide detailed overviews of the size of multilateral aid flows by purpose code. Recent efforts to impute country-specific multilateral aid flows for nutrition suggest substantial variation between countries' preferences for multilateral or bilateral aid Di Ciommo (2013).

3 Findings from the HANCI Donor Index 2013

This section presents findings for the HANCI Donor Index 2013. We first discuss how the index hangs together empirically, by appraising its internal reliability. This will be followed by a presentation of key features of the HANCI donor, to assist readers to accurately interpret the 2013 HANCI donor rankings. We finish the section by analysing whether HANCI donor rankings simply reflect donor countries' general profile of giving aid, and their overall commitment to development.

3.1 Internal reliability

It is important that indicators used in the HANCI are closely related as a group. In other words, two countries that have similar levels of political commitment will need to have similar scores for all HANCI indicators. This is known as internal reliability, which is commonly measured using Cronbach's alpha (C-alpha). Annex B reports the C-alpha values for the HANCI. There we point out that the C-alpha value for HANCI 2013 is better than the one reported for HANCI 2012. Even though it remains below the 0.7 value commonly used by researchers as a cut-off value, we are sufficiently confident that HANCI indicators hang together well enough to capture the underlying phenomenon of political commitment.

3.2 Interpreting the HANCI Donor Index: some key features

Some important features of the HANCI Donor Index are set out here to guide readers in their interpretation of the rankings that are presented next and readers should be aware of the following:

- The HANCI aggregates relative (not absolute) political commitment levels. HANCI indicators are measured on ordinal, categorical and cardinal scales, and the index is therefore not able to meaningfully calculate absolute commitment levels aggregated across indicators.
- Instead, HANCI employs the Borda scoring technique to calculate scores for the HRCI and NCI sub-indices and for the two themes that compose these (policies and programmes, and spending). Borda scoring respects the diversity of measurement scales, and thus allows the valid calculation of aggregate scores across indicators.
- The HANCI compares countries' performance relative to one another. Consequently, a ranking emerges regardless of the (weak or strong) performance of countries.
- Countries that show relatively high commitment levels in the HANCI do not necessarily perform strongly on all of the composite indicators. High rankings can hide a number of substantial areas of improvement.
- Absolute commitment levels can be ascertained for all individual indicators (not aggregations) by referring to the raw data (prior to normalisation) shown in Annex A.
- Countries may improve their absolute performance on indicators over time yet fail to improve their rankings, when other countries' performance improvements are at least just as fast. Absolute improvements on indicators over time rather than improvement in rankings is the better way of assessing country progress.
- Finally, commitment rankings should not be confused with hunger and nutrition outcomes.

3.3 Key findings for the HANCI Donor Index 2013

Table 3.1 shows the overall rankings for the HANCI Donor Index 2013. It breaks up the countries in three clusters. Each cluster contains the sum of approximately one-third of all Borda points distributed between the 23 countries.[10] Hence, as the leading countries have obtained the highest scores, there are fewer countries in the top group.

Table 3.1 The HANCI Donor Index: scores, rankings and country groupings

	HANCI score	HRCI score	NCI score	HANCI ranks	HRCI ranks	NCI ranks
United Kingdom	80	37	43	1	1	1
Canada	74	37	37	2	1	3
Australia	69	34	35	3	4	5
Denmark	69	32	37	3	6	3
Germany	63	29	34	5	10	6
Ireland	63	32	31	5	6	7
Sweden	63	22	41	5	15	2
Belgium	58	28	30	8	12	9
Spain	57	33	24	9	5	13
Finland	56	36	20	10	3	14
France	55	30	25	11	8	12
Luxembourg	53	26	27	12	13	11
Netherlands	53	23	30	12	14	9
Switzerland	44	30	14	14	8	17
Norway	43	29	14	15	10	17
Japan	41	10	31	16	20	7
New Zealand	34	17	17	17	17	15
Austria	27	18	9	18	16	22
USA	24	12	12	19	19	19
Greece	21	5	16	20	23	16
Italy	20	8	12	21	22	19
Portugal	20	10	10	21	20	21
South Korea	18	14	4	23	18	23

Green = leading on commitment (top third)
Orange = moderate commitment (middle third)
Red = relatively low commitment (bottom third)

In HANCI 2013, **UK top the list** of 23 countries in terms of relative political commitment to address hunger and undernutrition. Canada is the second and Australia and Denmark are the joint third in the HANCI Donor Index 2013.

Australia is the country with biggest gains in the index between HANCI 2012 and HANCI 2013, jumping from thirteenth to shared third rank.

South Korea (23rd), Portugal (joint 21st), Italy (joint 21st) and Greece (20th) occupy the bottom three ranks of HANCI 2013. All of these countries were also among the lowest ranked countries in HANCI 2012.

[10] Two principles are applied to demarcate three country groupings. First, each of the groups contains the nearest approximation of a third of all Borda points that were distributed in the scoring process. As such, groups with relatively higher commitment scores (based on aggregate Borda scores across themes and HRCI and NCI sub-indices) contain fewer countries. Second, countries with the same number of Borda points must be located in the same group.

Table 3.2 compares countries' performance in HANCI 2012 and HANCI 2013. The change in rankings give a quick impression of how well a country has done relative to others, and the revised Borda scores provide a relative measure of the size of their temporal differences in performance.[11] Note that a country's performance on the HANCI over time is affected by its own as well as the other countries' baseline 2012 and 2013 performance on each indicator. In order to understand any country's absolute commitment, we guide readers towards absolute scores on 2013 individual indicators tabulated in Annex A (2012 data is available in Annex 3 of te Lintelo *et al*. 2013a). This report highlights for selected countries on what indicators absolute scores improved or deteriorated between HANCI 2012 and HANCI 2013.

Table 3.2 Temporal changes in relative scores and ranks, and absolute scores for indicators, by country (2012–13)

	Change in Borda Score (2013-12)			Change in Ranks (2012-13)			Indicators with no change in score	Indicators with absolute score declines[a]	Indicators with absolute score increases[a]	Net number of indicators with absolute score increases
	HANCI	HRCI	NCI	HANCI	HRCI	NCI		(1)	(2)	(2)–(1)
Australia	19	0	19	10	0	13	5	5	4	-1
Austria	-2	1	-3	1	1	0	5	6	3	-3
Belgium	-1	1	-2	-1	-1	-3	7	5	2	-3
Canada	7	1	6	1	1	6	6	4	4	0
Denmark	1	0	1	-1	0	1	6	2	6	4
Finland	4	-1	5	1	-2	6	5	2	7	5
France	-3	5	-8	-3	5	-7	5	5	4	-1
Germany	-3	0	-3	-1	-1	-3	7	2	5	3
Greece	-2	0	-2	2	0	-3	7	3	4	1
Ireland	0	1	-1	1	1	-1	6	1	7	6
Italy	-7	-2	-5	-1	-1	-2	6	6	2	-4
Japan	6	-6	12	1	-2	5	5	5	4	-1
Luxembourg	-3	0	-3	-3	-1	-1	7	5	2	-3
Netherlands	1	3	-2	-1	2	-3	5	5	4	-1
New Zealand	-3	-4	1	-1	-3	3	5	5	4	-1
Norway	-5	1	-6	-1	0	-6	6	6	2	-4
Portugal	-4	0	-4	0	1	0	7	5	2	-3
South Korea	0	-2	2	0	0	0	7	5	2	-3
Spain	4	-2	6	1	-2	0	5	7	2	-5
Sweden	-2	1	-3	0	-1	-1	5	6	3	-3
Switzerland	-4	0	-4	0	0	-4	7	1	6	5
United Kingdom	3	3	0	0	3	1	6	2	6	4
USA	-6	0	-6	-1	1	-6	6	7	1	-6

Note: [a]Two indicators (Protection for Domestic Agricultural Markets, Biofuels Mandates) were reversed when constructing HANCI Donor Index 2013. When either of these indicators increased between 2012 and 2013 we counted that as a declining indicator, and *vice versa*. Improving commitment trends (green) and alarming commitment trends (red) are emphasised using colour codes in the table.

[11] Because a country's rankings depend not just on its own score (Borda points) but also on those of other countries, some apparent anomalies occur. For instance we find countries that are improving in terms of Borda points, but are getting lower rankings: several countries such as Belgium, Luxembourg, and Spain gained the same HANCI Borda scores as in 2012, yet obtained lower rankings, as they were outpaced by other countries. Conversely, some countries such as Greece, New Zealand, Denmark, South Korea and Switzerland obtained lower HANCI scores than in 2012 yet found themselves ranked similarly, as others showed faster deterioration of commitment.

The **United Kingdom has strengthened its number one position in the HANCI Donor Index**. The UK is now also ranked first on the Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI) and on the Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI). HANCI 2013 shows that the UK has improved its scores on six indicators, four of which were spending indicators, as compared to HANCI 2012. The UK continues to do well on supporting the SUN movement and biodiversity protection agreements. While the UK is not the biggest spender of ODA on nutrition, levels of spending are stable and spending commitments are met. However, the UK lags behind other donor countries on several spending indicators in HANCI 2013; notably, aid for agricultural development, food security and climate change are comparatively low.

Canada replaces Denmark at the number two position, which the latter occupied in 2012. It is ranked joint first in the HRCI and third in the NCI, and is thus successfully balancing its hunger and nutrition commitment. Thematically, Canada performs better on policies, programmes and legal indicators than on spending indicators, relatively speaking. Similar to 2012, it supports the SUN movement, and does well in terms of delivering on its greenhouse gas emission reduction pledges. Its performance on spending indicators is variable. Canada continues to be the donor with the most enduringly stable financial support for agriculture and food security; however, spending performance on social protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation is much less strong.

Denmark and **Australia** are jointly ranked third in the HANCI Donor Index 2013. While Denmark drops one rank as compared to 2012, **Australia is the biggest climber in the 2013 index**. Australia gained ten positions from its 13th rank in 2012. Both countries, in both 2012 and 2013, scored well on HRCI indicators. Moreover, their relative and absolute HRCI ranks remained unchanged between 2012 and 2013 (Australia is fourth in HRCI and Denmark sixth). Australia joining the SUN movement played a big part: as a result Australia jumped from a joint 18th NCI ranking in 2012 to rank fifth in 2013. An indicator level examination reveals that Denmark's top three HANCI ranking is stronger than that of Australia: nearly half the indicators (six out of 14) rank Denmark at a top three position, whereas only three indicators give Australia a top three position in 2013. In addition to doing well on SUN membership, Australia is top in lowering protection for domestic agriculture and its low biofuel policy mandates strengthen its rankings. However, Australia does particularly poorly in biodiversity protection and supporting nutrition with ODA. Denmark, on the other hand, does poorly in terms of delivering on its greenhouse gas emission reduction pledges, a situation that remains unchanged in 2013. As an EU member state, Denmark's biofuel mandates are among the highest in the world.

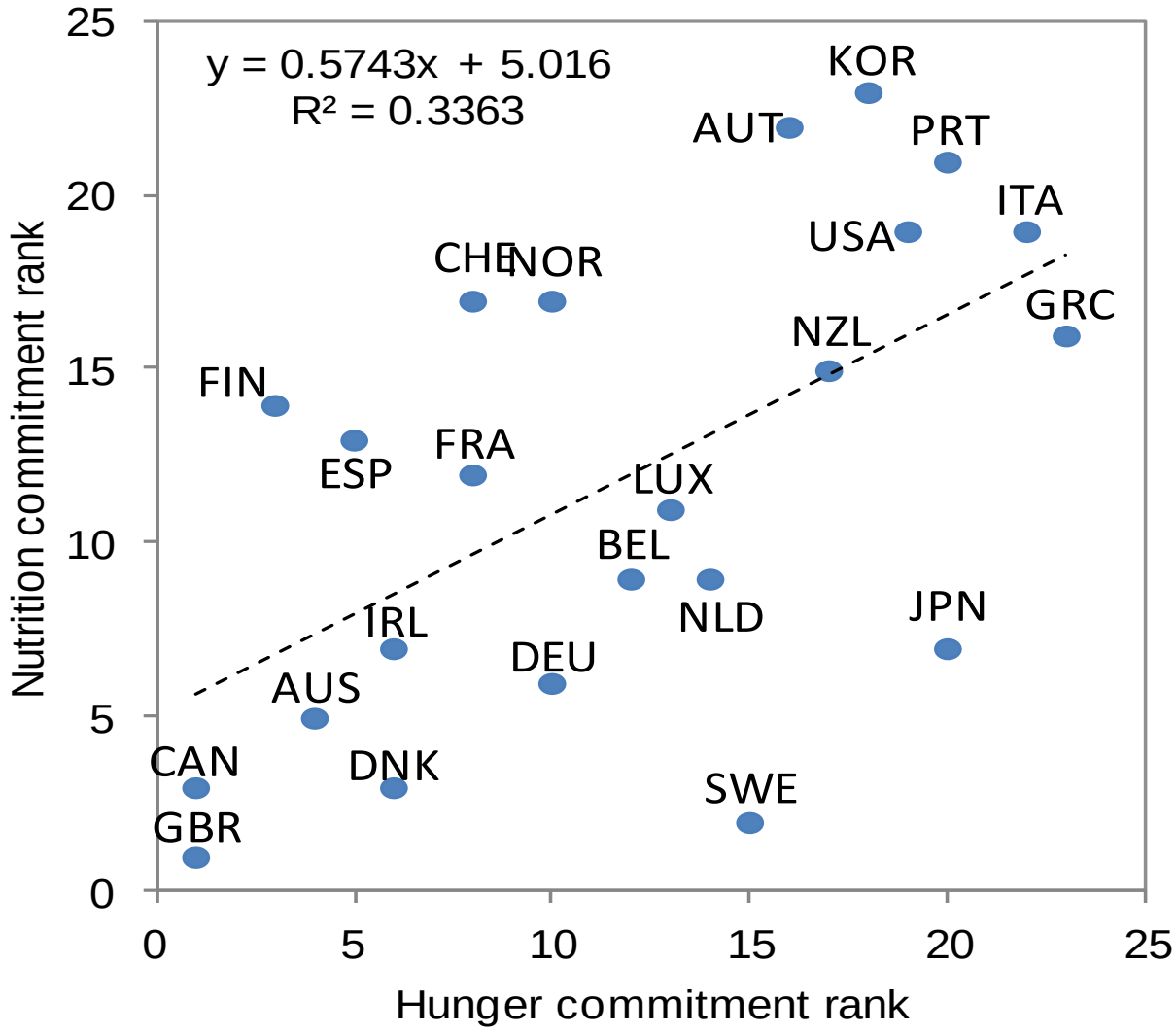
Germany, **Ireland** and **Sweden** complete the group of countries leading on commitment in HANCI 2013. Though converging at a shared fifth HANCI rank, these three countries paint contrasting temporal dynamics between 2012 and 2013. Sweden retains its number five position. Germany's record on spending indicators has generally strengthened since HANCI 2012. Six of its spending indicators had either improved (four indicators) or remained the same (two indicators) between 2012 and 2013, although in some cases these improvements start from a rather low threshold. ODA disbursement on nutrition is relatively weak (ranked 20th). However, Germany did not perform as well on policy indicators, with the result that it lost one HANCI rank between 2012 and 2013. In contrast, Ireland improved one rank. Ireland's financial support for agriculture and food security has been enduring and stable over the past decade. As compared to last year's index score, Ireland's ODA (calculated as rolling averages over the last three years) for agriculture and food security decreased, but so have levels of protectionist agricultural subsidies. Ireland is doing better on climate change indicators in the index; it has substantially increased ODA for mitigation and adaptation, and delivery on its policy pledges for domestic CO_2 reductions strengthened. ODA spending with gender objectives has gone up in the past year, but ODA to social protection reduced. While ODA on nutrition reduced marginally, its share within the overall portfolio of Irish Aid has

increased, although not to the levels achieved in the first half of the 2000s. Ireland has met its nutrition spending promises in an exemplary manner over the past year.

South Korea, Portugal, Italy and Greece rank lowest on the HANCI Donor Index 2013. South Korea is a relatively new donor. Its spending on hunger and nutrition is relatively low, and it is not a member of the SUN movement. However, it does fairly well in terms of offering stable and enduring financial support for agriculture and food security, it has relatively low biofuel mandates, and is putting policies in place to deal with climate change adaptation. Greece (two points), Portugal (four points) and notably Italy (seven points) all obtained lower scores in 2013 than in 2012, indicating the impact of prolonged economic crisis and austerity programmes on these countries' development aid.

For a big donor, the USA underperforms on the HANCI Donor Index 2013. It ranks 19th out of 23 donors, wedged between Austria and Greece. While the USA continues to be a big donor in absolute ODA spending terms, this prominence diminishes when contributions are assessed relative to population and relative to ability to contribute ('a fair share'). For four of the HANCI indicators the USA is ranked particularly low. It is ranked 23rd for providing ODA with a gender policy objective and in supporting international biodiversity; and ranked 22nd in terms of ODA towards climate change mitigation, and also in terms of its disbursement records on ODA nutrition spending promises. Comparison against HANCI 2012 reveals that the USA's commitment record is on the decline: with seven HANCI indicators declining between 2012 and 2013, five of which concern spending.

Figure 3.1 Donor countries' hunger commitment and nutrition commitment rankings

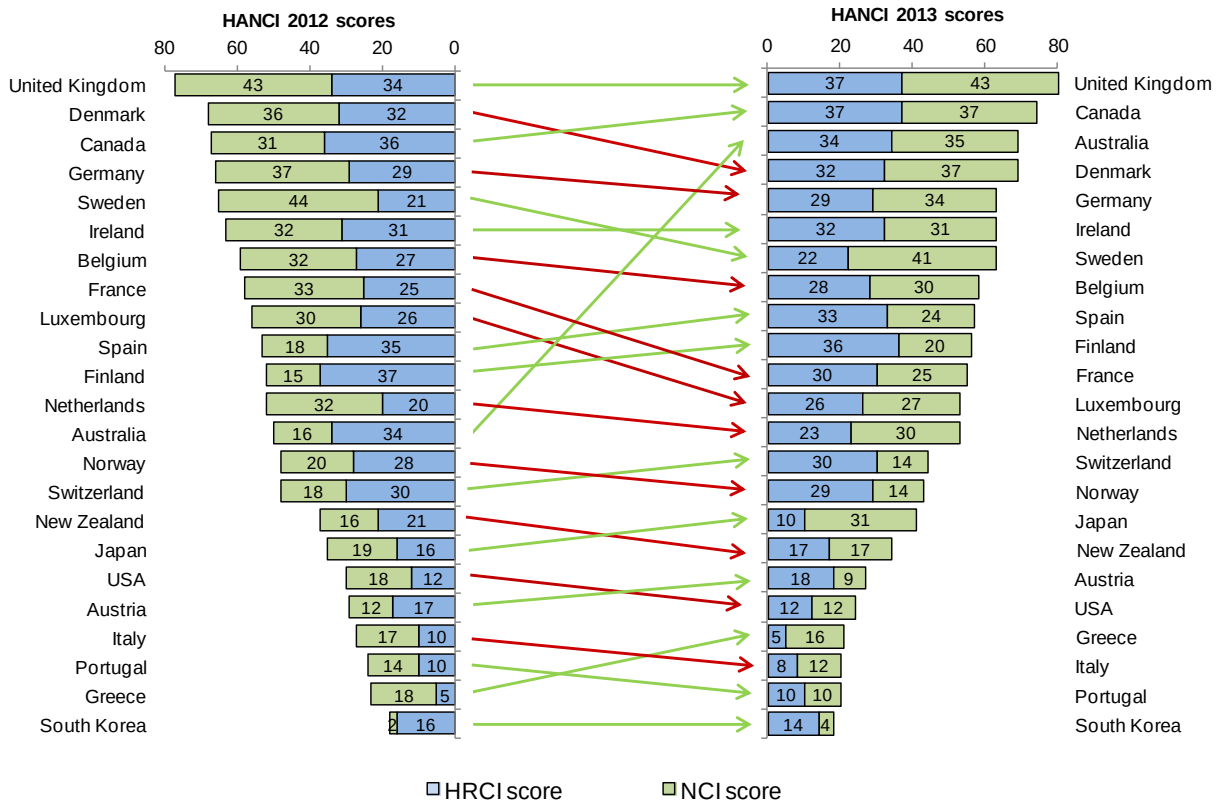


Commitment to reducing hunger is not the same as commitment to reducing undernutrition

Several countries score well on commitment to reduce hunger but poorly on commitment to reduce undernutrition, and *vice versa*, which translates into diverse rankings (Figure 3.1). For instance, Sweden ranks second on the NCI but 15th on the HRCI; Finland is third on the HRCI but 14th on the NCI. This is similar to the pattern observed in the HANCI Donor Index 2012. This suggests that commitment to reducing hunger is not the same as having commitment to reducing undernutrition. However, differences in rankings are not as strongly pronounced as in the HANCI for developing countries (te Lintelo *et al.* 2013b).

Figure 3.2 further summarises the changes in HANCI donor rankings between 2012 and 2013. It is useful to draw attention to rank movements of countries that were not specifically picked in the above discussion – for instance, the noticeable drop by France (three ranks), and Luxembourg (three ranks).

Figure 3.2 Donor countries' hunger commitment and nutrition commitment scores, 2012 and 2013



Note: Green arrows indicate improving or stable HANCI ranks and red arrows the declining ranks.

Norway is a particularly interesting case. Even though it scores well among all countries on expenditure indicators (top ranked in spending on HRCI and 12th ranked in spending on NCI), it scores much weaker on policies, programmes and legal frameworks indicators (18th on HRCI policy and 22nd on NCI policy). Though Norway could clearly enhance its HANCI rankings by improving its performance on policy indicators, only one of these indicators (the level of agricultural protection for domestic producers) has improved between 2012 and 2013.

Within a climate of economic austerity, the government of the Netherlands has substantially cut ODA budgets between 2010 and 2012, from 0.8 per cent to 0.7 per cent of its GNI (NCDO 2012), with further cuts scheduled in coming years to reach about 0.6 per cent of GNI.[12] The Netherlands does well on several counts, notably (1) full membership of the SUN movement (ranked joint first among the 23 countries); (2) the endurance and stability of its ODA commitments to nutrition (joint second); and (3) having a climate change adaptation strategy (joint first). However, while its ODA to nutrition as fair share is fairly high (ranked fifth), its disbursements record on this ODA is not strong; and this is also the case for its share of total ODA with gender objectives. Overall, the Netherlands lost one HANCI rank between 2012 and 2013 because five of its HANCI indicators declined in absolute terms during the same period (see Table 3.2). Between 2012 and 2013, the Netherlands' ODA to climate change, social protection and nutrition (all three as fair share) have declined, while its protection of domestic agricultural markets strengthened.

[12] See http://donortracker.org/donor-profiles/netherlands (accessed 27 May 2014).

Good development partners could do more for hunger and nutrition

Table 3.3 shows what donor countries allocate to aid relative to their wealth (GNI).

Table 3.3 Donor countries: HANCI rankings and aid spending relative to wealth

	ODA/GNI (2012) (%)[a]	HANCI (2013)
United Kingdom	0.56	1
Canada	0.32	2
Australia	0.36	3
Denmark	0.83	3
Germany	0.37	5
Ireland	0.47	5
Sweden	0.97	5
Belgium	0.47	8
Spain	0.16	9
Finland	0.53	10
France	0.45	11
Luxembourg	1.00	12
Netherlands	0.71	12
Switzerland	0.47	14
Norway	0.93	15
Japan	0.17	16
New Zealand	0.28	17
Austria	0.28	18
USA	0.19	19
Greece	0.13	20
Italy	0.14	21
Portugal	0.28	21
South Korea	0.14	23

Note: [a] Table 1 at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/statisticsonresourceflowstodevelopingcountries.htm.

Figure 3.3 shows that HANCI Donor Index rankings are negatively correlated with countries' aid spending expressed as a share of their wealth (ODA/GNI). This negative relationship is further confirmed by a Spearman's rho test statistic of -0.5070 which is significant at the one per cent level (p-value = 0.0045). This is expected, as public expenditure indicators make up half of all indicators in the HANCI Donor Index.

Figure 3.3 Donor countries: HANCI rankings and aid spending

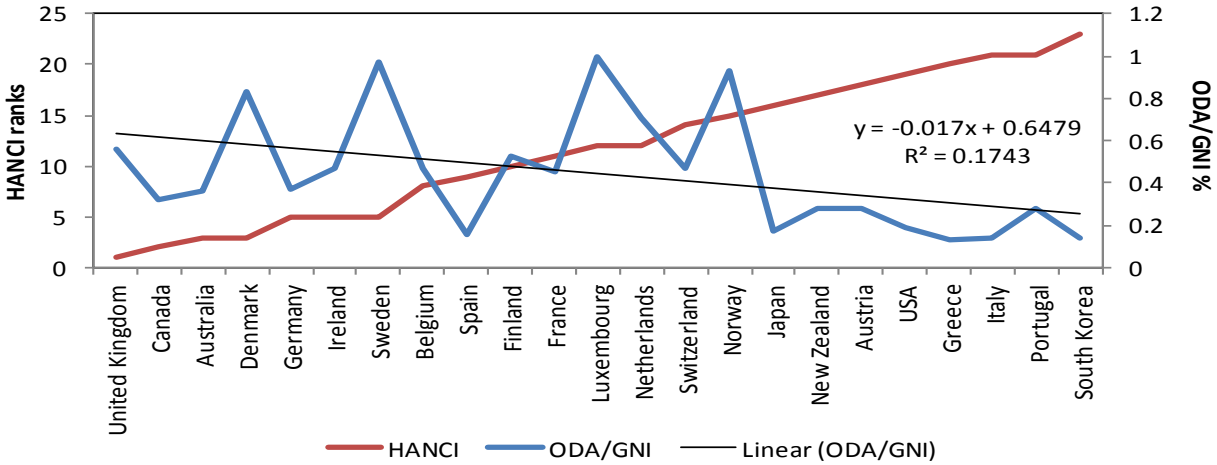
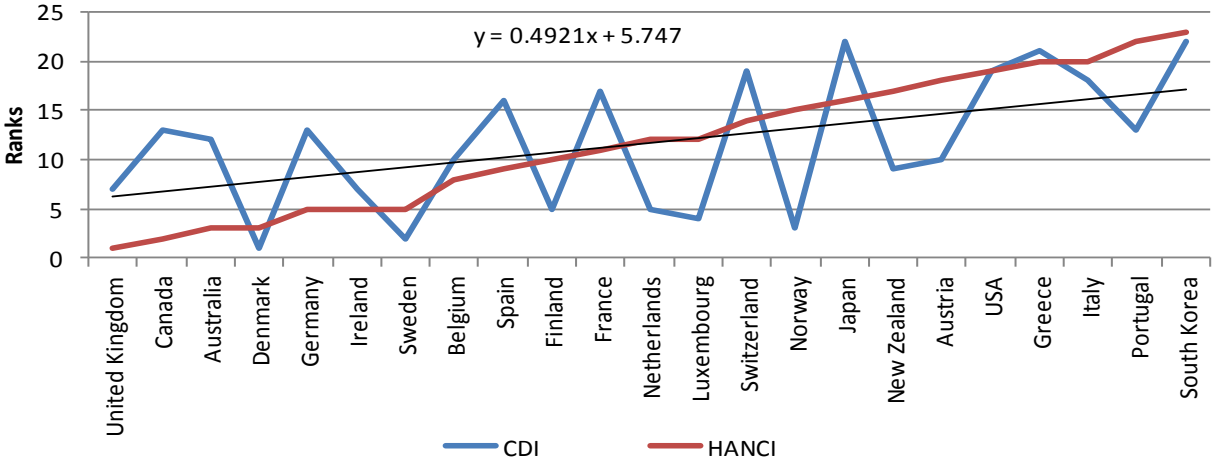


Figure 3.3 suggests that countries such as Norway, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, which have a relatively good track record on international development yet are not in the top ten HANCI rankings, could do more for hunger and nutrition.

Is hunger and nutrition commitment the same as commitment to development at large? To assess this, Figure 3.4 compares rankings on the HANCI Donor Index with rankings on the Commitment to Development Index (CDI) (Roodman 2012). Note that the two indices have just one indicator in common, on which scores are calculated using a slightly different methodology.

Figure 3.4 Country rankings on the HANCI Donor Index and the CDI



The relationship between country rankings on the two indices is positive and statistically significant, at the 5 per cent level (Spearman's rho = 0.5102, p-value=0.0129).[13] The HANCI 2012 report presented a corresponding Spearman's rho of 0.4681 (with a p-value of 0.0243), suggesting a narrowing of differences between a general commitment to development, and a more specific commitment to hunger and undernutrition.

[13] Figure 3.4 depicts CDI ranks recalculated for our sample of 23 OECD countries.

4 Conclusions

- Donor countries have a key role to play in helping to reduce hunger and undernutrition in high burden developing countries; their commitment needs to be monitored, and they need to be held accountable for their commitment to reducing hunger and undernutrition.
- The HANCI Donor Index attempts to measure donor government commitment to reducing hunger and improving nutrition because this is something to which they can be held accountable. The existence of a commitment metrics helps civil society hold donor governments to account.
- Hunger and undernutrition are two related but distinct concepts and we accordingly calculate a commitment index for each.
- The HANCI compares donor countries' performance relative to one another, and aggregates relative (not absolute) political commitment levels. It does not identify absolute benchmarks of commitment to be achieved. However, absolute commitment levels can be ascertained for all individual indicators (not aggregations) by referring to the raw data (Annex A). Countries that show relatively high commitment levels in the HANCI Donor Index do not necessarily perform strongly on each of the composite indicators. High rankings should not be a reason for complacency; often, there is still substantial scope for countries to enhance performance on selected indicators.
- For the country rankings based on secondary data, we find that the UK, Canada, Australia and Denmark are leading in the fight against hunger and undernutrition.
- The UK has achieved the highest score out of 23 OECD countries for spending, policies and treaty commitments that could help to reduce hunger and undernutrition in developing countries. The UK has also improved its commitment record between 2012 and 2013. The UK continues to owe its high score to strong performance on policy, programme and legal indicators and had between 2012 and 2013 further improved scores for four spending indicators.
- Commitment to reducing hunger is not the same as commitment to reducing undernutrition. Several countries score well on commitment to reduce hunger but poorly on commitment to reduce undernutrition, and *vice versa*.
- Moreover, spending commitments don't necessarily translate in actual spending. Indeed, important donors such as Germany, the Netherlands and the USA are underperforming in delivering their ODA commitments to nutrition.
- South Korea, Portugal, Italy and Greece rank lowest on the HANCI Donor Index 2013.
- For a big donor, the USA underperforms on the HANCI Donor Index 2013. It ranks 19th out of 23 donors, wedged between Austria and Italy.
- Good development partners could do more for hunger and nutrition. Donors championing the cause of hunger and nutrition are not necessarily the biggest spenders. The ten highest HANCI donor rankings are not strongly correlated with the share of GNI given as aid. This also suggests that countries that have a relatively good track record on international development like France, Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland, which are not in the top ten HANCI rankings, could do more to tackle hunger and nutrition.

Annex A Data used in the HANCI Donor Index

Table A.1 Raw data on indicators (prior to normalisation)

	ODA to agriculture and food security as % of the fair share required	ODA to social protection as % of the fair share required	ODA to climate change as % of the fair share required	ODA to agriculture and food security: endurance and stability	Protection for domestic agricultural markets	National climate change adaptation strategy/ plan	Biofuels mandates
Australia	0.4115	0.0824	0.7540	5	10	3[a]	1.0[a]
Austria	0.0846	0.0187	-0.7964	4	33	4[a]	10.0[a]
Belgium	0.5864	0.0658	0.0292	7	35	3[a]	10.0[a]
Canada	0.5351	0.0391	-0.5022	8	27	2[a]	3.5[a]
Denmark	0.7961	0.0929	3.8808	4	36	4[a]	10.0[a]
Finland	0.6320	0.0892	2.0295	8	30	4[a]	10.0[a]
France	0.2097	0.1028	1.8237	4	35	4[a]	10.0[a]
Germany	0.2601	0.0456	1.5230	3	34	4[a]	10.0[a]
Greece	0.0079	0.0262	-0.9856	3	37	1[a]	10.0[a]
Ireland	0.5434	0.2819	-0.2907	8	37	3[a]	10.0[a]
Italy	0.0357	0.0158	-0.8969	4	32	1[a]	10.0[a]
Japan	0.2871	0.0577	1.9124	4	106	1[a]	3.0[a]
South Korea	0.1022	0.0078	-0.6686	5	112	4[a]	2.5[a]
Luxembourg	0.9989	0.3178	-0.0392	8	36	1[a]	10.0[a]
Netherlands	0.3769	0.0864	0.5453	3	30	4[a]	10.0[a]
New Zealand	0.2818	0.0317	-0.3926	3	1	2[a]	0.0[a]
Norway	1.3442	0.0853	7.1826	7	100	2[a]	5.0[a]
Portugal	0.0204	0.0454	-0.7045	2	34	3[a]	10.0[a]
Spain	0.3965	0.0579	-0.0704	7	35	4[a]	10.0[a]
Sweden	0.4360	0.0639	4.5465	3	30	2[a]	10.0[a]
Switzerland	0.4189	0.0221	2.0200	5	81	3[a]	0.0[a]
United Kingdom	0.3482	0.1534	-0.0384	5	35	3[a]	4.8[a]
USA	0.2689	0.0763	-0.9656	6	17	2[a]	9.2[a]

Note: [a] Employed HANCI 2012 data where no updated data was available.
(Cont'd.)

Table A.1 (cont'd.)

	Effected pledge on CO_2 reductions	Biodiversity protection	ODA to nutrition: commitment vs disbursement	ODA to nutrition as % of the fair share required	ODA to nutrition: endurance and stability	ODA disbursement with a gender policy objective	Membership of SUN movement
Australia	0.0372	3.0	-0.1225	0.4098	5	0.4430	1.0
Austria	0.0059	3.7	0.2033	0.0316	4	0.1346	0.5
Belgium	0.0261	3.3	0.9155	0.3251	6	0.3627	0.5
Canada	0.2232	2.7	-0.0873	0.5739	5	0.4269	1.0
Denmark	0.0153	3.3	-0.0949	0.6806	6	0.3688	1.0
Finland	0.0101	4.0	-0.3307	0.2757	5	0.3902	0.5
France	0.0869	4.0	0.0986	0.0876	5	0.2102	1.0
Germany	0.2471	3.3	-0.3599	0.2032	7	0.4100	1.0
Greece	0.0123	3.0	0.0000	0.0000	2	0.5274	0.5
Ireland	0.0058	4.0	0.0000	0.3935	5	0.3611	1.0
Italy	0.0804	3.3	-0.0704	0.0166	5	0.2380	0.5
Japan	0.0000	2.7	0.8480	0.1615	6	0.1037	1.0
South Korea	0.0000*	2.3	-0.4272	0.0677	5	0.0649	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0027	3.3	0.0000	1.2919	5	0.2163	0.5
Netherlands	0.0285	3.7	-0.2740	0.4425	6	0.1554	1.0
New Zealand	0.0000	1.7	-0.2695	0.1854	5	0.6439	0.0
Norway	0.0000	3.7	0.0194	0.2802	5	0.2518	0.0
Portugal	0.0048	3.3	0.0000	0.0040	5	0.1041	0.5
Spain	0.0263	4.0	-0.2429	0.1656	5	0.2606	1.0
Sweden	0.0035	3.7	0.7641	0.3669	4	0.5924	1.0
Switzerland	0.0000	4.0	-0.3973	0.4299	3	0.1198	1.0
United Kingdom	0.1469	4.0	1.7962	0.5836	6	0.4242	1.0
USA	0.0000	1.3	-0.4252	0.0764	5	0.0110	1.0

Annex B Internal reliability

Table B.1 tabulates Cronbach's alphas based on the heterogeneous correlation matrix for the HANCI and its sub-indices (HRCI and NCI). The alphas based on heterogeneous correlation matrices are identified in the table as 'Modified *α*' to distinguish them from regular alphas calculated from Pearson moment correlations, which assume that all indicators are continuous. Though both types of alphas are presented in the table for completeness, the modified version is more precise as it uses accurate correlation type for all pairs of indicators based on their data types.

Table B.1 Cronbach's alphas for HRCI, NCI and HANCI

	Number of countries	Indicators	Cronbach's *α*	Modified Cronbach's *α*
HANCI	23	14	0.5476	0.6203
HRCI	23	9	0.2643	0.3305
NCI	23	5	0.4237	0.4913

Researchers commonly use 0.7 as a rule of thumb cut-off value when using Cronbach's alpha (C-alpha) to determine the internal reliability within a set of indicators. Table B.1 tabulates C-alpha values for the indicators used in the HANCI Donor Index 2013. While the C-alpha value reported here is higher than the corresponding value for HANCI Donor Index 2012 (te Lintelo *et al.* 2013b), the value nevertheless is below the 0.7 level. As pointed out in te Lintelo *et al*. (*ibid.*), there are reasons for not putting too much emphasis on having the alpha value lower than a commonly used 0.7 threshold. For example, there is a substantial literature which shows that factors other than reliability can affect C-alpha values. Cortina (1993) for instance, shows that the C-alpha value declines with the number of underlying dimensions of the data. The HANCI currently considers that the theoretical construct of political commitment to reduce hunger and nutrition is hinged on at least two dimensions – hunger and undernutrition.[14] It follows from Cortina (*ibid*.) that when measuring the internal reliability of indicators used in a multidimensional index such as the HANCI one should use a lower cut-off value for C-alpha than 0.7. We can therefore be sufficiently confident that the indicators used in the HANCI Donor Index 2013 are internally reliable.

[14] te Lintelo *et al*. (2014b) provide empirical evidence that political commitment against hunger by developing countries is a multidimensional phenomenon.

Annex C Data correction for HANCI Donor Index 2012 and the results

Table C.1 Raw data on indicators used in HANCI Donor Index 2012 (prior to normalisation)

	ODA to agriculture and food security as % of the fair share required	ODA to social protection as % of the fair share required	ODA to climate change as % of the fair share required	ODA to agriculture and food security: endurance and stability	Protection for domestic agricultural markets	National climate change adaptation strategy/ plan	Biofuels mandates
Australia	0.4783	0.1058	0.3963	5	8	3	1
Austria	0.0982	0.0226	-0.7443	3	32	4	10
Belgium	0.6288	0.0677	0.2610	7	35	3	10
Canada	0.5892	0.0391	-0.5762	8	30	2	3.5
Denmark	0.7197	0.0869	4.4737	4	37	4	10
Finland	0.6115	0.0890	3.1815	8	29	4	10
France	0.2151	0.0510	0.8266	3	33	4	10
Germany	0.2585	0.0402	1.4088	3	34	4	10
Greece	0.0194	0.0255	-0.9607	3	38	1	10
Ireland	0.4901	0.2425	-0.4787	7	39	3	10
Italy	0.0459	0.0230	-0.9236	4	31	1	10
Japan	0.3636	0.0757	2.1202	5	122	1	3
Luxembourg	1.0877	0.3687	-0.2682	8	37	1	10
Netherlands	0.2880	0.0955	0.5974	2	27	4	10
New Zealand	0.2476	0.0301	-0.3119	5	2	2	0
Norway	1.3057	0.1157	7.6826	7	111	2	5
Portugal	0.0267	0.0482	-0.7121	2	32	3	10
South Korea	0.0999	0.0072	-0.6310	6	117	4	2.5
Spain	0.4801	0.1218	0.5213	7	34	4	10
Sweden	0.4764	0.0774	4.1322	3	29	2	10
Switzerland	0.5082	0.0197	1.8658	5	87	3	0
United Kingdom	0.2697	0.1231	0.2111	5	33	3	4.75
USA	0.2804	0.0761	-0.9610	6	16	2	9.21

(Cont'd.)

Table C.1 (cont'd.)

	Effected pledge on CO_2 reductions	Biodiversity protection	ODA to nutrition: commit-ment vs. disburse-ment	ODA to nutrition as % of the fair share required	ODA to nutrition: endurance and stability	ODA disburs-ements with gender policy objective	Membership of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement
Australia	0.0311	3.0	-0.0946	0.5006	5	0.3820	0.0
Austria	0.0056	3.7	0.0021	0.0560	4	0.1588	0.5
Belgium	0.0235	3.3	0.2732	0.3384	6	0.3663	0.5
Canada	0.2371	2.7	-0.2936	0.5933	5	0.3819	1.0
Denmark	0.0140	3.3	-0.1818	0.8116	6	0.3566	1.0
Finland	0.0077	4.0	-0.4616	0.2689	4	0.3656	0.5
France	0.0780	4.0	0.3905	0.1086	5	0.2361	1.0
Germany	0.2412	3.3	-0.2108	0.2015	7	0.4219	1.0
Greece	0.0118	3.0	0.0000	0.0127	2	0.4746	0.5
Ireland	0.0042	4.0	0.0000	0.4092	5	0.3560	1.0
Italy	0.0848	3.3	-0.0517	0.0213	5	0.2275	0.5
Japan	0.0000	1.3	-0.7419	0.1590	6	0.1074	1.0
South Korea	0.0000	2.3	-0.6329	0.0481	4	0.0622	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0027	3.3	0.0000	2.0498	5	0.2270	0.5
Netherlands	0.0254	3.7	0.1404	0.4505	6	0.1029	1.0
New Zealand	0.0000	1.7	-0.0909	0.1948	4	0.6569	0.0
Norway	0.0000	3.7	0.0519	0.5036	6	0.2578	0.0
Portugal	0.0057	3.3	0.0000	0.0072	5	0.0791	0.5
Spain	0.0268	4.0	-0.0895	0.4720	5	0.2195	0.5
Sweden	0.0022	3.7	0.5709	0.3961	5	0.6010	1.0
Switzerland	0.0000	4.0	-0.4292	0.3564	3	0.1184	1.0
United Kingdom	0.1381	4.0	0.4704	0.4919	6	0.3873	1.0
USA	0.0000	1.3	-0.3948	0.0812	6	0.0453	1.0

Table C.2 Revised 2012 HANCI ranks and scores

Country	HANCI Score	HRCI Score	NCI Score	HANCI Ranks	HRCI Ranks	NCI Ranks
Australia	50	34	16	**13**	**4**	**18**
Austria	29	17	12	**19**	**17**	**22**
Belgium	59	27	32	**7**	**11**	**6**
Canada	67	36	31	**3**	**2**	**9**
Denmark	68	32	36	**2**	**6**	**4**
Finland	52	37	15	**11**	**1**	**20**
France	58	25	33	**8**	**13**	**5**
Germany	66	29	37	**4**	**9**	**3**
Greece	23	5	18	**22**	**23**	**13**
Ireland	63	31	32	**6**	**7**	**6**
Italy	27	10	17	**20**	**21**	**17**
Japan	35	16	19	**17**	**18**	**12**
Luxembourg	56	26	30	**9**	**12**	**10**
Netherlands	52	20	32	**11**	**16**	**6**
New Zealand	37	21	16	**16**	**14**	**18**
Norway	48	28	20	**14**	**10**	**11**
Portugal	24	10	14	**21**	**21**	**21**
South Korea	18	16	2	**23**	**18**	**23**
Spain	53	35	18	**10**	**3**	**13**
Sweden	65	21	44	**5**	**14**	**1**
Switzerland	48	30	18	**14**	**8**	**13**
United Kingdom	77	34	43	**1**	**4**	**2**
USA	30	12	18	**18**	**20**	**13**

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