**REPORT BY: EUROPEAN UNION**

**TOPIC: NUTRITION**

**CORE RESPONSIBILITY: 4**

**TRANSFORMATION: 4C**

**What led your organization to make the commitment?**

In 2012 the EU committed to support partner countries to reduce stunting in children under 5 years of age by 7 million by 2025. In 2013 during the Nutriton for Growth Event the Commission committted to allocate EUR 3.5 billion in 2014-2020 to contribute to this objective. These commitments were made in view of the importance to better address malnutrition as a key element of the development policy. These commitments are aligned with the World Health Assembly targets of 2012 and the 2015 SDGs (notably SDG2.2.)

**Achievements at a glance**

The prevalence of stunting in the 40 nutrition focused countries of the EU has been reduced by 2% in 4 years. The annual reduction rate of stunting (AARR) accelerated between 2012-2015 so that in 2025 we are likely to have 1 million less stunted children as compared to 2012 projections. Between 2014-2016 the EU committed EUR 900 million in nutrition programmes.

**How is your organization assessing progress**

The EU develops annual public report on:

1) Stunting situation, trends and projections for each of our 40 priority countries;

2) A financial report on commitments in nutrition using the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement methodology, agreed by all major donors in 2013. The methodology is public an accessible on the SUN movement website.

**Challenges faced in implementation**

Government commitment and capacity could be improved. Better donor coordination at country level will be an asset. National malnutrition targets need to be developed.

**Next step to advance implementation**

The EU will present the 2017 report to inform on progress in our commitments. The EU will continue to work towards the 2020 target EUR 3.5 billion.

**If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation**

It is important to simplify the commitment/targets, to accept only commitments that can be measured and for which there is a clear methodology, and to have a specific area for nutrition on its own (separate from food security or gender).

**Cross cutting issues/ initiatives linked to this report**

* Food security
* People-centered approach
* Social protection