**Additional Resource 1B.**

**Summary of donors’ strategies, policies, priorities and considerations**

| **Donor** | **Key strategy and policy documents, priorities and focus areas** | **For consideration in proposal development** |
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| **Canada/DFATD** | There is no specific policy or strategy for addressing undernutrition through Nutrition or WASH or on synergised programming, but improving nutrition is identified as one of the three key paths to improving maternal, newborn and child health in the **Muskoka Initiative** supported by Canada. More information can be sourced here: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebProjListEn?ReadForm&profile=SMNE-MNCH>.Canada’s approach is focused on scaling up interventions that have the greatest impact on maternal and child survival.* Strengthening health care systems for women and children by increasing the number of health care workers as well as the local government’s ability to plan for and monitor progress
* Supporting nutrition by encouraging breastfeeding and ensuring essential micronutrients are available
* Reducing the burden of disease by ensuring that mothers and children receive vaccinations to protect them and the treatment they need when they do become ill

*Focus countries*Canada focuses its bilateral efforts on 10 countries where maternal and child mortality rates are high. In ESAR these countries include Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Tanzania.  | DFATD is funding synergized nutrition and WASH programs in Ethiopia through Save the Children Canada and Care Canada. (For more information see: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/136A4BDAE043985F85257E5F0035A6DB> and <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/C7B11CEC3134AEB185257E990035A069>.)In Malawi, DFATD funds multi-sectoral support of nutrition activities and policies in support of Malawi's roll out of SUN (see <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjSearchEn/4F12DDE1CCBE0AEE852579CD004F0F03>).UNICEF has been a key partner of DFATD to date. |
| **DFID** | **Nutrition**DFID is a global leader in efforts to combat undernutrition. A key policy document, *DFID Scaling up Nutrition: the UK's position paper on undernutrition September 2011*, may be accessed at:<https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67466/scal-up-nutr-uk-pos-undernutr.pdf>DFID's nutrition strategy has four pillars.* Investing in nutrition — specific interventions
* Investing in nutrition-sensitive interventions
* Generating evidence on what works and does not work as a basis for action
* Encouraging a global effort to tackle undernutrition by donors working in partnership with country governments

The DFID nutrition strategy emphasizes integrated and complementary approaches involving both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive projects. **WASH**There is no one strategy or policy document guiding DFID's priorities in WASH. A review of their portfolio as of 2012 can be found at:<https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67433/DFID_20WASH_20Portfolio_20Review.pdf>. The key priority outputs and outcomes of DFID-funded WASH interventions are* Constructing and maintaining water points
* Improving hygiene practices
* Reducing open defecation through the provision of sanitation facilities and through behavior change
* Increasing the consumption of safe water
* Reducing the time spent collecting water, particularly for women and girls

All the above have a direct or indirect impact on improving nutrition outcomes.DFID’s geographical focus for WASH is sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. In the five years leading up to 2015, almost half of its total WASH spend was in five countries: Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Tanzania, Sudan and Zimbabwe. | The program needs to reflect and be aligned with national government policy and plans.Present a clear and evidence-based theory of change.Focus on the first 1,000 days.Focus on the sustainability of WASH investments.DFID is interested in and supportive of synergized programming.DFID is currently considering the relative benefits of a public health package. i.e., a joint WASH-Nutrition-Basic Health program, vs a WASH-Nutrition package.The existing DFID WASH Results program featuring payment by results (PBR) may be taken forward into a new phase, in which case the PBR approach would provide a significant opportunity to link WASH and Nutrition as WASH programs are accountable for results or outcomes, including a reduction in stunting levels. |
| **EC** | **Nutrition**The EC’s key policy document is *Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in external assistance: EU Policy Framework 2013*, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/enhancing_maternal-child_nutrition_in_external_assistance_en.pdf>.The EC’s objectives are to reduce stunting by seven million by 2025 and reduce wasting in partner countries, in line with WHO targets. The reduction of stunting is the main objective within this.There are three strategic priorities.* Enhance mobilization and political commitment for nutrition
* Scale up actions at country level by
	1. Strengthening human and institutional/system capacities
	2. Increasing investment in interventions with proven effectiveness
	3. Increasing nutrition-sensitive actions (including in WASH)
* Knowledge for nutrition (strengthening the expertise and knowledge base)

The policy framework is operationalized with the 2014 *Action Plan on Nutrition: An action plan to reduce the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025*, available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/swd-action-plan-on-nutrition-234-2014_en.pdf>Nutrition is often linked to agriculture in EU strategy although there are opportunities for addressing it in food security and resilience.Nutrition is less of a priority for the current commissioner than the previous commissioner, with migration being the new focus.**WASH**There is no specific policy document. WASH is under-represented in the EU's work compared to nutrition, although it is included within nutrition-sensitive actions.The newly launched **National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN)** conceived by the EU and supported by DFID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation may unlock the development of joint nutrition and WASH programs through providing a forum for better multi-sectoral and multi-partner action to strengthen nutrition data at country level. The aim is to provide country-specific insights into the cost-effectiveness of different sectoral approaches. There are potential new funding opportunitiesthrough the **EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa**. This has a resilience pillar which has potential for funding Nutrition-WASH. One of the first projects adopted is one enhancing food security and nutrition in a region in Senegal. However, overall resources secured from member states have been limited to date. More [funding?] opportunities may arise as the EU increases the links between humanitarian and development [aid? programs?], e.g., the recently announced €414 million **El Nino resilience package**.The EU is increasing the links between humanitarian and development [aid? programs?], e.g., the recently announced €414 million **El Nino resilience package**. | The program needs to be aligned with and support national government policies, priorities and implementation plans.Emphasize strengthening of human and system capacities.Focus on the first 1,000 days and addressing gender disparities.Countries seeking funding from EU are encouraged to work with UNICEF Brussels as a team of dedicated staff are well positioned to support them and influence decision making.New funding opportunities may possibly arise from the resilience pillar of the EU Emergency Trust Fund.The strengthening of links between the EU’s humanitarian and development programs may create new funding opportunities. |
| **ECHO** | **Nutrition**ECHO’s key policy document is *DG ECHO Thematic Policy Document No 4. Nutrition: Addressing Undernutrition in Emergencies*, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/nutrition_thematic_policy_document_en.pdf>The objective is to reduce or avoid the excess mortality and morbidity associated with undernutrition in humanitarian situations. One of ECHO’s key guiding principles is that nutrition interventions need to promote a multi sector approach and a joint humanitarian and development approach.*Strategic priorities** Interventions to treat SAM and MAM
* Interventions through the Nutrition, Health and Food Assistance sectors that tackle the immediate causes of undernutrition
* Interventions through the Nutrition, Health, Food Assistance and WASH sectors that tackle the underlying causes of undernutrition
* The integration of nutrition interventions within an overall resilience strategy, in coordination with development partners

**WASH**ECHO’s key policy documentis *DG ECHO Thematic Policy Document No. 2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Meeting the challenge of rapidly increasing humanitarian needs in WASH May 2014*. Available at:<https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/WASH_policy_doc_en.pdf> | A decision on any joint programming is decided on the basis of nutrition causal analysis within the specific context. If the main cause of a deteriorating nutrition situation is identified as WASH, then ECHO will consider joint a WASH and Nutrition program; e.g., in Madagascar**.** Where appropriate, include within the proposal the specific measures for strengthening linkages between the WASH and Nutrition interventions and nutrition outcomes identified in the Nutrition Thematic Policy Document.* Promotion of minimum WASH packages in health facilities
* Ensuring access to water for the poorest through the avoidance of user fees
* Avoiding contamination in latrine construction
* Integration of nutrition awareness into hygiene promotion strategies
* Analysis of the significance of water sources for livelihoods and household economy prior to interventions, plus the gender dimensions of WASH that need to be considered
 |
| **Netherlands Development Cooperation** | The key result areas of Netherlands Development Cooperation are* [Security and the rule of law](https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/contents/the-development-policy-of-the-netherlands/security-and-the-rule-of-law)
* [Water management](https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/contents/the-development-policy-of-the-netherlands/water-management)
* [Food security](https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/contents/the-development-policy-of-the-netherlands/food-security)
* [Sexual and reproductive health and rights](https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/contents/the-development-policy-of-the-netherlands/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-rights)

Netherlands Development Cooperation has no specific policy or strategy to address undernutrition but improving nutrition features within food security and sexual and reproductive health and rights are pillars of Netherlands Development Cooperation.The food security initiatives to improve nutrition are outlined here:[https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/documents/leaflets/2014/02/07/zero-hunger-zero-malnutrition](https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/documents/leaflets/2014/02/07/zero-hunger-zero-malnutrition%20). The Dutch have a strong commitment to developing public private partnerships and have a specific unit, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, to manage this effort. The Netherlands’ investments in Nutrition for Growth commitments made in 2013 are focused in the following countries in ESAR: Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda. | Nutrition interventions need to be aligned with national policy and plans under acountry's SUN Movement.Netherlands Development Cooperation is funding UNICEF for joint WASH and Nutrition programs in Ethiopia, Burundi and RwandaPursue a multi-sectoral approach with close cooperation between government, knowledge institutions, civil society and the private sector. For example, funding for WASH and Nutrition in Rwanda is in partnership with Ikea Foundation. |
| **USAID** | **WASH**The **USAID Water and Development Strategy 2013–18** is available at: <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/USAID_Water_Strategy_3.pdf>.The goal of the strategy is to save lives and advance development through improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene programs; and through the sound management and use of water for food security. The strategy emphasizes links between WASH, nutrition, and food security. Where diarrheal disease and undernutrition are prevalent, it recommends that missions should add sanitation as a key element of their water, health and nutrition activities. The strategy places a special emphasis on scaling up sanitation. There is a specific policy brief on Integrating WASH and Nutrition available at <http://www.washplus.org/sites/default/files/resource_files/wash_nutrition2013.pdf> **Nutrition**The **USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014–2025** may be accessed at: <https://www.usaid.gov/nutrition-strategy>.The goal of the nutrition strategy is to improve nutrition to save lives, build resilience, increase economic productivity and advance development. The USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy also emphasizes the relevance of WASH to Nutrition. The strategy calls on USAID to increase access to high-quality, nutrition-sensitive services, including access to water, sanitation facilities and hygiene. USAID is further committing to making its nutrition initiatives more effective by integrating key hygiene actions (safe drinking water, hand washing with soap, safe disposal of excreta, and food hygiene) as essential components in all its nutrition programs. The rationale for integrating WASH and nutrition programs is both to enhance the outcomes of nutrition programs and to build more comprehensive programs to improve health.  | USAID does not currently fund UNICEF but funds an NGO consortium to deliver its WASHplus program. The WASHplus approach focuses on* The geographical convergence of WASH and Nutrition programs,
* Small doable actions (SDAs) in WASH which can be easily incorporated into nutrition programs (see module 4 for more information)
* The enabling environment for linking WASH and Nutrition, including government engagement, joint assessments and combined training of health and food security extension workers

These approaches should be considered if seeking funding from USAID.Consider reflecting more comprehensive programming to improve health as well as nutrition. |