

## Key innovative nutrition funding sources at a glance

Name	Funding mandate	Donors	Countries funded to date	Country eligibility	Upcoming funding opportunities
<b>Power of Nutrition Fund</b>	Unlock one billion dollars to tackle child undernutrition in some of the poorest countries. Nutrition-specific focus. See: <a href="http://www.powerofnutrition.org">www.powerofnutrition.org</a>	Current pledges include CIFF (\$55m), DFID (up to \$47m), UBS Optimus Foundation (up to \$26m). Ambition to raise \$1bn	Tanzania (\$20m)	No specific eligibility criteria stated. Focus will be on "hotspot countries" in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia where their investments can make an impact.	Discussions underway with further countries. Aim is to fund 5-7 countries total during initial period ending 2020.
<b>UNITLIFE</b>	A new financing mechanism to fund nutrition programs in sub-Saharan Africa, raising funds through a micro levy on the extractive industry.	Initial countries signing up include Congo, Guinea, Niger and Mali, with aim to raise \$100m/year from through these 4 countries, with agreements in place by end 2016. Further funding will be pursued from other countries, as well as other sources.	None to date	To be determined, but with a focus on "high-burden countries."	Funding opportunities to commence once sufficient funding stream secured.
<b>Global Financing Facility (GFF)</b>	Accelerate efforts to end preventable maternal, newborn, child and adolescent deaths and improve the health and quality of life of women, adolescents and children. Can fund nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities (incl health, WASH, social protection, education). See: <a href="http://www.globalfinancingfacility.org">www.globalfinancingfacility.org</a>	Initial financing commitments for the GFF trust fund by Norway (\$600m) and Canada (\$200m, of which \$100 will go to CRVS). Further commitment for the Trust Fund by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (\$75m) in July 2015.	4 "front runner" countries: DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania. Second wave countries include Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda	A total of 62 high-burden, low- and lower-middle income countries are eligible to receive grant resources from the trust fund (see the GFF Business Plan Annex 7 for full list).	None announced
<b>Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)</b>	Multilateral financing mechanism to improve incomes and food-and nutrition security in low-income countries by boosting agricultural productivity. Primary focus on agriculture and food security (nutrition-sensitive) activities, although also able to support nutrition-specific programming, as well as activities on climate change and gender. Provides support through a Public Sector Window (grants and advisory services) and a Private Sector Window (concessionary loans and advisory services). See: <a href="http://www.gafspfund.org">www.gafspfund.org</a>	As of March 2014: \$1.35bn pledged, of which \$1bn to Public Sector Window, \$309m to Private Sector Window and \$69m unassigned. 8 donors to Public Sector Window (Australia, BMGF, Canada, Ireland, S Korea, Spain, the UK, the US) 5 donors to Private Sector Window (Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, the UK, the US)	Public Sector Window: \$912.5 million allocated in 25 countries: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, the Gambia, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Private Sector Window: 11 investment projects and 20 advisory services projects.	Public Sector Window: "IDA-only" countries that are not in non-accrual. See: <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/ida/borrowing-countries.html">www.worldbank.org/ida/borrowing-countries.html</a> Private Sector Window: Private firms and financial institutions working in IDA-only countries. Firms outside of IDA-only countries with a compelling case may also be considered.	Next call for proposals not yet announced. Aim is to call next round by autumn 2016, pending securing of sufficient pledges. A separate pilot initiative to be launched in 2016 ("the Missing Middle Initiative") to enable direct disbursement by SEs to NGOs for small-scale projects (e.g. \$2-3m).
<b>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis &amp; Malaria</b>	Financing mechanism to support programs in response to HIV, TB and malaria. Includes ability to fund a range of food and nutrition activities as part of comprehensive HIV and TB programs (for reference: over 35 million living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, and almost 10 million people fell ill with TB in 2014). See: <a href="http://www.theglobalfund.org">www.theglobalfund.org</a>	50 donor governments provide approx. 95% of funding. Remaining 5% from private sector, private foundations and innovative financing initiatives. \$42bn pledged by donor governments since 2002. Replenishment for 2017-19 period currently underway.	Nearly \$4bn invested annually through 468 active grants in 100 countries. To date, over \$29 billion disbursed for programmes in countries.	Eligibility is determined annually, based on income level and official disease burden. A full list of current eligible countries is available on the Global Fund website.	Funding allocations currently made every three years, with flexibility for country to select timing for proposal submission within the 3-year period.

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<b>Global Sanitation Fund (GSF)</b>	<p>Pooled multi-donor fund to support community-led sanitation programs for the most vulnerable people.</p> <p>Nutrition-sensitive (WASH). The GSF specifically has the mandate to fund community-level behavior change projects related to open defecation.</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.wsscc.org/global-sanitation-fund">www.wsscc.org/global-sanitation-fund</a></p>	Donors to the GSF have included the governments of Australia, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.	As of June 2015, the GSF had committed \$109m to programs in 13 countries: Benin, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.	<p>35 priority countries have been identified for support based on income level, sanitation needs and other criteria, although exceptions can be made for supporting countries not part of the priority list.</p> <p>See WSSCC 2012-16 medium-term strategic plan for full list of priority countries.</p>	<p>Two rounds of funding to date.</p> <p>No new round currently announced, but those that have been designated as part of the 35 “priority countries” may seek funding outside of rounds.</p>
<b>Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP)</b>	<p>WSP works with governments at local and national level to support improved access to affordable, safe and sustainable water and sanitation services. Nutrition-sensitive (WASH).</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.wsp.org">www.wsp.org</a></p>	International donors include the governments of Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US; as well as the BMGF and the World Bank.	25 countries supported with \$207m over the 2011-2015 business plan period, including \$55m in FY 2015.	No specific eligibility criteria. WSP seeks to have reach and impact in all regions where the poor have inadequate water and sanitation services, and where lessons can be learned on how to apply successful solutions.	
<b>Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)</b>	<p>CERF pools funds from multiple donors to promote early action and response to reduce loss of life; enhance response to time-critical requirements; and strengthen core elements of humanitarian response to underfunded crises. CERF can support nutrition-specific and -sensitive activities within the context of time-sensitive or underfunded humanitarian needs.</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.unocha.org/cerf">www.unocha.org/cerf</a></p>	Receives broad support from 125 UN Member States and 2 observers, regional governments, the private sector, NGOs and individuals. Contributions to date total \$4.282 bn, including \$400m in 2015.	More than \$3.7bn allocated for 92 countries and territories since 2006. On average, CERF allocates approx. \$450m to humanitarian operations in 50 different countries.	Based on humanitarian situation and needs.	<p>“Rapid response” funds (approx. 2/3 of CERF allocations) can be requested at any time of the year.</p> <p>“Underfunded emergencies” grants (approx. 1/3 of CERF allocations) are invited to apply by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) based on criteria and recommendations and consultations.</p>
<b>Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)</b>	<p>CBPFs allocate funding based on identified humanitarian needs and priorities at the country level, and are intended to enable flexible funding for priorities set at the country level, with flexibility to support activities and needs in volatile contexts.</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds">www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds</a></p>	UN Member States and private donors contribute to CBPFs. In 2015, there were 19 Member State Contributors to CBPFs, with a total of \$583m received from: UK, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Germany, Kuwait, Spain, Luxembourg, India, Korea, Iceland, France, Italy, Malaysia.	In 2015, \$505m were allocated to 18 countries: Afghanistan, CAR, Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, oPt, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Yemen.	Based on humanitarian situation and needs.	CBPFs use two modalities to allocate funds: Reserve allocation projects (intended for rapid and flexible allocation of funds) can be submitted at any time during the year, or when the HC activates the reserve allocation. Standard allocations (with longer-term priorities identified by Humanitarian Response Plans) typically have two standard allocations per year.
<b>Global Fund for Women</b>	<p>Funding women’s human rights initiatives worldwide, supporting women-led organisations that are fighting for justice in their own communities. Funds nutrition-sensitive activities, with a focus on women’s rights and empowerment, but through any sectoral entry points (including for example agriculture).</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.globalfundforwomen.org">www.globalfundforwomen.org</a></p>	For fiscal year ending June 2014, \$18m received from private and family foundations (53%), individuals (29%), investments (10%), events (5%), corporations (2%) and governments/multilaterals (1%)	Over \$100m in grants provided to over 4,000 organisations supporting progressive women’s rights in over 170 countries since 1988.	<p>Only non-US-based organisations are eligible for funding, whose primary focus is advancing women’s equality and human rights.</p> <p>Other exclusions apply – see website for further details.</p>	<p>The Global Fund for Women runs an annual grantmaking cycle – for 2016 applications were due by 31 January.</p> <p>Every year it receives over 2,500 proposals and is able to award about 500 grants annual. First-time awards range from \$5-13k/year.</p>