

Change a Life, Change the Future



1,000 Days Partnership Progress Report

June 2013





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1,000 DAYS IS A PARTNERSHIP THAT BRINGS TOGETHER GOVERNMENTS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO IMPROVE NUTRITION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN DURING THE CRITICAL 1,000 DAYS FROM PREGNANCY TO AGE 2, WHEN BETTER NUTRITION CAN HAVE A LIFELONG IMPACT ON A CHILD'S FUTURE AND HELP BREAK THE CYCLE OF POVERTY. THE 1,000 DAYS PARTNERSHIP PROMOTES TARGETED ACTION AND INVESTMENT IN EARLY NUTRITION AND ENCOURAGES SUPPORT FOR THE SCALING UP NUTRITION (SUN) MOVEMENT, WHICH SEEKS TO COORDINATE AND ACCELERATE EFFORTS TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION.



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1,000 Days Partnership Progress Report

The 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday offer a unique window of opportunity to build healthier and more prosperous societies. The right nutrition during this time can have a profound, life-changing impact on a child's ability to grow, learn, and rise out of poverty and has a powerful, lasting effect on a country's stability and prosperity.

Recognizing the critical importance of nutrition in early life and the pervasiveness of the problem of malnutrition, the governments of Ireland and the United States, together with leaders from around the world, launched the 1,000 Days Partnership in September 2010 to:

- Demonstrate increased stakeholder alliances, greater alignment to country-led nutrition strategies, and increased funding;
- Show evidence of more children and mothers reached; and
- Demonstrate impact on malnutrition indicators.

The 1,000 Days partnership has also served as a challenge to the global community to accelerate progress toward realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by scaling up investments in nutrition.

Malnutrition: A problem of enormous magnitude...yet entirely solvable

Globally, 165 million children - 1 in 4 children under age 5 - are chronically malnourished¹.

Malnutrition is responsible for almost half of all deaths of children under the age of 5².

Malnutrition can translate to a loss of as much as 8% of a country's GDP³.

By scaling up access to just ten proven nutrition interventions, we can prevent 15% of all deaths of children under age 5, saving 1 million children per year⁴.

¹ UNICEF, Improving Child Nutrition: the Achievable Imperative for Global Progress. UNICEF, 2013; http://www.unicef.org/media/files/nutrition_report_2013.pdf

² Black, R.E., et al., Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. The Lancet, 2013; published on-line June 6. <http://globalnutritionseries.org/>

³ Ibid

⁴ Bhutta, Z.A., et al., Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet, 2013; published on-line June 6. <http://globalnutritionseries.org/>



Change a Life: Change a Future event with Former U.S. Secretary of State Clinton and Former Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs Martin

“Our principal concern is our children. Because ultimately, that’s who we are working to protect—the children whose lives and futures are most vulnerable to the dangers and deprivations of poverty...If you want to know how stable a country is, do not count the number of advanced weapons, count the number of undernourished children.”

Former Secretary of State, Hillary Rodham Clinton
May 2010

“Undernutrition remains one of the world’s most serious – but least addressed – problems. And yet proven and low-cost interventions do exist. Today, we accept the 1,000 day challenge to change lives and to change the future. We must recognize that mothers and fathers and their households are at the heart of this change. We must build partnerships to support them – partnerships that bring together community organizations, the private sector, civil society, local authorities, and national governments. In the Irish language, we say, “Ní neart go cur le chéile,” which means, “Strength in unity.”

Former Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Micheál Martin
September 2010

1,000 Days of Results

While much remains to be done, the 1,000 days between the September 2010 launch of the 1,000 Days partnership and June 2013 has brought about tremendous progress in mobilizing stakeholders to support country-led nutrition strategies and increase investments designed to improve the nutritional status of women and children during the 1,000 day window. Since its inception, the 1,000 Days partnership has expanded to include over 80 partners from civil society, academia, business and government all working to:

- **Communicate** the importance of the 1,000 days window for impact;
- **Advocate** for greater action and investment in maternal and child nutrition; and
- **Catalyze** partnerships among different sectors to scale up efforts to reduce malnutrition.

The impact of good nutrition during the 1,000 day window:

Saves lives and enables children to thrive.

Improves school performance and educational attainment⁵.

Increases earning potential⁶.

Reduces the suffering caused by infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and chronic diseases like diabetes⁷.

Saves billions of dollars in lost productivity and avoidable health care costs⁸.

Communicating the importance of the 1,000 days window for impact

In groundbreaking research featured in its maternal and child nutrition series in 2008, *The Lancet* medical journal identified a critical window of time between the start of a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday in which nutrition lays the foundation for a person's lifelong health, cognitive development and future potential. This window for impact, later termed the 1,000 days window, has revolutionized the way the world approaches the seemingly intractable problems of hunger and malnutrition. By focusing investments on improving nutrition for women and children, from pregnancy to age two, much of the serious, often irreversible, damage caused by malnutrition can be prevented.

Doing so is also extremely cost-effective. Leading economists have argued that improving nutrition is one of the best investments that can be made to achieve lasting progress in global health and development, estimating that every \$1 spent on improving nutrition can have as much as a \$138 return on investment⁹.

⁵ Crosby, L., D. Jayasinghe and D. McNair, Food For Thought: Tackling child malnutrition to unlock potential and boost prosperity. The Save the Children Fund, 2013.

⁶ UNICEF, Improving Child Nutrition: the Achievable Imperative for Global Progress, UNICEF, 2013

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Hoddinott, J., et al., Copenhagen Consensus Challenge: Hunger and Malnutrition, 2012 Global Copenhagen Consensus, 2012; published on-line March 30. <http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/Hunger%2BAnd%2BMalnutrition.pdf>

⁹ Hoddinott, J. et al., Copenhagen Consensus Challenge: Hunger and Malnutrition, 2012 Global Copenhagen Consensus, 2012; published on-line March 30. <http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/Hunger%2BAnd%2BMalnutrition.pdf>

By shining a light on the strong returns on investment and the science of the 1,000 days window, the 1,000 Days partnership has brought about a sea-change in the way donor and country governments and other partners target their policies, programs and investments to improve the nutritional status of women and children.

Case Study: Zambia's First 1,000 Most Critical Days Program

Over one million children under the age of five in Zambia—45%—are stunted. With almost half of its children chronically malnourished, Zambia projects that it will lose an estimated USD \$775 million in economic productivity over a ten year period. Recognizing malnutrition as both a serious public health problem and an economic issue, in 2013 the Government of the Republic of Zambia launched a national campaign, the First 1,000 Most Critical Days Program (1,000 MCDP), and the Strategic Plan of the National Food and Nutrition Commission.

The 1,000 MCDP aims to scale up proven nutrition interventions from pregnancy to a child's second birthday to reduce childhood stunting. The program focuses on five strategic areas: 1) policy and coordination for harmonization of programs; 2) priority interventions to reduce stunting; 3) institutional and human resource capacity building; 4) communications and advocacy; and 5) monitoring, evaluation and research. The Zambian Government is deeply committed to the success of 1,000 MCDP and has pledged to coordinate the program activities among ministries and properly resource activities to meet program goals. To ensure its success, 1,000 MCDP also actively seeks to involve and foster ownership of the program across different sectors from the community to national levels and encourage greater cooperation and collaboration from a variety of stakeholders from different government ministries, private sector and civil society organizations.

Muvi Posse, a popular award-winning Zambian musical group, composed a theme song¹⁰ for the 1,000 MCDP to spread the 1,000 Days message through music. The song was performed at the launch of the 1,000 MCDP and will be distributed across all Zambian national radio stations and translated in five different local languages to promote the importance of nutrition during the 1,000 day window.

Case Study: Mobilizing communities in the United States and Ireland

The launch of the 1,000 Days partnership by the Irish and U.S. governments inspired civil society organizations in Ireland and the United States to mobilize supporters and champions to bring attention to the critical 1,000 day window for impact. In June 2011, Bread for the World and Concern Worldwide hosted the first event focused explicitly on engaging civil society in the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. In the United States, Bread for the World's 'Women of Faith for 1,000 Days' campaign involved Christian denominations and women's civic groups dedicated to promoting greater awareness of maternal and child nutrition. In Ireland, Concern Worldwide launched its '1,000 Days' campaign to raise awareness and mobilize support across Ireland for the 1,000 days message. This campaign is also giving women and mothers in Ireland a chance to connect in a meaningful way to women and mothers in developing countries.

Case Study: Guatemala's *La Ventana De Los Mil Días*

Guatemala suffers from the highest rate of child malnutrition in the Western Hemisphere and the fourth highest in the world: almost half of Guatemalan children under the age of five are chronically malnourished. The Government of Guatemala recognizes that malnutrition is costly for their country not only in human terms, but also in economic terms. A study by the UN World Food Programme and the Economic Commission on Latin America found that child malnutrition cost Guatemala over \$3.1 billion in 2004, which translates in to 11.4% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). When President of Guatemala Otto Pérez Molina learned that less than 1% of Guatemala's population believed their country had a problem with malnutrition, he instructed his entire cabinet to live in rural areas for a week with a family facing chronic food shortages and malnutrition. As word spread about the President's directive, over 6,000 people joined rural families to understand the problem of malnutrition. The result was a tidal shift in attitudes, a whole-of-government "Zero Hunger Pact" initiative launched by President Pérez Molina and a mobilization campaign known as "*La Ventana de los Mil Días*" ("The 1,000 Days Window").

The Zero Hunger Pact aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age by 10% by the end of President Pérez Molina's term in 2015 and will prioritize the 1,000 Days window, implementing ten interventions for mothers and children during the first 1000 days that have proven to be the most effective against chronic malnutrition and have a high cost-to-benefit ratio.

¹⁰ <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/zambia-spreading-the-message-on-good-nutrition-through-song#.UbIH9bXiq1s>

The efforts of the Guatemalan government have been recognized and supported worldwide. At the Clinton Global Initiative in 2012, leaders from the Guatemalan private sector, the UN World Food Programme, and World Food Program USA (WFP USA) unveiled a new commitment to reduce child malnutrition in partnership with the Guatemalan government. In early 2013, the U.S. and Guatemalan governments, WFP USA, and key Guatemalan private sector and civil society groups met to identify gaps and opportunities to scale up 1,000 day focused nutrition efforts.

Advocating for greater action and investment in maternal and child nutrition

The 1,000 Days partnership has harnessed high-level political leadership and the expertise of a broad range of stakeholders in order to increase commitment to improve nutrition.

Through their engagement in the SUN movement, the Irish and U.S. governments and other 1,000 Days partners have supported the expansion of SUN to include 40 countries. Countries that join the SUN movement are committed to ensuring that programs in all sectors of government are sensitive to nutrition and increasing coverage of proven interventions that improve nutrition during the 1,000 day period between a mother's pregnancy and her child's second birthday. Many countries involved in SUN have begun to develop plans to scale up nutrition efforts and meet the goals to reduce maternal and child malnutrition that they have set for themselves.

In 2012, 1,000 Days partners worked to support the adoption by the World Health Assembly of the first-ever global targets to improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition. These global targets are helping to shape country and donor strategies to reach greater numbers of women and children with nutrition interventions.

Global Targets to Improve Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition by 2025:

1. Reduce by 40% the number of children under age 5 who are stunted.
2. Achieve a 50% reduction in anemia in women of reproductive age.
3. Achieve a 30% reduction in low birth weight.
4. Ensure that there is no increase in the number of children who are overweight.
5. Increase to at least 50% the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months.
6. Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%.

These targets were endorsed by the 65th World Health Assembly in May 2012 as part of the World Health Organization's comprehensive plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition.

Within the United States and Ireland, there is a concerted effort to measure both the resources spent on achieving nutrition impact and the results that are achieved. Both donors are active in the SUN donor group at country and global level and have agreed to include standard reporting on nutrition expenditures in the annual SUN progress reports.

The U.S. government has amplified its commitment to nutrition through Feed the Future, the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, which aims to promote inclusive economic growth through agricultural development and improve the nutritional status of women and children. Through Feed the Future, the United States also contributes to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a shared commitment to achieve sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raise 50 million people out of poverty by 2022 by aligning the commitment of African governments to drive effective country plans and policies for food security; the commitments of private sector partners to increase investments where conditions are right; and the commitments of the G-8 to expand Africa's potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural growth.

“...we’re going to keep focusing on nutrition, especially for young children, because we know the effects of poor nutrition can last a lifetime -- it’s harder to learn, it’s harder to earn a living. When there is good nutrition, especially in those thousand days during pregnancy up to the child’s second birthday, it means healthier lives for that child and that mother. And it’s the smart thing to do because better nutrition means lower health care costs and it means less need for assistance later on.”

U.S. President Barack Obama¹¹

May 2012

Tackling global hunger and under-nutrition in the 1,000 day window has been a central focus of the 2013 Irish Presidency of the European Union (EU). Under Irish leadership, the EU and its institutions and 27 Member States were urged to: step up efforts on addressing maternal and child undernutrition; tackle stunting and wasting; and increase financial support to partner countries with high burdens of undernutrition for implementation of national plans that scale up proven nutrition interventions. Putting these commitments into action, the EU and its 27 Member States adopted a new EU Nutrition Policy that enhances maternal and infant nutrition interventions and recognises the 1,000 day window of opportunity. Critically, the EU adopted a new Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan that holds countries accountable for implementation of policy commitments on undernutrition and food insecurity.

Case Study: Tanzania’s commitment to nutrition

During former U.S. Secretary of State Clinton’s and Irish Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Eamon Gilmore’s visit to Tanzania in June 2011, the Tanzanian government joined the SUN movement and committed to key policy and budgetary changes to scale up nutrition and focus on the 1,000 day window. The government integrated nutrition into the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan, finalized an implementation plan for the National Nutrition Strategy (2011-2016), established a high-level National Nutrition Steering Committee, and designated a line in the national budget for nutrition, beginning fiscal year 2012. In 2012, Tanzania was the first country to incorporate nutrition into its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) country investment plan. On May 16, 2013, the Office of the President of Tanzania, in collaboration with the Prime Minister’s Office and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, launched a ‘Presidential Call to Action in Nutrition,’ in which the government:

- Re-affirmed high-level political commitment to nutrition in Tanzania;
- Increased momentum for the SUN movement;
- Mandated regional commissioners to take responsibility for nutrition at the district level; and
- Launched national programs for the fortification of wheat, maize and oil to expand the provision of Vitamin A and iron, together with universal iodization of salt¹².

¹¹ Remarks by the President Obama at Symposium on Global Agriculture and Food Security, May 18 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/18/remarks-president-symposium-global-agriculture-and-food-security>

¹² Tanzania Food Fortification Launch, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, 2013. <http://www.gainhealth.org/photo-essay/tanzania-food-fortification-launch>

Case Study: Ethiopia – Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities

Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities is a five-year, integrated nutrition program that builds upon the Government of Ethiopia's nutrition initiatives and commitment as well as the U.S. government's Global Health and Feed the Future initiatives. The project aims to improve the nutritional status of women, infants, and young children through sustainable, coordinated, and evidence-based interventions.

Before the project, Adi Aliyi, a widow with nine children, struggled to provide enough food for her family. She worried about the health of her two youngest children, eight-month-old Misra Haji and two-year-old Mubark Haji, who both seemed too small for their age. Adi learned about the importance of a diversified diet from health and agriculture extension workers in her village, but could not afford expensive fruits and vegetables. Through this support, Adi received a variety of vegetable seeds for her garden so that she could grow much more than just beans. The project's zone coordinators showed her how to plant and care for her garden and gave her small hand-tools to sow the land.

Advisors showed Adi how to harvest the crops and how to prepare a variety of nutritious foods for her children. She discovered that she had enough vegetables for her own family, plus extra to sell in the market so that she could earn additional income to buy animal-source foods. Adi is now sharing her success story with neighbors and friends and even distributing seedlings so that others in her community can grow their own vegetables. She plans to continue home gardening; to add new crops, such as apples; and to construct a well for irrigating her crops throughout the year.

Case Study: Nutrition is vital for Indonesia's long-term economic growth

One out of every three children under age 5 in Indonesia—over 7 million children—is stunted. Recognizing that child malnutrition is an enormous drain to the country's long-term economic growth, the Government of Indonesia has decided to take action. According to Nina Sardjunani, Indonesia's Deputy Minister for Development Planning, "the physiological connections between diet and physical development have been known for a long time, but we are making the point that a child's health will impact their skills development, their productivity, their income, and, ultimately, the economic growth potential of the country." In 2011, the Government of Indonesia signed a \$600 million compact with the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC),¹³ which is one of the largest compacts ever signed and the first of its kind to focus on improving nutrition as an investment in economic growth.

The \$131.5 million Community-Based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project is part of the MCC compact. The project will target approximately 6,000 villages in provinces where rates of stunting and low birth weight in infants and children up to two-years-old are higher than national averages. Drawing on a growing body of international evidence on interventions to reduce stunting, the project provides an incentives-based scheme to increase demand for tools to reduce stunting, while improving the health sector's capacities to respond to increased demand and working with the private sector to address the root causes of malnutrition.

The Government of Indonesia joined the SUN movement through its own "First 1,000 Days of Life Movement," agreeing to be a leader in promoting nutrition as an economic investment. The objectives of the Indonesian "First 1,000 Days of Life Movement" mirror the global nutrition targets endorsed at the 2012 World Health Assembly.

Catalyzing partnerships among different sectors to scale efforts to reduce malnutrition

The 1,000 Days partnership has inspired greater alliance-building among different stakeholders and sectors in support of improving nutrition at scale. Many of these partnerships help increase support for countries struggling with malnutrition, the majority of which are part of the SUN movement. The focus on the 1,000 day window is evident in SUN plans at country level, NGO programs, campaigns and legislative efforts.

Guided by an expanding evidence base, the global nutrition targets, and the work of the SUN movement, there has been greater coordination and alignment of action to accelerate reduction in malnutrition. Leveraging governments' commitment with contributions from the private sector and civil society is a hallmark of the 1,000 Days partnership.

¹³ Millennium Challenge Compact Between the United States of America Acting Through the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Republic of Indonesia. <http://www.mcc.gov/documents/agreements/compact-indonesia.pdf>

Case Study: Malawi and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

Malawi has demonstrated a strong commitment to improved food and nutrition security as exemplified by the Government's work in support of the SUN movement through its 1,000 Special Days National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS) and National Export Strategy. By 2017, the NECS aims to reduce child stunting among children under two, to less than 20%, through focusing on community-based awareness and behavior change interventions. This approach uses mass and community media, family counseling, awareness-raising of local leaders, and capacity-building of frontline workers.

In 2013, the Government of Malawi joined the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (New Alliance) and committed to working together with local and international private sector partners and the G-8 to generate greater investment in agricultural development, with the aim of achieving sustainable food security outcomes, reducing poverty, and ending malnutrition and hunger. In line with the 1,000 Days Special NECS, Malawi's New Alliance Cooperation Framework aims to reduce malnutrition by promoting production and utilization of diversified foods with high nutritive values and will scale up interventions that target prevention of stunting. At the time Malawi joined the New Alliance, 23 local and international companies had prepared and signed letters of intent describing their intentions to collectively invest over \$120 million. In addition to the private sector, G-8 members, and other bilateral development partners – including Canada, the European Union, Flanders, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom, and the United States– expressed their intentions of specifically supporting the nutrition goals in the Cooperation Framework.

Case Study: U.S. NGO pledge

On behalf of 30 U.S.-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs), InterAction, an alliance of relief and development NGOs, has pledged to spend at least \$750 million per year, from 2013-2017, on global programs that improve nutrition. UK and Irish NGOs have also made significant commitments to direct their resources to nutrition programs and policy engagement. These pledges have been inspired by the 1,000 Days partnership's Call to Action and by the June 2013 Nutrition for Growth event in London, and significant portion of the resources for these pledges comes from members of the public in the United States and Europe, who generously donate to support nutrition programs administered by NGOs.

Case Study: Partnering with the private sector to improve nutrition in Kenya

During the 2011 annual meeting of the Clinton Global Initiative, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) announced a joint commitment with DSM, a leading producer of vitamins and nutritional ingredients, and Herbalife, a global nutrition company, to provide 20 million micronutrient powder MixMe packets to women and children in Kenya. With local partners, including the Government of Kenya, Feed the Children, and Phillips Healthcare Ltd., the Kenyan government leverages these contributions to reach 2.1 million children between the ages of 6 to 24 months. Together with GAIN's Future Fortified campaign, DSM and Herbalife are also engaging new communities, including their employees, in the global effort to improve nutrition. For instance, in 2012, Future Fortified was named the official charitable partner of the 2012 Herbalife World Football Challenge, a soccer exhibition tournament that brought together the world's premier soccer clubs and raised \$65,000 to support the training of community health workers and Kenyan families.

Opportunities for Future Progress

Evidence-based nutrition interventions can be powerful poverty-fighting tools. The achievements of the 1,000 Days partnership and the momentum realized during the first 1,000 Days of Action, from September 2010 to June 2013, serve as a strong foundation for ongoing action to ultimately eliminate malnutrition.

Continued leadership from all partners within the 1,000 Days partnership is vital to achieving significant and sustainable reductions in the rates of maternal and child malnutrition.

Goals:

- ✿ Accelerate progress to achieve the World Health Assembly nutrition targets.
- ✿ Help ensure the post-2015 Development Agenda includes a strong focus on maternal and child nutrition, with particular emphasis on reducing the global number of stunted children.

The Way Forward:

- Use new and emerging evidence to communicate the importance of early nutrition, champion greater nutrition investments, and catalyze partnerships that can measurably improve the nutritional status of women and children in the 1,000 day window.
- Continue to support countries in the SUN movement to develop, resource, and implement plans to scale up nutrition.
- Work with donors and partners to scale up nutrition funding to close the financing gap for sustainable reductions of malnutrition in high burden countries.
- Expand the base of 1,000 Days partners to mobilize additional resources and leadership to accelerate nutrition impact.
- Increase accountability and tracking of nutrition funding, policy reforms, nutrition plan implementation, and progress towards nutrition targets.



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1,000 Days Partners

Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine
ACDI/VOCA
Action Against Hunger
ActionAid USA
African Medical and Research Foundation USA
Africare
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ALAS
Alliance to End Hunger
The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Bread for the World
BreedLove Foods Inc.
CARE USA
Catholic Medical Mission Board
Centre for Development and Population Activities
ChildFund International
Children's Nutrition Program Haiti
Church World Service
Coalition for Improving Maternity Services
Concern Worldwide
Congressional Hunger Center
CORE Group
The Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development
DAI
Edesia Global Nutrition Solutions
Fabretto Children's Foundation
Food for the Hungry
Freedom from Hunger
Future Generations Peru
GAIN - Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
Global Health Action
Government of Ireland
Haitian Health Foundation
Heifer International
Helen Keller International
The Hunger Project
Heartland Alliance
InterAction
International Center for Research on Women
International Medical Corps
International MotherBaby Childbirth Organization
International Relief & Development
International Rescue Committee
IntraHealth International
Irish Aid
John Snow, Inc.
Land O'Lakes, Inc. International Development
Lutheran World Relief
Mercy Corps
Micronutrient Initiative
Millennium Water Alliance
NepalNUTrition
ONE
Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa
PATH
PCI
Pesinet
PhotoPhilanthropy
Plan USA
Plan International
Planet Aid
Project Concern International
PSI
RegioDev Africa
RESULTS
Salvation Army World Service Office
Save the Children
Self Help Africa
Stop Hunger Now
Trickle Up
University Research Co., LLC
U.S. Coalition for Child Survival
U.S. Fund for UNICEF
U.S. Government
Valid Nutrition
Vitamin Angels
Walmart Foundation
WASH Advocates
WaterAid
WellShare International
Wellstart International
Winrock International
WISHH
World Concern
World Food Program USA
World Relief
World Renew
World Vision

