

INTRODUCTION

At the 2015 G7 Summit in Elmau, Germany, as a significant contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development, the G7 committed to aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

To contribute to this goal, the G7 Food Security Working Group (FSWG) elaborated the Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, developing a series of indicators to monitor progress in the fields of Food Security and Nutrition.

Some selected indicators (Indicator 1, Indicator 2-1 ~ 2-6), which had developed under Germany's Presidency in 2015, had already been included in the [Ise-Shima Progress Report](#), published under Japan's Presidency, while the FSWG worked to define the methodology on financial contribution towards food security and nutrition (Indicator 2.7, 3.1 ~ 3.2).

The "[G7 FSWG Chair's Report: Financial Reporting Methodology on Food Security and Nutrition](#)", was published on 28 December, 2016.

ITALIAN G7 PRESIDENCY

In 2017, the Italian Presidency gathered data from G7 partners, as well as some of the remaining missing data from multilateral institutions in order to publish the first baseline G7 Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition, using the OECD/DAC validated data for the year 2015 for some indicators and self-reported data for the year 2015 for others. The G7 further agreed to report on gross disbursements at current prices.

In this report, the Italian Presidency is presenting the data in a format that aims to provide the most accurate possible information to the public, while also making it easy for consultation, in the spirit of transparency and reproducibility.

The report illustrates the substantial level of commitment of the G7 on food security and nutrition, as highlighted by the \$8.8 billion disbursed on assistance in support of food security and nutrition needs across the globe, with \$3.7 billion mobilized to strengthen the agricultural sector in 2015. Further, from 2014 to 2015, there was a general considerable improvement on most commitments (2.1 ~ 3.2). The G7 also extensively supported investments in food security and nutrition through multilateral institutions, as indication of the importance of the work of United Nations Rome Based Agencies, as well as all of other multilateral actors committed to achieving SDG2 by 2030.

In consideration of the G7 commitment to "raise our collective support for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa", stated in the [G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué](#), the G7 Accountability Working Group, consulting with the G7 Food Security Working Group, will consider the inclusion of additional indicators to the existing methodology.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

As this is the first year of publication of the **Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition**, G7 partners have encountered a series of minor issues in compiling the data using the agreed Methodology. In this regard, the G7 FSWG will work to improve the Methodology in its future meetings.

G7 Partners identified a potential risk of double-counting between bilateral and multilateral spend data for their **Earmarked Voluntary Contributions to Multilateral Institutions referring to the year 2015**. **Figures pertaining to Earmarked Voluntary Contributions to Multilateral Institutions for 2015 will be published as soon as more clarity on this matter is reached.**

Readers should therefore be aware that, with regard to contributions to Multilateral institutions, the present Report only includes G7 Partners' core contributions.