UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL NUTRITION AGENDA *(UNGNA v. 1.0)*

DELIVERING ON THE COMMITMENT TO ERADICATE MALNUTRITION IN ALL ITS FORMS: **THE ROLE OF THE UN SYSTEM**

© FAO

The United Nations Global Nutrition Agenda (UNGNA), endorsed and owned by the UN agencies with a key mandate in nutrition – FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO – provides a broad framework for aligning the work of UN agencies in support of global and national nutrition goals in the years ahead.

The Agenda describes the vision and guiding principles for UN work on nutrition and outlines the broad aims the UN agencies will pursue collectively over the next five years. The Agenda commits the UN to acting in support of local efforts to make progress on nutrition governance, programme implementation, and the development of strong support systems to sustain progress towards achieving agreed global and national nutrition goals. It recognizes that malnutrition takes different forms, including over-, under-, and micronutrient malnutrition; affects people across the life cycle in different ways; and requires multisectoral and collaborative strategies. Priorities are influenced by geography, socio-political and economic realities and other contextual factors. Therefore, the Agenda calls for balancing unity of purpose with flexibility in programming and planning.

The UNGNA should serve to stimulate dialogue among UN agencies at all levels on how best to align their activities, given their specific mandates and resources, in the context of a changing global development system. Working toward achievement of the joint goals should contribute to more efficient use of resources, less duplication of effort and greater synergy among agency activities.

The proposed outcomes, goals, outputs and activities aim to inform priority setting and work planning by agencies and interagency teams at global, regional and country levels.

The Agenda is not a blueprint, but should serve to provide guidance and inspiration for decisive action to end malnutrition in all its forms in our lifetime. A shared vision, a coherent approach and coordinated support by UN agencies are essential to achieve this.

“Nutrition is for ALL of us and requires ALL of us to do our part, together, so we reach the common goal of Optimal Nutrition for All. With this new reaffirmed commitment by UN System agencies, along with plans for using and reviewing the document frequently, we will have a much better chance of creating nutritious food systems for healthy people and societies.”

Stacia Nordin, FAO Malawi Nutrition Officer for Food Security and Policy

“As we come to grips with the double burden of under- and over nutrition, empowering people to choose a healthy, balanced diet becomes even more urgent. The UN Global Nutrition Agenda will be judged by how it helps ease that burden.”

Anthea Webb, WFP Indonesia Country Director

“The release of the UNGNA is highly commendable. Firstly, it reflects a common recognition of a silent development crisis, secondly it reinforces a strong message that decline in stunting is possible within a few years, and lastly, provides guidance for excellence in UN programming and monitoring for results.”

Noel Marie Zagré, UNICEF Regional Nutrition Adviser for West and Central Africa

“Malnutrition now refers to both undernutrition and obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases. We need to break down the walls of the typical siloed approach to nutrition improvement. The UNGNA has the potential to create much needed linkages between UN partners to better support governments to create healthy food environments and empower people to make healthy food choices.”

Katrin Engelhardt, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific Region (WPRO), Technical Officer in the Noncommunicable Disease and Health Promotion (NHP) Unit

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview	4
Introduction	5
Context	6
Vision and Guiding Principles	14
Strategic Priorities	15
Conclusion	19
References	20
Annex 1: Table 1 Goals, outcomes and accountability framework	22
Annex 2: A note on terminology relevant to the UN Global Nutrition Agenda	29
Annex 3: Global Declarations and Commitments relevant to Nutrition. 1992 - 2014	30
Annex 4: Regional political documents with global relevance to nutrition	42
Annex 5: Nutrition goals of five of the member organizations of the UN Network for SUN	43
Annex 6: List of acronyms	46

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Actions needed to address child malnutrition	7
Figure 2: Key country, regional and global level priority outcomes	15
Figure 3: UN Support for achievement of global and national priority outcomes, in support of nutrition goals	17

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1: Links between nutrition and the proposed SDGs	8
Box 2: A summary of selected sets of nutrition targets	10

© UNSCN

OVERVIEW

In a changed and changing context, the UN is reaffirming its commitment to addressing malnutrition in all its forms. The UN Global Nutrition Agenda (UNGNA) is the guiding framework for UN action in response to global and country nutrition goals for the years to come. The current Agenda v. 1.0 covers a period of 5 years. It describes the vision and guiding principles for UN work on nutrition, and outlines the broad aims the UN agencies will pursue collectively. While there is a strong emphasis on support to the SUN countries in the current agenda, the principles and priorities apply to UN agencies' efforts to support the achievement of nutrition goals worldwide. Agencies maintain their own specific strategies and work plans on nutrition, but it is envisaged that these would be brought into alignment with the priorities jointly agreed to in the UNGNA. Achieving the joint UNGNA goals should contribute to more efficient use of resources, less duplication of effort and greater synergy among agency activities. Biennial reviews of the UNGNA will provide opportunity for updating the Agenda in light of developments in UN nutrition governance arrangements, possible increasing number of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) countries as well as global trends and emerging priorities.

The UN's interagency work on nutrition seeks to catalyse action to achieve optimal nutrition worldwide. Through normative and operational activities at global, regional and country levels, UN agencies act collectively to support countries in their advocacy, governance and implementation efforts to prevent and rapidly reduce all forms of malnutrition.

Based on these principles, the UN contributes to achieving progress on nutrition governance, programme implementation, and the development of strong support systems to sustain progress towards achieving agreed global and national nutrition goals. The UN seeks to provide unified support to global, regional, and country-level advocacy for nutrition and the development of robust country nutrition strategies, and facilitates resource mobilization, expenditure tracking and budgeting for nutrition. The UN provides unified support to scaling up country programme implementation, leveraging the best available technical assistance at global, regional, and country level. The UN provides unified input to strengthen support systems, including global databases and national information systems, innovative funding mechanisms, knowledge services and human capacity development.

TEN CORE PRINCIPLES UNDERLIE THE UN'S INTERAGENCY WORK ON NUTRITION

1. Nutrition is a pervasive development issue requiring action across the globe
2. Multiple forms of malnutrition are interrelated and co-occur in a large number of countries
3. Nutrition is a multisectoral issue
4. Food system change is fundamental to addressing nutrition challenges
5. Health system strengthening is essential to achieve nutrition goals
6. Good nutrition also requires, and is necessary for, functioning education systems, social protection, and efforts to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality
7. The UN is steered by a Human Rights-Based approach to nutrition
8. UN nutrition activities are informed by a commitment to gender rights
9. The UN acts in support of country priorities. Local adaptation of strategies is needed, according to varying country nutrition situations
10. The UN System is one role player among several, playing unique convening, networking, brokering, and technical support roles

© WFP - Rachael Wilson

INTRODUCTION

The nutrition landscape has changed considerably over the last decade. After years of neglect in global policy agendas, nutrition is increasingly recognized as a key driver of development. Over the past four decades, the UN, through its various bodies, has played a key role in drawing attention to global nutrition challenges, brokering agreements and convening role players, developing normative guidelines, analytical tools and monitoring trends in nutritional status; and providing technical assistance and direct programming support at country level. Changes in the broader development landscape, a larger and diverse set of role players in the field of nutrition, complex emerging nutrition challenges and a large number of humanitarian crises, pose significant challenges, and create an opportunity to reposition the UN, to ensure that it is 'fit for purpose,' and can make the best possible contribution to realizing the goal of a world free of all forms of malnutrition. The purpose of the draft UN Global Nutrition Agenda (UNGNA) is to contribute to this process by providing a broad framework for the work of UN System organizations[1] on nutrition. Its aim is to provide long-term strategic direction for UN agencies engaged in addressing all forms of malnutrition, and to propose specific elements for priority action during the next five years. It recognizes and builds on the nutrition strategies of individual entities, and seeks to harmonize and align these strategies for maximum impact. The audience for the UNGNA includes the UN agencies and their development partners, including the Networks and Communities of Practice of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, at global, regional and country levels.

The preparation of the UNGNA was a deliverable in the 2014-2015 work plan of the UN System Network for Scaling up Nutrition. It builds on proposals discussed during face-to-face meetings in April and November 2014, and February 2015, and on the results of an electronic survey among country and regional UN nutrition staff. While the UNGNA makes specific reference to the harmonizing work of the UN Network in SUN countries, it is intended to inform UN agency efforts worldwide to address malnutrition in all its forms.

This document starts with a brief overview of the context, including the global nutrition challenge, global nutrition declarations, commitments and targets, and a summary of the nutrition mandates of five of the UN agencies currently involved in the Network. It then lays out the proposed vision, guiding principles, goals and priority outputs for which UN System organizations, through the agency nutrition leads will be accountable. For SUN countries, this responsibility will be exercised through the UN Network for SUN. UN global governance arrangements for nutrition are currently being finalized. The UNGNA will be updated to reflect changes in these arrangements, including the roles of the UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) and its relationships to other nutrition-related coordinating bodies. Further detailed proposals on accountability mechanisms for implementation of the UNGNA will also be made[2].

1 - See Annex 2 for terminology regarding UN structures.

2 - Efforts are currently ongoing, as follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) to include regular reporting on progress on nutrition at the UN General Assembly.

© FAO

CONTEXT

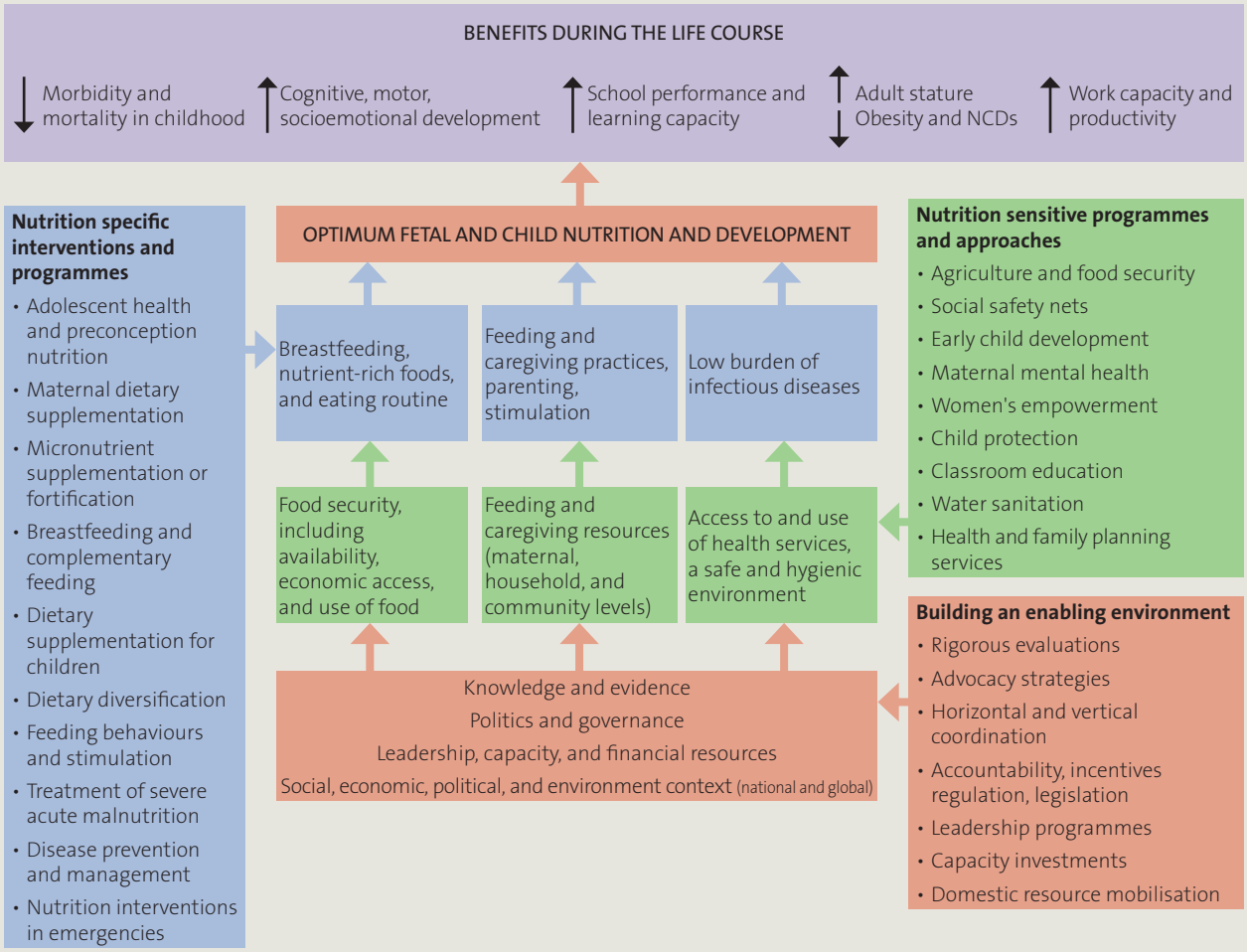
MALNUTRITION IS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

Malnutrition in all its forms continues to hamper the lives and opportunities of millions of people worldwide. An estimated 805 million people worldwide are chronically undernourished (FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2014), 161 million under 5 children are stunted (WHO, UNICEF and The World Bank, 2013), while 42 million are overweight and obese (WHO, 2014). Improvements in nutrition will contribute significantly to reducing poverty, and to achieving health, education, and employment goals (IFPRI, 2014). Many countries have made significant progress towards reducing hunger and malnutrition, but much remains to be done to achieve global and national nutrition targets. Achieving the goal of optimal nutrition encompasses the prevention, control and treatment of undernutrition, micronutrient malnutrition and overweight and obesity, promoting optimal care and feeding practices (e.g. exclusive breastfeeding) and dietary diversity, and addressing food safety and quality, and ensuring access to and use of health services and a safe, hygienic environment. The co-occurrence of undernutrition, micronutrient malnutrition and obesity and overweight poses challenges and underscores the reality that malnutrition is a global phenomenon, affecting virtually all countries (IFPRI, 2014).

MALNUTRITION REQUIRES MULTISECTORAL ACTION

It is widely recognized that nutrition is a multisectoral issue. For addressing the immediate, underlying and basic causes of malnutrition, effective nutrition-specific interventions, including community-based programmes, implemented at scale, are required. These interventions need to be complemented with nutrition-sensitive action across a broad front – from health and health system strengthening, to agriculture and food system strengthening, education, water and sanitation, gender, social protection, trade, employment and labour policies, and poverty reduction. There is also increasing awareness of the need to ensure that the environmental impact of nutrition interventions is assessed. Figure 1 provides a graphic representation of needed nutrition-specific interventions and nutrition-sensitive programmes and approaches to address childhood malnutrition (Black *et al*., 2013).

FIGURE 1: ACTIONS NEEDED TO ADDRESS CHILD MALNUTRITION



Source: Black et al. , 2013, reprinted with permission from Elsevier (The Lancet, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)6093.7-X published online June 6, 2013)

COUNTRIES ARE TAKING ACTION, WITH PARTNER SUPPORT

The active participation of nations in the SUN Movement (launched in 2010 to support intensified multisectoral action to achieve global nutrition goals), and in the 2014 Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), demonstrates that national governments are increasingly recognizing the importance of nutrition for development, and taking responsibility for addressing nutrition challenges in their countries. At country-level, the 55 member countries of the SUN Movement are building multistakeholder platforms and developing comprehensive multisectoral nutrition strategies, and seeking support from partners to build capacity for the implementation of their strategies. The SUN Movement includes five Networks (Country, Business, Civil Society, Development Partners, and the UN System), operating at country and global level, primarily to support country-level action. Four Communities of Practice (COPs) have also been formed to stimulate joint learning (SUN Movement, 2014). The COPs focus on planning and implementing multisectoral action, social mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and functional capacity for coordinated action. An academia platform is currently being added. In several countries, civil society movements are mobilizing to advocate for better nutrition and for the protection, promotion and support of the right to food. The private sector and a range of donor agencies have also become important actors for nutrition.

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES HIGHLIGHT NUTRITION, BUT SHOULD BE BETTER ALIGNED

Over the past decade, there have been numerous agreements and declarations on nutrition, which have resulted in the establishment of a range of new bodies and processes to advance the agenda (Annex 3 and Annex 4). These initiatives were spearheaded from two distinct 'communities' – in broad terms, those focusing on nutrition from a food security perspective, and those approaching it from a public health perspective. Deliberate collaborative efforts were made in some instances, but the efforts do not always build on each other, mandates overlap and targets are not always aligned. Overall, it suggests a 'crowded' space, in which there is ongoing competition for resources and sustained attention (Mokoro, 2014).

2015 PRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ALIGN AND CONSOLIDATE INITIATIVES

During 2015, the international development community will focus on the transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, uniting the nutrition community around a common set of goals and targets to include in the SDG agenda is essential. The UNSCN Policy Brief on Nutrition and the SDGs (UNSCN, 2014) demonstrates the links between nutrition and the achievement of each of the 17 SDGs as currently defined (Box 1):[3]

BOX 1: LINKS BETWEEN NUTRITION AND THE PROPOSED SDGS

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NUTRITION TO SDG	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	CONTRIBUTIONS OF SDG TO NUTRITION
Good nutrition results in higher labour productivity, mental capacity, and longer healthy lives. Each added cm of adult height is associated with an almost 5% increase in wage rates.	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere[3]	Doubling per capita income cuts child stunting by 15 percentage points. This happens as households escape poverty and governments invest more to tackle malnutrition due to reduced GNP losses.
Good maternal nutrition reduces risks of low birth weight and improves care of children. A well-nourished workforce supports productive agriculture and more demand for food, increased food security and reduced hunger.	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Nutrition would benefit hugely from zero hunger and full food security. Sustainable agriculture supports appropriate diets, income and resource use.
Nutrient-disease interactions are synergistic. Good nutrition significantly reduces the risks of sickness and mortality in the context of a host of diseases, as well as maternal health and foetal growth.	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Enhancing health, starting with adolescent girls and focusing on the first 1,000 days (including breastfeeding promotion), supports child nutrition and growth while reducing NCD burdens later in life.
Improving linear growth for children under 2 years by one Standard. Deviation adds half a grade to school attainment. Resolving iron, iodine and other nutrient deficiencies supports mental capacity.	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning	Access to information, education, schooling and informal knowledge enhances health and food choices, income growth, and nutrition.
Improving the nutrition of girls, adolescents and women increases their ability to perform well at school and in the workforce.	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Gender equality (in education, status, earnings) accounts for 25% of child nutrition gains. Girls' education delays marriage and first birth.
Improved nutrition is associated with enhanced knowledge and behaviours linked to personal and food hygiene and sanitation, raising demand for clean water and quality sanitation.	6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Reduction in open defecation and improved access to water cuts bacterial contamination in the food supply and supports hand-washing, which impacts nutrition outcomes.

3 - The SDG titles used here are abbreviated for space. Full SDG titles as currently proposed are in OWG (2014)

Improved nutrition in all its forms generates demand for food, goods and services, including electrification in the context of demand for refrigeration and food processing.	**7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**	Access to energy reduces time burdens on women seeking wood and charcoal. Reduced indoor pollution directly reduces sickness-mediated nutritional compromise.
Nutrition stimulates economic growth, improving the mental and physical productivity of the labour force. Removing undernutrition would prevent GNP losses of 8-11% per year.	**8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment, decent work for all**	Earning opportunities are key to enable households to rise out of poverty and to enhance the adequacy and quality of their diets. Higher GNP allows governments to invest in pro-nutrition policies and programming.
Enhanced nutrition through the lifespan supports learning and later innovation potential. Industrialization and markets only thrive with productivity and growing demand across food systems.	**9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive industrialisation and foster innovation**	Innovations in productive technology, value chains and marketing enhance food safety and diet quality. Innovation in communication and marketing among the poor supports nutrition.
Resolving stunting has more impact for the poor, thereby reducing current nutrition inequalities that perpetuate future nutrition and income inequalities.	**10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**	Reduced inequalities in nutrition allow for more balanced productivity and growth across the population. Less inequality across nations promotes balanced dialogue and engagement.
Lower mortality and morbidity due to enhanced nutrition reduces population pressure on natural resources as fertility falls.	**11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**	Urban demand for safe quality diets supports growth in rural production and services, enhancing nutrition. Less water waste and pollution supports nutrition in urban and rural areas.
Falling poverty and improved nutrition raises demand for higher quality and more diverse diets.	**12. Ensure sustainable production**	Product diversity and more productivity supports diet diversity, food quality (including of complementary foods) and safety, all needed for good nutrition.
Research on nutrient quality as crop traits promoting plant vitality supports climate resilient agriculture research. Reduced population pressure on environmental resources comes through better nutrition supporting reduced mortality and lower fertility rates. More informed consumer demand for high quality, diverse, safe diets drives attention to sustainability of production and impacts of product choices on entire food systems.	**13. Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts** **14. Conserve and use the oceans, seas and marine resources sustainably** **15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems**	Research to enhance crop and animal resistance to agro-ecological shifts linked to climate change will protect food supplies and diet diversity. Enhanced resiliency of food production and marketing systems can reduce food price volatility that hurts the poor. Production diversity based on sustainable practices leads to lower consumer prices (diversified demand) and hence to diet quality.
Moves to strengthen nutrition accountability and governance globally bring attention to the importance of inclusive stakeholder dialogues and cross-sector models for effective policy.	**16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable institutions**	Discrimination of all kinds, inequity, economic penury and injustice are drivers of conflict, destruction and malnutrition. Peace and justice are preconditions for building accountable institutions needed to achieve good nutrition for all.
Global prioritization of nutrition has never been higher. Multistakeholder platforms such as Scaling Up Nutrition and Zero Hunger Challenge offer platforms on which to build renewed interest and investment in nutrition.	**17. Strengthen and revitalise global partnerships for sustainable development**	A further strengthening of global partnerships and intergovernmental commitments to sustainability and equality offer a foundation for building peace and effective, open and accountable institutions, and improved multisector and multistakeholder coordination and collaboration.

Source: UNSCN, 2014

The 2014 Global Nutrition Report (GNR) recommends adding additional targets to the proposed stunting target, and embedding nutrition targets within other SDG targets (IFPRI, 2014). Aligning support for the achievement of existing goals and targets, particularly the World Health Assembly targets on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, and on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, the commitments of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)[4], the aspirations of the UN Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge and the commitments under the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact (Box 2), is also necessary.

BOX 2: A SUMMARY OF SELECTED SETS OF NUTRITION TARGETS

THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY (WHA): GLOBAL TARGETS FOR IMPROVING MATERNAL, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION, BY 2025:

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

Source: WHA 2012, Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition. http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/wha_65_6/en/

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES 2013-2020

1. A 25% relative reduction in risk of premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.
2. At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context.
3. A 10% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity.
4. A 30% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium.
5. A 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years.
6. A 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure, according to national circumstances.
7. Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity.
8. At least 50% of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes.
9. An 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat major noncommunicable diseases in both public and private facilities.

WHO 2013. Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases. Available at: http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd-action-plan/en/

GLOBAL NUTRITION FOR GROWTH COMPACT BY 2020

1. To ensure that at least 500 million pregnant women and children under two are reached with effective nutrition interventions.
2. To reduce the number of stunted children under 5 by at least 20 million.
3. To save the lives of at least 1.7 million children under 5 by preventing stunting, increasing breastfeeding, and increasing treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

Extract: Donors and development agencies specifically commit to support countries as they reinforce and implement national nutrition plans, through mobilizing and aligning international resources, empowering country-led coordination arrangements to support the effective delivery of resources, and facilitating mutual learning and promoting South-South knowledge sharing and technical assistance.

Source: Nutrition for Growth Compact. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248760/Endorserscompact_update7_10_2013.pdf

ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE HUNGER CAN BE ELIMINATED IN OUR LIFETIMES

This requires comprehensive efforts to ensure that every man, woman and child enjoy their Right to Adequate Food; women are empowered; priority is given to family farming; and food systems everywhere are sustainable and resilient.
The challenge of Zero Hunger means:

1. Zero stunted children less than 2 years of age
2. 100% access to adequate food all year round
3. All food systems are sustainable
4. 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income
5. Zero loss or waste of food

Source: Zero Hunger Challenge. http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/challenge.shtml

4 - http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4436e.pdf

THE UN SYSTEM IS A KEY ROLE PLAYER AND MUST BE FIT FOR PURPOSE

The UN System is a key role player among a range of stakeholders taking responsibility and being accountable for realizing nutrition goals. Several UN entities are involved in nutrition work. These include UN System organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO), as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Women (UN Women), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Bank. It also includes UN Specialized Committees such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF).

The UNSCN was created in 1977 to support a coordinated approach to nutrition by the UN System. It serves as an interagency platform to support, coordinate and advance joint efforts on nutrition across the UN System. It aims to provide coherent strategic and technical guidance on nutrition and serves as a repository and exchange platform for knowledge on nutrition-related matters across the UN System. The UNSCN governance arrangements and accountability mechanisms are currently under review. Issues include logistics, resources needed (staffing, budget), the link to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the links to UN Network for SUN, and reporting mechanisms.

Another significant partnership arrangement was the formation, in 2008, of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) Partnership, involving FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, with IFAD joining later in an advisory capacity. Originally focused on addressing underweight, the 2015 revalidation of the Memorandum of Understanding among the parties makes provision for a shift in focus to reducing the number of stunted children by 40% by 2025, as well as the achievement of other World Health Assembly nutrition goals.

© IFAD

During 2013, the Principals of the five above-mentioned UN System organizations agreed to come together in a UN System Network for Nutrition to provide coordinated support at country level and harmonize global policies responsive to country needs. The UN System Network for Nutrition, one of five SUN Networks, was officially launched in Nairobi in August 2013. The Network was initially supported jointly by the Secretariats of the UNSCN and the REACH Partnership. With the revalidation of the REACH Partnership in early 2015, the UN Network's Secretariat function was transferred to the current REACH Partnership Secretariat, and will now be known as the UN Network for SUN Secretariat. The primary role of this Network is to ensure harmonized nutrition guidance and approaches for country-led efforts to scale up nutrition. The potential for the UN agencies, working together, to make a significant contribution to global nutrition goals is immense, given the presence of UN agencies in the large majority of countries, the significant engagement, expertise and experience of the UN agencies at country level, and their collective normative and analytical roles and technical capacity at global and regional levels. Optimally aligned and joint UN action at all levels can provide effective support for evidence-based policy formulation and scaling up of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to address malnutrition in all its forms and in all UN member states.

Annex 5 summarizes the normative and operational roles, goals and focus areas of five of the UN agencies that are currently members of the UN Network for SUN.[5] The section below highlights aspects of the normative and operational functions of the agencies, some distinctive features and shared substantive areas of focus, before turning to a discussion on coordination issues.

5 - As mentioned above it is recognized that several other UN bodies, including IAEA, UNEP, UNHCR, UN Women, UNFPA, and the World Bank, also address nutrition, and broadening the UN nutrition family at all levels is an explicit goal.

NORMATIVE FUNCTIONS[6]:

UN agencies carry out a range of normative and analytical functions, including the development of conventions, norms, standards and codes and monitoring their implementation, advocacy, the development and dissemination of normative products including databases and learning resources, capacity strengthening on norms and standards for example through expert forums, and promoting and facilitating intergovernmental dialogue and coordination.

WHO and FAO, as Specialized Agencies of the UN System, are sometimes referred to as 'normative agencies' and take leadership roles on these activities, focusing on public health and food security-related dimensions, respectively. UNICEF, WFP and IFAD (as well as other UN organizations not currently members of the Network) also have important roles regarding the preparation and dissemination of guidelines. At country level all agencies are involved in supporting country policy and strategy processes.

COMPLEMENTARY ROLES:

FAO Focus on nutrition improvement through food-based interventions, including nutrition education, and analytical work on food consumption and food-based dietary guidelines.

IFAD Specialized UN agency and International Financial Institution dedicated to enable poor rural people to improve their food and nutrition security, increase their incomes and strengthen their resilience by investing in agricultural development projects that bring about rural transformation.

UNICEF Focus on children, children's rights, equity, resilience. Strong country presence and focus on support to programme implementation. Active in both humanitarian and development assistance. Not directly involved in agriculture and food system interventions.

WFP Food-based assistance and enabling access for the most vulnerable with nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches through various entry points across the value chain in both humanitarian and development contexts.

WHO Global health leader, strong focus on analytical and technical guidance, normative functions, including monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes.

SHARED SUBSTANTIVE FOCUS AREAS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT AT COUNTRY LEVEL:

The overview of agency nutrition mandates and objectives (see Annex 5) indicates that with a few exceptions, the five agencies, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and IFAD include key nutrition-specific and several nutrition-sensitive interventions (notably agriculture and food security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and other health services) in their country support programmes. UNICEF specifically excludes agriculture-based activities, and there is an agreed division of labour between UNICEF and WFP with regard to supplementary feeding to address moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

Several mechanisms exist to strengthen collaboration and alignment at country level. A study of UN agencies' nutrition activities in 21 countries,[7] conducted between December 2012 and May 2013, indicated that nutrition was included in the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) of 18 of these countries. Five countries reported that joint UN Programming took place and that a UN nutrition thematic group (working groups, joint nutrition teams, nutrition focal point teams) existed in the country. In three other countries UN joint programming was reported, and in five a UN nutrition thematic group existed (UNSCN, 2013). REACH currently works in 16 countries to support the strengthening of both national and UN coordination mechanisms, and to facilitate UN joint action on nutrition e.g. the development of country UN Nutrition Agendas or strategies (REACH, 2015).

© WHO-WFP

6 - The United Nations Evaluation Group defines normative work as: "The support to the development of norms and standards in conventions, declarations, regulatory frameworks, agreements, guidelines, codes of practice and other standard setting instruments, at global, regional and national level. Normative work also includes the support to the implementation of these instruments at the policy level, i.e. their integration into legislation, policies and development plans, and to their implementation at the programme level." (UNEG, 2012, p. 5)

7 - The 21 countries, all participants in SUN, are Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, El Salvador, Guatemala, The Gambia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

For some time, and particularly since the publication of the first Lancet series on nutrition (Morris et al., 2008), leaders in the United Nations, country representatives, and development partners have voiced concerns about accountability for results, and coordination among UN agencies involved in nutrition. In the context of the SUN Movement, calls on the UN System to clarify its approach and contribution to achieving national, regional and global commitments on nutrition have intensified. Consultations for the preparation of the UNGNA also highlighted the urgent need to clarify the role of the coordinating bodies (UNSCN, REACH, UN Network for SUN), create harmonized and aligned processes at country and global levels, to 'speak with one voice,' and to ensure that nutrition is institutionalized in all of the key agencies as a significant driver of development.

Strengthening collaboration and alignment of activities, at global, regional and country level is an important aim of the UNGNA. It is a challenging undertaking. As indicated in Annex 5, the UN agencies involved in the Network have different governing bodies, management structures and funding arrangements. Given that the extent of decentralization, funding models, and programme scope vary among agencies, the agencies approach the development of their assistance programmes in different ways. Under the current UN reform process, these issues are receiving attention at the highest level, and all of the agencies are involved in organizational renewal processes. With nutrition a prominent development priority, the Network members can use the opportunity to demonstrate ownership of the agenda and leadership through its implementation.

The UNGNA is the guiding framework for UN action in response to global and country nutrition goals for the decade ahead. The current Agenda covers a period of five years. It describes the vision and guiding principles for UN work on nutrition, and outlines the broad aims the UN agencies will pursue collectively. While there is a strong emphasis on support to the SUN countries in the current agenda, the principles and priorities apply to UN agencies' efforts to support the achievement of nutrition goals worldwide. Agencies maintain their own specific strategies and work plans on nutrition, but it is envisaged that these would be brought into alignment with the priorities jointly agreed to in the UNGNA. Achieving the joint UNGNA goals should contribute to more efficient use of resources, less duplication of effort and greater synergy among agency activities. UN System organizations, through the agency nutrition leads will be responsible for translating the UNGNA vision, principles and goals into their workplans. For SUN countries, this responsibility will be exercised through the UN Network for SUN. Biennial reviews of the UNGNA and its translation into concrete action at all levels will provide opportunity to assess progress on UN coordination and allow for updating the Agenda in light of changes in UN nutrition governance, possible increase in the number of SUN countries as well as global trends and emerging priorities. A report of these biennial reviews will be publicly available.

© UN - Jean Pierre Laffont

© WFP - Rachael Wilson

VISION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

VISION STATEMENT

The UN's interagency work seeks to catalyse action to achieve optimal nutrition worldwide. Through our normative and operational activities at global, regional and country levels, we act collectively to support countries in their advocacy, governance and implementation efforts to prevent and rapidly reduce all forms of malnutrition.

TEN CORE PRINCIPLES UNDERLIE THE UN'S INTERAGENCY WORK ON NUTRITION

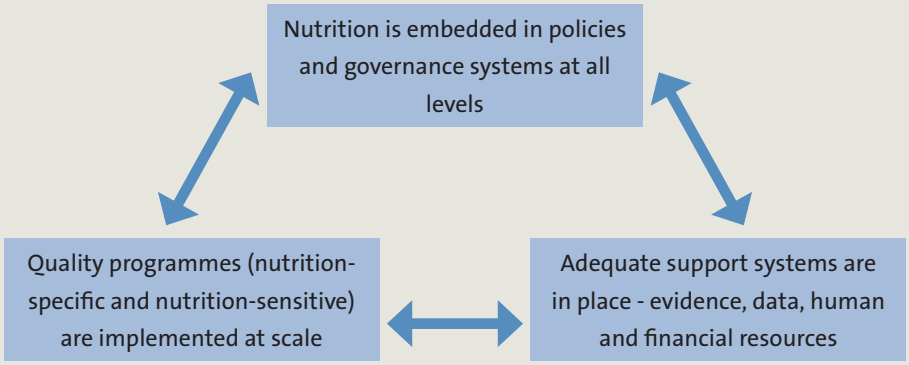
1. Nutrition is a pervasive development issue requiring action across the globe
2. Multiple forms of malnutrition are interrelated and co-occur in a large number of countries
3. Nutrition is a multisectoral issue
4. Food system change is fundamental to addressing nutrition challenges
5. Health system strengthening is essential to achieve nutrition goals
6. Good nutrition also requires, and is necessary for, functioning education systems, social protection, and efforts to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality
7. The UN is steered by a Human Rights-Based approach to nutrition
8. UN nutrition activities are informed by a commitment to gender rights
9. The UN acts in support of country priorities. Local adaptation of strategies is needed, according to varying country nutrition situations.
10. The UN System is one role player among several, playing unique convening, networking, brokering, and technical support roles

© FAO

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

This section identifies three overarching and interrelated 'priority' outcomes that need to be pursued by all nutrition actors, including the UN System, to accelerate progress and achieve sustained improvement in nutrition worldwide. The outcomes are based on a review of global commitments and goals, recommendations in the 2014 Global Nutrition Report (IFPRI, 2014), and findings from the stakeholder consultations conducted for the UNGNA. The three overarching outcomes, and a brief rationale for each are provided below (see Figure 2):

FIGURE 2: KEY COUNTRY, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVEL PRIORITY OUTCOMES



OUTCOME 1: NUTRITION IS EMBEDDED IN POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AT COUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEVELS, AND IN RELEVANT UN AGENCIES, PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS.

While nutrition is currently prominent on the development agenda, governance is fragmented. Multiple initiatives that are not aligned can create confusion and waste resources. To consolidate commitment, and institutionalize nutrition as central to sustainable development at all levels, nutrition actors must ensure that robust policies and strategies and stable institutional arrangements are in place. At country level, multisectoral stakeholder groups, led by government - take the lead, with support from UN, donor, civil society and private sector partners. Malnutrition takes different forms, – over-, under-, micronutrient malnutrition – affects people across the life cycle in different ways, and priorities vary by geographical regions, political and other contextual factors. This requires balancing unity of purpose and flexibility in programming and planning.

To support achievement of this outcome, the UN provides unified support to country-level advocacy and common results frameworks, budgeting, resource mobilization and expenditure tracking. At all levels the UN supports advocacy for nutrition, ensures that nutrition is institutionalized in key UN agencies and supports strengthening of global governance for nutrition.

OUTCOME 2: QUALITY PROGRAMMES (NUTRITION-SPECIFIC AND NUTRITION-SENSITIVE) ARE IMPLEMENTED WITH SUFFICIENT COVERAGE AND AT SCALE TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL AND GLOBAL TARGETS.

Advocacy, comprehensive plans, and global and national forums with multisectoral involvement are important to institutionalize nutrition, but without effective programme implementation at scale, targets will not be reached. There is widespread agreement that malnutrition reduction requires both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions. The evidence base for a set of nutrition-specific interventions to address maternal and child undernutrition, including micronutrient malnutrition is robust. However, these interventions even if implemented at scale, would need to be done in combination with nutrition-sensitive interventions in order to have a substantial and sustained impact of reducing the undernutrition burden among infants and young children (Bhutta et al., 2008). Continuing to strengthen the evidence base, particularly on nutrition-sensitive interventions, is needed. Progress has been made on linking emergency, relief and rehabilitation with development action and sustaining this trend is important.

In support of this outcome, the UN provides unified support to scaling up country programme implementation, facilitates innovation and leverages best available technical assistance at global, regional, and country levels.

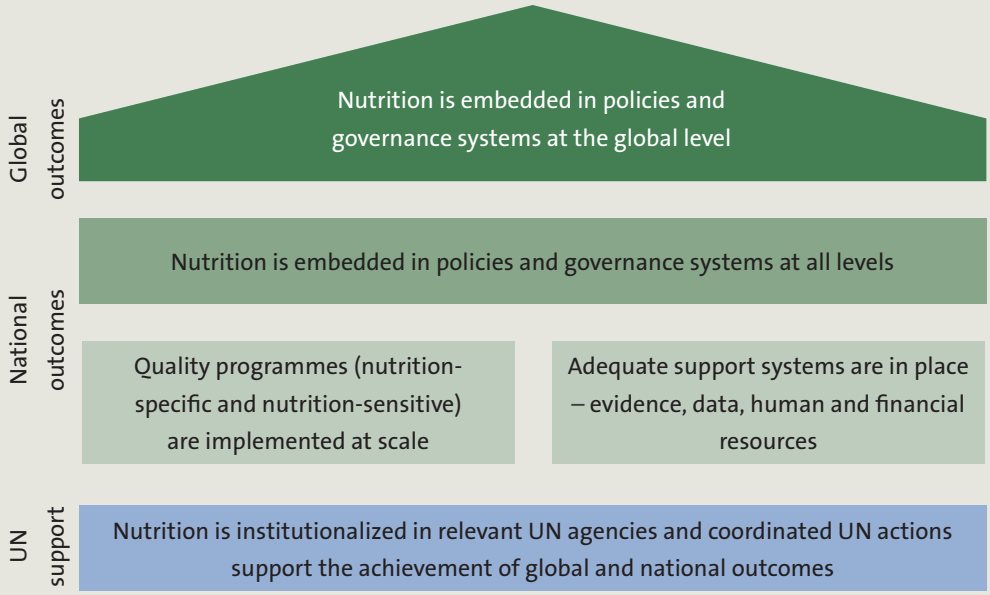
OUTCOME 3: ADEQUATE SUPPORT SYSTEMS ARE IN PLACE, INCLUDING DATA, SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES – TO INFORM ADVOCACY, POLICY-MAKING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION.

It is widely recognized that the evidence base for nutrition-sensitive strategies in all relevant sectors needs to be strengthened. Well-designed evaluations of nutrition-specific interventions (and of combinations of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions) are also needed. Research agendas, particularly in Africa, need to be more closely aligned with country policy priorities and driven by local researchers. The renewed commitment to nutrition has increased demand for effective leaders and skilled workers at all levels and in various sectors. At the same time, the latent capacities of individuals, communities and civil society organizations to take action to improve their own nutrition and that of their communities should flourish. Progress is being made on costing nutrition strategies, and more resources are being allocated to nutrition by governments, multilateral organizations and other donors. These trends need to be sustained to ensure that nutrition goals will be met.

In support of this outcome, the UN provides unified input to strengthen support systems, including global databases and national and subnational information systems, innovation in funding mechanisms, knowledge services and human capacity development.

The overarching outcome for the UN System's support to the achievement of these global and national outcomes is stated as follows: **Nutrition is institutionalized in relevant UN agencies and coordinated UN action supports the achievement of country and global goals** (See Figure 3).

FIGURE 3: UN SUPPORT FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL AND NATIONAL PRIORITY OUTCOMES, IN SUPPORT OF NUTRITION GOALS



To realize this overarching outcome for the UN System, specific goals are identified below for each of the priority outcome areas. These goals are further elaborated in Table 1 (Annex 1), which provides illustrative key outputs, activities, and means of verification to inform priority setting and work planning by agencies and interagency teams at global, regional, national and sub-national levels. The terms of reference and work plan of the UN Network for SUN are also aligned with these goals.

OUTCOME 1: NUTRITION IS EMBEDDED IN POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AT COUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEVELS, AND IN RELEVANT UN AGENCIES, PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS.

GOAL 1.1 The UN provides unified support (through an agreed UN Nutrition Agenda/Action plan) in at least 75% of SUN countries by 2016, and 100% of SUN countries by 2017, to nutrition advocacy, and to the design and implementation of national Nutrition Action Plans/ Common Results Frameworks (CRF), based on robust situation analyses and agreed national priorities.

GOAL 1.2 Nutrition-responsive budgeting, resource mobilization and expenditure tracking processes are progressively being implemented across relevant sectors in all SUN countries, with active UN support.

GOAL 1.3 UN agencies participate in a sustained, coordinated advocacy programme on the global challenge of eradicating malnutrition in all its forms.

GOAL 1.4 Nutrition is appropriately institutionalized in at least six UN organizations with adequately resourced staffing, seniority, and budget lines.

GOAL 1.5 The UN Network for SUN includes all UN entities actively involved in nutrition at country level.

GOAL 1.6 UN agencies support the development of a robust, inclusive global governance system for nutrition, including aligned global targets and initiatives, to be operational by 2017.

OUTCOME 2: QUALITY PROGRAMMES (NUTRITION-SPECIFIC AND NUTRITION-SENSITIVE) ARE IMPLEMENTED WITH SUFFICIENT COVERAGE AND AT SCALE TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL AND GLOBAL TARGETS.

GOAL 2.1 Provide timely, high-quality technical support to country programme implementation.

GOAL 2.2 Increase coverage and quality of interventions to address key nutrition challenges implemented by countries at scale, with UN support in 50% of SUN countries by 2016, and in all SUN countries by 2017.

GOAL 2.3 Chronic and acute malnutrition levels are rapidly declining in 'nutrition hot spots.'

OUTCOME 3: ADEQUATE SUPPORT SYSTEMS ARE IN PLACE, INCLUDING DATA, SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES – TO INFORM ADVOCACY, POLICY-MAKING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION.

GOAL 3.1 The UN System provides consistent support to ensure the development of robust national nutrition information systems, (including coverage) up to sub-national level Management Information Systems (MIS).

GOAL 3.2 In selected countries, the UN supports the implementation of innovative strategies (such as Results-Based Financing [RBF]) to mobilize resources for nutrition.

GOAL 3.3 Within 2 years, with UN leadership, a comprehensive and innovative action plan is implemented to unlock and rapidly scale up human capacity for nutrition at all levels.

GOAL 3.4 UN agencies' knowledge sharing platforms and databases are aligned, and contribute timely and accurate data for reporting on global nutrition targets.

GOAL 3.5 The UN timely convenes expert groups to develop research agendas on emerging issues, and ensures that research evidence is appropriately synthesized and disseminated for use by policy-makers and programme managers.

© FAO

© FAO

CONCLUSION

This UN Global Nutrition Agenda (UNGNA), endorsed and owned by the UN agencies with a key mandate in nutrition, provides a broad framework for aligning the work of UN agencies in support of global and national nutrition goals for the next 5 years. It should serve to inform dialogue among UN agencies at all levels on how best to align their activities, given their specific mandates and resources, in the context of a changing global development system. The Agenda is not a blueprint, but should serve to provide guidance and inspiration for continuing efforts to end malnutrition in all its forms in our lifetime. Biennial reviews of the UNGNA and its translation into concrete action at all levels will serve as accountability mechanism to assess progress in UN coordination.

REFERENCES

- Black RE, Victora CG, Walker SP, Bhutta ZA, Christian P, de Onis M, Ezzati, M, Grantham-McGregor S, Katz J, Martorell R, Uauy R and the Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group, 2013. *Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries.* Lancet, 382: 427–51.
- Bhutta ZA, Ahmed T, Black RE, Cousens S, Dewey K, Giugliani E, Haider BA, Kirkwood B, Morris SS, Sachdev HPS, Shekar M, 2008. The Maternal and Child Undernutrition Study Group. *What works? Interventions for maternal and child undernutrition and survival.* Lancet 2008; 371: 417–40.
- FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2014. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014. Strengthening the enabling environment for food security and nutrition.* Rome, FAO.
- IFPRI, 2014. *Global Nutrition Report 2014: Actions and Accountability to Accelerate the World's Progress on Nutrition.* Washington, DC.
- Mokoro, 2014. *Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement: Discussion paper – future options for the SUN movement.* Oxford: Mokoro Ltd, 4 November 2014.
- Morris SS, Cogill B, Uauy R, for the Maternal and Child Undernutrition Study Group, 2008. *Effective international action against undernutrition: why has it proven so difficult and what can be done to accelerate progress?* Lancet 371: 608–21.
- OWG, 2014. *Open Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals Proposal for Sustainable Development Goals.* https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=1579&menu=1300.
- REACH, 2015. *Summary brief.* http://www.reachpartnership.org/documents/312104/ba1d17cc-6781-4662-8369-1041df37f2ed (accessed January 2015).
- SUN Movement, 2014. *Annual Progress Report.* http://scalingupnutrition.org/resources-archive/country-resources/progress-in-the-sun-movement (accessed 10 January 2015).
- United Nations Evaluation Group (2012). Terms of Reference. Evaluation of Normative Work in the UN System. Unpublished document, quoted in: United Nations Evaluation Group (2013). *UNEG Handbook for Conducting Evaluations of Normative Work in the UN System.* New York, p. 5.
- UNSCN, 2013. *UN Agencies Country Level Actions in Nutrition.* Geneva. http://www.unscn.org/files/Activities/Other_Meetings/SCN_Side_Event_on_Food_Price_Crisis_CFS_2008/UN_nutrition_actions_in_21_SUN_countries.pdf
- UNSCN, 2014. *Nutrition and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.* Geneva. http://www.unscn.org/files/Publications/Briefs_on_Nutrition/Final_Nutrition%20and_the_SDGs.pdf
- WHO, UNICEF and The World Bank, 2013. *Levels and trends in child malnutrition - UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates.* http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/summary_jme_2013.pdf?ua=1.
- WHO, 2014. *Obesity and overweight. Fact sheet No 311.* http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs311/en/ "Accessed 4 January 2015".

ANNEXES

Special Fruits
olivetti
VISA
VISA Electron
sodexo
FINDIK
ANTEP FISTIK
24.00
BEYAZ BADEM
28.00
SARI LEBLEBI
7.50

© FAO

ANNEX 1

TABLE 1 GOALS, OUTCOMES AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK[8]

OUTCOME 1

NUTRITION IS EMBEDDED IN POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AT COUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEVELS, AND IN RELEVANT UN AGENCIES, PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS.

GOALS	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CURRENT MECHANISMS	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
1.1 The UN provides unified support (through an agreed UN Nutrition Agenda/Action plan) in at least 75% of SUN countries by 2016, and in all SUN countries by 2017, to nutrition advocacy, and to the design and implementation of national Nutrition Action Plans/ Common Results Frameworks (CRF), based on robust situation analyses and agreed national priorities.	UN Networks for SUN are operational in at least 75% of SUN countries by 2016, and all SUN countries by 2017, with chairs and focal points appointed.	**Global, regional and country levels** • Facilitate team building and joint action by country UN Nutrition teams, based on agreed tools and guidance **Country level** • Establish UN Networks in all SUN countries	Dashboard with key indicators on UN country Network formation, nutrition strategy and activities. Independent assessment of UN country team effectiveness.	REACH	UN agency nutrition leads UN Resident Coordinators
	UN Country Nutrition Agendas being adopted in 50% of SUN countries by 2016, and 100% by 2017.	**Country level** • Provide an update on UN Network activities based on agreed tools and guidance • Prepare a UN Country Nutrition Agenda in SUN countries in support of UNDAF • Support, as requested by countries, the facilitation of multisectoral /multistakeholder (SUN) processes and platforms at national and sub-national levels, as well as the provision of technical support (as a direct supplier of support or as a broker) **Global level** • Document and disseminate examples of comprehensive UN Nutrition Agendas that respond to national multisectoral nutrition plans and inform the UNDAF process • Prepare annual summary reports of the UN Network country level updates	Scorecards with key indicators on UN country Network progress, preparation of Nutrition Agendas in support of UNDAF. Independent assessment of UN country team effectiveness. Published reports.	REACH	UN agency nutrition leads UN Network, Secretariat Country UN Network chairs

8 - As mentioned in the introduction, primary responsibility can be amended pending developments in UN nutrition governance arrangements e.g. regarding the UNSCN

	An agreed global support strategy for all SUN countries.	**Global and regional levels** • Prepare and regularly update unified guidance for UN Country Nutrition Agendas and inventory of nutrition actions, including case examples, for use by country staff • Support and facilitate regional learning and experience-sharing opportunities for UN country nutrition officers • Respond to joint action requests by country teams for support on policy, strategy, programmatic work and SUN process facilitation • Build consensus on specific policy and technical issues, e.g. engagement with private sector	Independent reviews of guidance documents. Participant ratings on regional learning events. Country teams ratings of global response rates. % of issues on which consensus could be reached.		UN agency nutrition leads; UN Network Secretariat
	By 2017, all new and updated UNDAFs include nutrition objectives aligned with Country Result Frameworks (CRF).	**Global level** • Maintain and update as needed UNDAF review and guidelines for inclusion of nutrition in UNDAF **Country level** • Ensure inclusion of nutrition objectives in new and updated UNDAFs	% of new and updated UNDAFs including nutrition objectives.	UNSCN	UN Network Secretariat, Country Network chairs
1.2 Nutrition-responsive budgeting, resource mobilization and expenditure tracking processes are progressively being implemented across relevant sectors in all SUN countries, with active UN support.	Harmonized approaches to costing and budgeting for nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities (adapted for different contexts) are documented and disseminated. Case studies Guidelines Training programmes	**Global, regional and country levels** • Collaborate with development partners at national and global levels, and through SUN Communities of Practice (COPs) to review existing tools and approaches for costing nutrition action plans, and for preparing 'nutrition-responsive' national and local government budgets • Contribute to build consensus on appropriate approaches for different contexts	Number of countries in which nutrition is mainstreamed in national budgeting processes. Publications - case studies, guideline documents; Training programmes.	REACH	UN Network Secretariat

ANNEX 1

TABLE 1 GOALS, OUTCOMES AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

GOALS	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CURRENT MECHANISMS	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
1.3 UN agencies participate in a sustained, coordinated advocacy programme on the global challenge of eradicating malnutrition in all its forms.	Nutrition is adequately represented in all relevant global forums, starting with the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015.	**Global level** • Set clear goals, targets and strategies annually, for UN engagement in global forums to advocate for nutrition • Develop and regularly update a 'common narrative' for the UN System on the global challenge of eradicating malnutrition in all its forms • Develop advocacy materials reflecting the 'common narrative' for adaptation and use in relevant global forums to achieve advocacy goals • Utilize advocacy material to advocate for increase funding for nutrition at all levels • Support and strengthen capacity for advocacy on nutrition in relevant sectors at national and subnational level	Advocacy Strategy developed Common narrative developed Assessment of how nutrition is reflected in outcome documents, reports and media accounts of relevant global forums..	UNSCN	UN agency nutrition leads
1.4 Nutrition is appropriately institutionalized in at least six UN organizations with adequately resourced staffing, seniority, and budget lines.	Internal advocacy strategies for nutrition in relevant UN bodies. UN agency strategic plans and budgets give prominence to nutrition. Increased staffing and budgeting for nutrition in agencies.	**Global and regional levels** • Mutual support 'clinics' among Nutrition leads in agencies, to develop strategies and tactics to embed nutrition firmly in each agency • Mutual learning on how to ensure a sustained focus on nutrition in agencies' strategic plans and budgets • Prepare case studies and guidelines, training programmes and experiential learning opportunities to strengthen capacity for nutrition-responsive budgeting	Number of agencies recording improved permanent staffing levels and budgets for nutrition.		UN agency nutrition leads

1.5 The UN Network for SUN includes all UN entities actively involved in nutrition at country level.	Active engagement in Network by UN bodies involved in nutrition. UN Network operating procedures demonstrate joint ownership by member entities.	**Global level** • Extend membership of UN Network for SUN to agencies active in nutrition **Global and Regional level** • Convene periodic meeting of UN Agencies' nutrition staff - at global and regional levels (regional meetings involve country staff) **Country level** • Engage all UN agencies involved in nutrition at country level, in UN Country Networks	Number of agencies actively involved. Annual assessment of Network functioning.		UN agency nutrition leads, with support of UN Network Secretariat
1.6 UN agencies support the development of a robust, inclusive global governance system for nutrition, including aligned global targets and initiatives, to be operational by 2017.	Technical guidance provided by the UN to ensure that nutrition is fully integrated into the Post-2015 SDG agenda, and that [at least] the vision, aims and goals of N4G, WHA, ICN2, CFS are harmonized with those of the Post-2015 Agenda. Review of current governance arrangements and initiatives, and recommendations on options for a global governance system. New / revised global governance system implemented.	**Global level** • In collaboration with relevant partners, convene meetings to support integration of nutrition targets and indicators in SDGs, and develop implementation guidance after SDG agreement • Review UNSCN governance arrangements and accountability mechanisms and make recommendations for future arrangements, including linkages between bodies such as UNSCN and CFS	Nutrition targets and indicators included in SDGs. Global Nutrition Report. New arrangements implemented.	UNSCN	WHO and FAO nutrition leads WHO and FAO nutrition leads

ANNEX 1

TABLE 1 GOALS, OUTCOMES AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME 2

QUALITY PROGRAMMES (NUTRITION-SPECIFIC AND NUTRITION-SENSITIVE) ARE IMPLEMENTED WITH SUFFICIENT COVERAGE AND AT SCALE TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL AND GLOBAL TARGETS.

GOALS	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CURRENT MECHANISMS	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
2.1 Provide timely, high-quality technical support to country programme implementation.	Evidence-based normative and technical guidelines on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, as well as program management and M&E skills. Highly trained agency officers deployed in regional and country offices	**Global, regional and country levels** • Leverage innovation from UN agencies' expertise and experience in support of nutrition scaling-up. Review status of technical guidelines on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in light of current evidence • Prepare harmonized evidence-based guidelines where gaps exist • Harmonize agency-specific guidelines to ensure consistent, credible advice to countries • Implement on-going staff development to maintain and strengthen quality of technical and management advisory services	Harmonized Guidelines published and used; trends in number of downloads and requests for publications; partner satisfaction surveys. Staff development programmes implemented.	UNSCN	UN agency nutrition staff
2.2 Increase coverage and quality of interventions to address key nutrition challenges implemented by countries at scale, with UN support, in 50% of SUN countries by 2016, and in all SUN countries by 2017[9].	Documented evidence of increased coverage and quality of programmes to address stunting in selected countries. [Other malnutrition conditions to be added over time]	**Global levels** • Review and document evidence on strategies to increase programme coverage, intensity and quality for all forms of malnutrition [phased implementation, starting with stunting] **Country level** • Provide technical support to improve quality and coverage of country-led programmes in SUN countries, document lessons	Guidelines and TA provided. Programme evaluations. Accountability platforms reporting on coverage e.g. GNR.	UN Agency nutrition leads	UN agency nutrition leads
2.3 Chronic and acute malnutrition levels are rapidly declining in 'nutrition hot spots.'	UN-supported cross-border comprehensive nutrition strategies implemented in at least 2 hotspots by 2016.	**Regional (with global and country level support)** • Jointly plan and implement a comprehensive, coordinated strategy to support undernutrition reduction in selected regions (e.g. the Sahel, Andes, Horn of Africa)	Programme plans and evaluations.		UN agency nutrition leads

9 - A broad goal, to be broken down in more detail with specific goals and targets for improvements in quality coverage, intensity in annual work plans.

OUTCOME 3

ADEQUATE SUPPORT SYSTEMS ARE IN PLACE, INCLUDING DATA, SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES – TO INFORM ADVOCACY, POLICY-MAKING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

GOALS	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CURRENT MECHANISMS	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
3.1 The UN System provides consistent support to ensure the development of robust national nutrition information systems (including coverage) up to sub-national level.	Improved national and sub-national nutrition management information systems (MIS) in at least 15 countries by 2017 Guidelines on developing national and sub-national nutrition information systems	Global, regional and country levels • Support the development and use of robust nutrition information systems at all levels, including building consensus on indicators and their use • Prepare and disseminate guidelines, based on experience • In collaboration with UN agencies and other partners, strengthen existing and/or develop tools to support nutrition management information systems	Number of countries supported to put in place functioning MIS (national and sub-national). Available information on programme coverage, intensity and quality. Availability of guidelines. Use of guidelines.	REACH	UN Network Secretariat UN agency nutrition leads
3.2 In selected countries, the UN supports the implementation of innovative strategies (such as Results-Based Financing [RBF]) to mobilize resources for nutrition.	Case studies of innovative strategies to mobilize resources. Guidelines on implementing strategies such as RBF	Global, regional and country levels • Build UN internal capacity to support innovation in resource mobilization • Support – upon request – implementation of RBF in selected countries • Document and disseminate experiences • Prepare guidelines for implementation by UN and other development partners and country teams	Case studies disseminated. Number of countries implementing RBF or other innovations in resource mobilization..	REACH	UN agency nutrition leads

ANNEX 1

TABLE 1 GOALS, OUTCOMES AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

GOALS	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CURRENT MECHANISMS	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
3.3 Within two years, with UN leadership, a comprehensive and innovative action plan is implemented to unlock and rapidly scale up human capacity for nutrition at all levels.	Rapid increase in appropriate human capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate comprehensive country nutrition policies and programmes.	**Global, regional and country levels** • Building on existing tools, assessments and initiatives, convene consultative processes [with strong country-level participation] to identify human and institutional capacity gaps to scale up multisectoral nutrition policy design and programme implementation • Support the design and implementation of innovative actions [at global, regional and country levels] to address key gaps • Document lessons and disseminate	Increased capacity available at all levels e.g. number of full time nutrition officers positions (international/ national) with sustained funding.		UN agency nutrition leads
3.4 UN agencies' knowledge sharing platforms and databases are aligned, and contribute timely and accurate data for reporting on global nutrition targets.	UN nutrition databases, indicators, and survey protocols are aligned, accessible. UN fulfils its defined roles in monitoring global nutrition trends and progress towards targets on time.	**Global** • Assess gaps, overlaps and inconsistencies and shortcomings in UN data sources and regular surveys • Contribute high-quality data to GNR • Design and implement harmonized reporting on key global commitments and targets	Quality and completeness of data provided by UN agencies to UN databases and reports e.g. Global Burden of Disease (GBD), GNR. Reporting on global commitments in different fora e.g. UN General Assembly.		UN agency nutrition leads
3.5 The UN timely convenes expert groups to develop research agendas on emerging issues, and ensures that research evidence is appropriately synthesized and disseminated for use by policy-makers and programme managers.	Publications synthesizing evidence from research on emerging issues for policy-makers and programme managers.	**Global and Regional** • Maintain list of priority emerging issues, based on broad consultation with experts and stakeholders at all levels • Convene expert groups on key topics, support development and implementation of priority research agendas, with emphasis on research priorities identified at country and regional levels	Relevance, timeliness, readership of synthesis papers.	UNSCN	UN agency nutrition leads

ANNEX 2

A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY RELEVANT TO THE UN GLOBAL NUTRITION AGENDA

In this paper, the term **'UN System'** is used to refer to the entire body of UN organs (the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UN Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice), their subsidiary bodies, funds, and programmes, research and training institutes, other entities, commissions, specialized agencies, and departments and offices.

The term **'UN Intergovernmental mechanisms'** is used to refer to member-based bodies such as the relevant UN Organs (the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council), the governing bodies of specialized agencies (e.g. World Health Assembly, FAO Conference and Council), and the governing boards of funds and programmes (e.g. UNICEF Executive Board, WFP Executive Board) which report to the General Assembly and/or ECOSOC.

UN Specialized Committees are committees and task forces set up by, and reporting to, these structures – such as the Committee on Food Security (CFS), the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF) and the UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN).

The term **'UN System organizations'** is used to refer to specialized agencies, funds and programme in their operational roles, carrying out the 'secretariat functions' of the intergovernmental mechanisms.

The **Chief Executives Board for Coordination** (CEB) is the primary mechanism for strengthening coordination and collaboration among UN System organizations. It consists of the executive heads of 29 entities, including the UN Secretary General, the heads of funds, programmes, specialized agencies [including the World Bank], the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and World Trade Organization (WTO). It is supported by three pillars – the High Level Committee on Programmes (which focuses on policy coherence, including follow up on UN conferences); the High Level Committee on Management, dealing with interagency management arrangements, including "Delivery as One", and the UN Development Group which focuses on operational activities for development with a focus on country-level work.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): Established by the UN Charter in 1946, ECOSOC is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as of implementation of the internationally agreed development goals.

Specialized agencies: Autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and the CEB (intersecretariat) level.

The **UN System Network for Scaling Up Nutrition** (SUN), was officially launched in August 2013, when the heads of FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO endorsed the Network work plan. It was initially co-facilitated by the UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) and the Renewed Efforts Against Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) Partnership. With the revalidation of the REACH Partnership in early 2015, the Secretariat function was transferred to the REACH Partnership Secretariat. The primary role of this UN Network for SUN is to ensure harmonized nutrition guidance and approaches for country-led efforts to scale up nutrition. In some documentation, the UN System Network for SUN is also referred to as the UN Nutrition Network, or the UN Network for SUN. See here http://scalingupnutrition.org/the-sun-network/un-network for more information on the UN Network for SUN Terms of Reference.

ANNEX 3

GLOBAL DECLARATIONS AND COMMITMENTS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION 1992 - 2014

YEAR	EVENT	DOCUMENT/ DECLARATION	KEY RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS
1992	International Conference on Nutrition (ICN), Rome, Italy	World Declaration and Plan of Action	Eliminate Hunger and all forms of malnutrition within the decade.
1996	World Food Summit, Rome, Italy	Rome Declaration and Plan of Action on World Food Security	Pledge to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015. Commitments cover an enabling environment, ensuring access to nutritious food, supporting food production, supporting free international trade, emergency prevention and preparedness, supporting optimal allocation of public and private investments, and monitoring implementation of a plan of action.
2002	World Food Summit: five years later, Rome, Italy	Declaration of the World Food Summit: Five Years On.	Call to recommit to the 1996 pledge, to cut the number of undernourished people to about 400 million by 2015. Call for greater emphasis on agriculture and rural development in country development policies and international assistance.
2008	High-level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy, Rome	Declaration of the High-level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy	Recommitment to Rome Declaration. Commitment to increase food security assistance for developing countries (but no specific target set); calls for increased food production, fewer trade restrictions and increased agricultural research.
2008	G8 Summit, Hokkaido, Japan	Leaders' Statement on Global Food Security	Reverse overall decline in aid and investment in agriculture sector; support developing country initiatives, e.g. CAADP; promote agriculture research; assist with development of Early Warning Systems. No specific nutrition commitments; support country-led strategies re climate change; good governance, mainstream food security objectives in development policies of donors and recipient countries
2009	High Level Meeting on Food Security for All, Madrid, Spain	Final Report	States to adopt national strategies for the realization of the right to food. Address all aspects of food security, including social protection systems; eliminate competition-distorting subsidies. Social and economic development of rural areas should be a primary policy objective.

PROCESSES	STATUS	KEY SOURCES
National Plans of Action (NPAN); WHO Global Database on National Nutrition Policies and Programmes (1993)	Between 1994 and 2001, 144 participating countries had prepared or finalized a NPAN. Review indicated numerous capacity and resource constraints. WHO database re-launched as the Global Database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA)	*FAO 1995, The International Conference on Nutrition: Reaffirming FAO's commitment to improving nutrition.* *WHO 2014. Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA). Available at https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/home*
Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS)	Limited progress noted by 2002. The commitments of the WFS were reaffirmed five years later in the 2002 WFS. Again reaffirmed by the Millennium Declaration and as Target 1.C of the MDGs	*WFS 1996, Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action* *FAO 2002 World Food Summit five years later: Mobilising the political will and resources to banish world hunger: technical background documents*
International Alliance against hunger and malnutrition (IAHM) established in 2003. intergovernmental working group to prepare a set of guidelines on the implementation of the right to food	Proportion of undernourished people decreased, but numbers did not. Reaffirmed in the MDGs. IAHM - set up by FAO, IFAD, WFP and Bioversity, supports country and regional alliances, still active. Right to Food Guidelines, adopted by the 127th Session of the FAO Council November 2004	*FAO 2004. Voluntary Guidelines to Support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security F6.16.2 D3* *WFS 2002. Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later F6.16.2 D2 The Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition: http://www.theaahm.org/*
No new bodies - FAO responsible for monitoring, also HLTF. Proposal for a Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (see Madrid meetings)		*High-Level Conference On World Food Security 2008, Declaration of the High-Level Conference on World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy.*
G8 Experts Group on Global Food Security to support the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)	G8 Expert Group report noted several achievements between Hokkaido and L summits, including increased funding commitments; Doha Round trade negotiations stalled	*G8 2008, G8 Leaders' Statement on Global Food Security, G8 Hokkaido Yoako Summit, 2008. Available at: www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_04_en.html* *G8 Experts Group on Global Food Security 2009. G8 Efforts towards Global Food Security*
Consultation process on establishment of Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition implemented		*Auer 2010, Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security: Actors, missions and achievements. Rural 21 Vol 44 Nr 5 2010* *De Schutter 2009. The High-Level Meeting on Food Security For All Madrid, 26-27 January 2009: Taking The Right To Food Seriously - Analysis By The Special Rapporteur On The Right To Food, Olivier De Schutter. January 2009.*

ANNEX 3

GLOBAL DECLARATIONS AND COMMITMENTS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION 1992 - 2014

YEAR	EVENT	DOCUMENT/ DECLARATION	KEY RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS
2009	G8 Summit, L'Aquila, Italy	L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security	Reiterated commitment to increase aid to agriculture and food security, empower smallholder farmers, support country-led plans, promote better coordination, and strengthening global and local governance for food security including support for HLTF. Also pledged to advance the implementation of the GASPF. Committed to provide resources in support of CAADP and other similar regional and national plans.
2009	G20 Summit, Pittsburgh, USA	Leaders' Statement	Focus on reforming the mission, mandate and governance of multilateral development banks. Call on the World Bank to play a leading role in responding to problems whose nature requires globally coordinated action, such as climate change and food security.
2009	World Summit on Food Security, Rome, Italy	Declaration of the World Food Summit	Reaffirms commitment to MDG/ Rome Declaration target to halve the number of people who suffer from malnutrition by 2015. Establishes Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security: • support country-led processes, • pursue comprehensive approaches, • coordinate assistance programmes effectively, • ensure a strong role for multilaterals by improving their effectiveness and coordination, • make more funds available for agriculture and food security
2010	Sixty-third World Health Assembly (WHA)	Resolution 63.23	Call on member states to Increase political commitment to preventing and reducing malnutrition in all its forms. A call for increased political commitment, the implementation of the global strategy for infant and young child feeding, and strengthening of nutritional surveillance systems and improved use of millennium development goal indicators to monitor progress. Call on WHO DG to strengthen the existing mechanisms for collaboration with other UN agencies and international organizations involved in nutrition, including clear identification of leadership, division of labour and outcomes. Call on member states to protect, promote and support breastfeeding and to ensure that any required breast-milk substitutes are purchased, distributed and used according to strict criteria.

PROCESSES	STATUS	KEY SOURCES
L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI): financial commitments by the G8 to invest US$20 billion over three years for AFSI purposes	Endorsed by 27 countries and 15 international organizations, but only about one-third new funding beyond existing commitments; no surge in aid to FS and nutrition	*G8 2010, Muskoka Accountability Report.* *IFPRI 2014, Aid Effectiveness How Is the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative Doing?* *OECD 2012, Aid for Security and Nutrition*
Trust fund at WB: Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP). April 2010, commitments of US$ 900 million pledged by the USA, Canada, Spain, South Korea and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	GAFSP still active, approx. US$ 1.2 billion received; active to 2019	*Auer 2010, Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security: Actors, missions and achievements Rural 21 Vol. 44 Nr 5 2010.* *G20 2009, Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit 2009.* *GAFSP 2014, About GAFSP. Available at: www.gafspfund.org*
Endorsement of reforms to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS); intention to be the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together in a coordinated way to ensure food security and nutrition for all. This would enable it to take on more of the role of HLTF. Commitment to advance the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition and promote better coordination at global, regional and national levels of global food issues in partnership with relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector.	Rome principles continue to be heralded as guiding principles e.g. in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Framework	*WSFS 2009, Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security*
The resolution requested the WHO Director-General "to develop a comprehensive implementation plan on infant and young child nutrition as a critical component of a global multisectoral nutrition framework.	Resolution used in advocacy on infant feeding	*IBFAN 2010, ICDC legal update June 2010. Available from: http://www.ibfan.org/art/LU-june2010.pdf* *WHA 2010, Resolution 63.23*

ANNEX 3

GLOBAL DECLARATIONS AND COMMITMENTS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION 1992 - 2014

YEAR	EVENT	DOCUMENT/ DECLARATION	KEY RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS
2010	World Bank Spring Meetings, Washington DC, April	Scaling Up Nutrition Framework for Action	
2010	G8 Summit, Muskoka, Canada, June	Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings	Commitment to mobilise US$5.0 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the next five years, anticipating that, over the period 2010-2015, the Muskoka Initiative will mobilize more than US$10 billion. Focus on maternal newborn and young child mortality, Add momentum to the UN-led process to develop a Joint Action Plan to Improve the Health of Women and Children. Support for AFSI, the reformed Committee on World Food Security, and for advancing the Global Partnership for Agricultural and Food Security and Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme.
2010	Change a Life, Change the Future event, New York, USA, September	Joint donor statement (USA and Ireland [co-hosts], Canada, France, World Bank, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UK)	To respond to country requests through improved collaboration in development partner alliances. Stimulate international and national leadership for nutrition, including under the UN SG and to establish a SUN lead group. To respond with urgency to the nutrition challenge, including by coordinating support for the SUN Road Map.
2011	G20 Meeting of Agricultural Ministers, Paris	Declaration, Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture	Action plan presented to the G20 Summit in Cannes, 2011
2011	High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, 2011	Political declaration. UN General Assembly, Resolution A/66/2	Declaration refers to numerous regional declarations on NCDs. Recommendations include reference to giving attention to dietary and food system changes, health system strengthening, multisectoral approaches, international collaboration.
2012	G8 Summit, Camp David, USA	Commitments to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (G8 and AU)	Reaffirm continued donor commitment to reducing poverty and hunger; accelerate implementation of key components of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP); leverage the potential of responsible private investment to support development goals; help lift 50 million people out of poverty in Africa by 2022; Achieve sustained inclusive, agriculture-led growth in Africa.

PROCESSES	STATUS	KEY SOURCES
Set in motion structures currently constituting the SUN Movement - Rome Nutrition Forum, David Nabarro asked to develop the Road Map	Ongoing	*Mokoro 2014a Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement: Inception Report. Oxford: Mokoro Ltd, 01 August 2014.* *SUN 2010, Scaling Up Nutrition: A Framework for Action. 2010 (Reprint April 2011.)* *SUN Road Map Task Team 2010, A Road Map for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN). First Edition. Scaling Up Nutrition Road Map Task Team, September 2010*
Muskoka Initiative		*G8 2010, Muskoka Declaration F6 D17 IPPF 2014, Muskoka Initiative Recipients Tell High Level Summit – Family Planning Investment Saves Lives. International Planned Parenthood Federation. www.ippf.org/news/Muskoka-Initiative- Recipients-tell-High-Level-Summit-Family-Planning-Investment-Saves-Lives*
1000 Day Partnership formed. 1000 Day Partnership Hub created by InterAction, GAIN, US Dept. of State	Ongoing -Partnership has > 80 members	*1,000 Days . 2013 Progress Report. http://www.thousanddays.org/*
		http://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/agriculture/2011-06-23_-_Action_Plan_-_VFinale.pdf
		http://www.un.org/en/ga/ncdmeeting2011/
Builds on L'Aquila Food Security initiative	Private and public financial commitments realized. Concerns regarding seed systems and land allocation	*G8 2012, Camp David Declaration. Available from: http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/camp-david-declaration* *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition 2014, New Alliance Progress Report 2013-2014*

ANNEX 3

GLOBAL DECLARATIONS AND COMMITMENTS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION 1992 - 2014

YEAR	EVENT	DOCUMENT/ DECLARATION	KEY RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS
2012	World Health Assembly (WHA)	Resolution 65/6: Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition including 6 global targets for 2025.	Targets: 40% reduction in childhood stunting; 50% reduction in anaemia in women of reproductive age; 30% decrease in low birth weight; 0% increase in childhood overweight; an increase in the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months to at least 50%; a reduction in childhood wasting to less than 5%. **Plan calls on members to focus on:** i) developing or strengthening nutrition policies so that they comprehensively address the double burden of malnutrition and include nutrition actions in overall country health and development policy; ii) establishing effective intersectoral governance mechanisms in order to expand the implementation of nutrition actions with particular emphasis on the framework of the global strategy on infant and young child feeding; iii) developing or strengthening legislative, regulatory and/or other effective measures to control the marketing of breast-milk substitutes; iv) establishing a dialogue with relevant national and international parties and forming alliances and partnerships to expand nutrition actions with the establishment of adequate mechanisms to safeguard against potential conflicts of interest; v) implementing a comprehensive approach to capacity building, including workforce development.
2012	First meeting of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Lead Group	Note for the record First meeting SUN Lead Group 10 April	1. Work together to determine a realistic, prioritized, results-driven strategy (revised Road Map) for their contribution to the overall Movement, specifying time-bound objectives and indicators against which progress can be assessed 2. Form sub-Groups to work – with support from the SUN Movement networks and secretariat - on key elements of the strategy including: • Documenting and sharing best practices especially between countries andstakeholders; • Establishing evidence for the cost-effectiveness of nutrition; • Tracking of financing and investments; • Building a robust results and accountability framework; • Advocating for the mobilization of national and international resources for nutrition; • Ensuring an emphasis on a) the gender dimension and b) women's empowerment in policies and actions to Scale Up Nutrition 3. Support SUN countries' access to coherent coordinated support through nurturing the growth of Networks within the Movement. 4. Champion Scaling Up Nutrition and the SUN Movement through advocacy opportunities at national and global levels.

PROCESSES	STATUS	KEY SOURCES
Adopted by SUN, N4G Compact; Lancet Series; ICN2; and included in discussions/negotiations on Post 2015 SDGs.	First Global Nutrition Report indicates slow progress on some indicators, and lack of data	*http://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/agriculture/2011-06-23_-_Action_Plan_-_VFinale.pdf*
SUN Lead Group meets twice a year	Reference is made to the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation report for the evaluation of the SUN governance http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/SUN_ICE_FullReport-All(1-5-15).pdf	*http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/archived/120503-SUN-Movement-Lead-Group-Note-for-the-Record-English.pdf*

ANNEX 3

GLOBAL DECLARATIONS AND COMMITMENTS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION. 1992 - 2014

YEAR	EVENT	DOCUMENT/ DECLARATION	KEY RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS
2012	Rio+20: Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, June	The Future We Want Outcome Document	Zero Hunger Challenge launched: 100% access to adequate food all year round, zero stunted children under two years, no more malnutrition in pregnancy and early childhood, all food systems are sustainable, 100% growth in smallholder productivity and income, particularly for women, and zero loss or waste of food, including responsible consumption.
2012	UN General Assembly (UNGA)	The Future We Want. UN General Assembly, Resolution 66/288	Reaffirms commitment to MDG, recognize that people are at the centre of sustainable development, developing Institutional framework for sustainable development
2013	Global Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit	Global Nutrition for Growth Compact	Commit to ensure that at least 500 million pregnant women and children under 2 are reached with effective nutrition interventions. To reduce the number of stunted children under 5 by at least 20 million. To save the lives of at least 1.7 million children under 5 by preventing stunting, increasing breastfeeding, and increasing treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Commitment to develop a new catalytic financing facility for nutrition. New commitments to scale up research, knowledge sharing and South-South partnerships, including the launch of a Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems. Launch an annual Global Report on Nutrition from 2014, together with online annual publication of plans, resource spending, and progress updates. Hold annual global nutrition meeting in margins of UN General Assembly, from September 2013. Hold a High-Level Nutrition Event, under the leadership of the Government of Brazil, during the 2016 Rio Olympics.
2013	World Health Assembly (WHA)	WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020 (WHA Resolution 66.10)	To reduce the preventable and avoidable burden of morbidity, mortality and disability due to noncommunicable diseases by means of multisectoral collaboration and cooperation at national, regional and global levels, so that populations reach the highest attainable standards of health and productivity at every age, and those diseases are no longer a barrier to well-being or socioeconomic development through voluntary global targets (1) a 25% relative reduction in the overall mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases (2) at least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context (3) a 10% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity (4) a 30% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium (5) a 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years (6) a 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure, according to national circumstances (7) halt the rise in diabetes and obesity (8) at least 50% of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes (9) an 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat major noncommunicable diseases in both public and private facilities.

PROCESSES	STATUS	KEY SOURCES
HLTF on the Global Food Security Crisis		*Zero Hunger Challenge, 2012.* *http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/#&panel1-1*
A universal intergovernmental high level political forum established (2013)		*The Future We Want, July 2012 (UN General Assembly, Resolution 66/288).* *http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=%20A/RES/66/288*
Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems Annual Global Report on Nutrition	Ongoing	*Nutrition for Growth Commitments: Executive Summary preventing at least 20 million children from being stunted and saving at least 1.7 million lives by 2020* *Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207274/nutrition-for-growth-commitments.pdf*
See http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd-action-plan/en/	Ongoing	*WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020, 2013 (World Health Assembly, Resolution 66.10).* *(Note: the Annex contains the text of the Action Plan and sets out the nine voluntary global targets on noncommunicable diseases).* *http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_R10-en.pdf*

ANNEX 3

GLOBAL DECLARATIONS AND COMMITMENTS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION 1992 - 2014

YEAR	EVENT	DOCUMENT/ DECLARATION	KEY RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS
2013	Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition	The 36th CFS incorporated the UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) in its Advisory Group, aiming at better integrating food security and nutrition policy. Future CFS work could leverage other initiatives to agree on ways to promote deeper policy integration between agriculture, health and other sectors in favour of comprehensive food security and nutrition strategies and processes at national level.
2013	UN General Assembly (UNGA)	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition Resolution 69/233	Reaffirmed the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security contained in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, 2009. Reiterated the importance of developing countries' determining their own food security strategies, and urges Member States, especially those affected, to make food security and nutrition a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budget. Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition".
2014	UN Human Rights Council	The right to food. Resolution 68/177	Reaffirmed the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security contained in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, 2009. Reiterating, as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Declaration of the World Food Summit, that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic pressure.
2014	Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), Rome, Italy	Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework of Action	10 Commitments, including to a) eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide, b) increase investments for effective interventions and actions to improve people's diets and nutrition, including in emergency situations; c) enhance sustainable food systems; d) raise the profile of nutrition within relevant national strategies, policies, actions plans and programmes, and align national resources accordingly; e) improve nutrition by strengthening human and institutional capacities to address all forms of malnutrition; f) strengthen and facilitate contributions and action by all stakeholders to improve nutrition and promote collaboration; g) develop policies, programmes and initiatives for ensuring healthy diets throughout the life course; h) empower people and create an enabling environment for making informed choices about food products for healthy dietary practices and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; i) implement the commitments of this Declaration through the Framework for Action which will also contribute to ensuring accountability and monitoring progress in global nutrition targets; j) give due consideration to integrating the vision and commitments of this Declaration into the post-2015 development agenda process including a possible related global goal.

PROCESSES	STATUS	KEY SOURCES
There is periodic updating that will review the full text, carried out within the GSF Open Ended Working Group, to incorporate major new international developments.	This living document is updated annually to include new policy decisions made by the CFS Plenary.	*Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, October 2013.* *http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/global-strategic-framework/en/*
		Agriculture development, food security and nutrition, 2013 (UN General Assembly, Resolution 68/233). *http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/233*
		The Right to Food, 2013 (UN General Assembly, Resolution 68/176) *http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/176*
Recommends a Decade of Action on Nutrition	Ongoing	*Second International Conference on Nutrition, Rome, 19-21 November 2014, Conference Outcome Document: Rome Declaration on Nutrition.* *http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml542e.pdf*

ANNEX 4

REGIONAL POLITICAL DOCUMENTS WITH GLOBAL RELEVANCE TO NUTRITION

Vienna Declaration on Nutrition and Noncommunicable Diseases in the Context of Health 2020, 2013 (WHO Regional Office for Europe).
http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/nutrition/publications/2013/vienna-declaration-on-nutrition-and-noncommunicable-diseases-in-the-context-of-health-2020

G20 Ministerial Declaration, Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture Meeting of G20 Agriculture Ministers, Paris, 2011.
http://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/agriculture/2011-06-23_-_Action_Plan_-_VFinale.pdf

Ministerial Declaration of the 6th World Water Forum, 2012.
http://www.worldwaterforum6.org/en/news/single/article/the-ministerial-declaration-of-the-6th-world-water-forum/

Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, 2012 (Pan American Health Organization).
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&Itemid=270&gid=27517&lang=en

Declaration of the 8th East Asia Summit on Food Security, 2013 (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
http://www.asean.org/images/archive/23rdASEANSummit/declaration%20of%20the%208th%20eas%20on%20food%20security%20-%20final.pdf

Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, 2014. (African Union Assembly/AU/Decl.4 (XXIII),
http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/Assembly%20AU%20Dec%20517%20-%20545%20(XXIII)%20_E.pdf (E)

Action Plan to Reduce the Double Burden of Malnutrition in the Western Pacific Region (2015-2020), 2014 (WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, WPR RC65/10 Annex 1).
http://www.wpro.who.int/about/regional_committee/65/documents/wpr_rc065_10_progress_reports_technical_prog.pdf?ua=1

European Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015-2020, 2014. (WHO Regional Office for Europe, EUR/RC64/14).
http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/253727/64wd14e_FoodNutAP_140426.pdf?ua=1

Plan of Action for the Prevention of Obesity in Children and Adolescents in the Americas, 2014. (Pan American Health Organization/WHO Regional Office for the Americas, CD53/9, Rev.2).
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9774&Itemid=41062&lang=en

REGIONAL POLITICAL DOCUMENTS WITH GLOBAL RELEVANCE TO NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Declaration of Port-of-Spain: Uniting to Stop the Epidemic of Chronic NCDs the Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean Community adopted in September 2007
http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/meetings_statements/declaration_port_of_spain_chronic_ncds.jsp

Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa Libreville, August 2008
http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Documents/LibrevilleDeclarationEN.pdf

The statement of the Commonwealth Heads of Government on action to combat non-communicable diseases, adopted in Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting November 2009
http://www.healthycaribbean.org/governments/documents/StatementonCommonwealthActiontoCombatNon-CommunicableDiseases.pdf

The Parma Declaration on Environment and Health, adopted by the Member States in the European Region of WHO in March *2010 http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/78608/E93618.pdf*

The Dubai Declaration on Diabetes and Chronic Non-communicable Diseases in the Middle East and Northern Africa Region, adopted in December 2010
http://www.novonordisk.com/images/about_us/changing-diabetes/PDF/Leadership%20forum%20pdfs/MENA%20Forum/Dubai%20Declaration%20on%20Diabetes%20and%20Chronic%20NCDs_EN_FINAL.pdf

European Charter on Counteracting Obesity, adopted in November 2006
http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/87462/E89567.pdf

The ARUBA declaration (a call for concerted action) on obesity with special attention to childhood obesity, June 2011
http://www.paco.aw/pdf/EN_the_aruba_declaration.pdf

The Honiara Communiqué on addressing non-communicable disease challenges in the Pacific region, adopted in July 2011
http://www.wpro.who.int/noncommunicable_diseases/honiara_communique.pdf

ANNEX 5

NUTRITION GOALS OF FIVE OF THE MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UN NETWORK FOR SUN

AGENCY	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	Biennial Member Conference, Elected Council. 195 member nations, 2 associate members and one member organization (the European Union). A specialized agency of the UN.
OVERALL MANDATE AS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION	Raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.
SPECIFIC NUTRITION-RELATED GOALS AND ROLES	To help improve diets and raise levels of nutrition of the poorest and most nutritionally vulnerable in gender-sensitive and sustainable ways, through nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food-based approaches. Support member nations in their efforts to increase the effectiveness of food and agricultural systems in improving nutrition across the life cycle for their populations, working with partners at global, regional and national levels. As a knowledge leader, provider of public goods and trusted presence at country level, create and share knowledge, bring stakeholders in nutrition together and help align their actions for greatest impact. Strengthen the capacity of countries to evaluate and monitor the nutrition situation, analyze options and act effectively to improve nutrition. Provide tools, guidance and support for scaling up nutrition education and consumer awareness, at national and local levels.
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE/ FOCUS	Currently in more than 130 countries in five regions.
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS	Assessed and voluntary contributions (approximately US$2.4 billion total in 2014/2015 biennium, with $1.4 billion from voluntary contribution.

Source: FAO. Strategy and Vision for FAO's work in Nutrition Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	Governing Council – all member states International financial institution and specialized UN agency.
OVERALL MANDATE AS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION	IFAD contributes to nutrition and rural development through its support to agriculture, which improves access to nutritious foods and high-quality diets and supplies essential food-based micronutrients to poor and marginal groups. IFAD is the only international financial institution mandated to contribute exclusively to reducing poverty and food insecurity in the rural areas of developing countries. (IFAD Strategic Plan, p. 13). IFAD's mandate specifically underlines "the importance of improving the nutritional level of the poorest populations in developing countries and the conditions of their lives".
SPECIFIC NUTRITION-RELATED GOALS AND ROLES	IFAD aims to improve the nutritional impact of investments in agriculture, while maintaining the conventional aims of agricultural programmes. IFAD works to increase the nutrition-sensitivity of agriculture and supply chain investments, with a strong focus on gender issues in smallholder agriculture. IFAD provides the following services: investment through low-interest loans; partnerships and policy engagement, knowledge management and advocacy.
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE/ FOCUS	In 2013, IFAD was supporting 241 programmes and projects in partnership with 96 recipient governments (in West and Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East and North Africa, and Europe).
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS	Primarily voluntary commitments from member states, combined with loan reflows and returns on investments. . In 2013, IFAD investments reached US$ 5.4 billion, co-financing and domestic contributions added a further US$ 6.8 billion, for a total value of these IFAD-supported programmes and projects to US$ 12.2 billion.

Sources: Annual Reports, and Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, 13 June 1976, Rome.

AGENCY	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	Executive Board, 26 members – government representatives, elected by ECOSOC for three-year terms.
OVERALL MANDATE AS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION	To support the realization of the rights of children, particularly the most disadvantaged.
SPECIFIC NUTRITION-RELATED GOALS AND ROLES	The improved and equitable use of nutrition support and improved nutrition and care practices. Combines normative and operational work. Strong focus on equity, sustainability and resilience. Support delivery of vitamin and micronutrient supplementation and fortification (including of staple foods and iodization of salt). Focus on early childhood – including protecting, promoting and supporting optimal infant and young child feeding. Scale-up and integration of management of severe acute malnutrition. Increasing country capacity to ensure protection of the nutritional status of children in humanitarian situations; preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Strategic interventions relate to: capacity development; evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy; partnerships, South-South and triangular cooperation and cross-sectoral nutrition-sensitive interventions through health and WASH. Identification and promotion of innovation; support to integration and cross-sectoral linkages. Service delivery.
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE/ FOCUS	190 countries – including 36 national committees in industrialized countries
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS	Core and Non-Core funding – all voluntary, 2/3 by governments; budget estimates: overall, for 2014-2017: US$ 18.6 billion; for nutrition, US$327.3 million; Programme: 1153.2 million; total: US$1480.5 million

Sources: UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 Advancing the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged. http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2013-21-2- UNICEF_Strategic_Plan -ODS - English. Final results framework of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2014-8-3-

AGENCY	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	Executive Board (36 members – 18 appointed by ECOSOC, 18 appointed by Council of FAO); Executive Director appointed by the UN SG and DG of FAO for a five-year fixed term.
OVERALL MANDATE AS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION	WFP's mandate is to ensure access to nutritious food among vulnerable groups, particularly in emergency and protracted crises, as well as to support economic and social development and end global hunger. WFP pursues four strategic objectives: i) Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; ii) Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; iii) Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and iv) Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. WFP will pursue its strategic objectives in line with international humanitarian law, the core humanitarian principles and its Fit for Purpose plan for organizational strengthening.
SPECIFIC NUTRITION-RELATED GOALS AND ROLES	With regard to nutrition, WFP works with partners to improve nutrition along the value chain via nutrition-specific interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches. To reach nutrition goals, WFP focuses on improving availability and accessibility to a nutritious and age-appropriate diet, supports households and communities in utilizing food adequately, promotes nutrition situation analysis, enhances capacity development, supports national governments, engages in policy formation and creates demand for nutritious diets. WFP ensures access to the right nutrients, at the right place, at the right time, throughout the lifecycle (from pre-pregnancy – including during adolescence –, pregnancy and the first 2 years of life).
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE/ FOCUS	Annually, WFP reaches more than 80 million people in more than 75 countries.
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS	Voluntary contributions only – no dues or assessments, about 60 country governments contribute to different funds – only 9% is multilateral, and therefore at discretion of WFP to apply to different situations as needed. Approximately US$4.6 billion annual budget.

ANNEX 5

NUTRITION GOALS OF FIVE OF THE MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UN NETWORK FOR SUN

Sources: WFP Strategic Plan (2014–2017); WFP Nutrition Policy; http://www.wfp.org/about/strategic-plan

AGENCY	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	The World Health Assembly is the supreme decision making body, with 194 member states, an Executive Board of 34 Members. A specialized agency of the UN.
OVERALL MANDATE AS RELEVANT TO NUTRITION	As a specialized agency, WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations System. Responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.
SPECIFIC NUTRITION-RELATED GOALS AND ROLES	Mission statement includes specific reference to promoting, in cooperation with other agencies, the improvement of nutrition. Development of sound food and nutrition policies in countries with greatest malnutrition burden, Monitoring global trends in malnutrition to inform decision-making; providing scientific advice and supporting the implementation of approved strategies, including: Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child feeding, the Global strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health, Action plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable diseases Revised WHO guidelines for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE/ FOCUS	All 194 member states
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS	Assessed and Voluntary Contributions

Source: WHO. 11th General Programme of Work. Available at: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/GPW_eng.pdf

ANNEX 6
LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFSI	L'Aquila Food Security Initiative
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CEB	Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
COPs	Communities of Practice
CRF	Common Results Framework
ECOSOC	The United Nations Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems
GINA	Global Database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action
GNP	Gross National Product
GNR	Global Nutrition Report
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
HLTF	High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
ICN2	Second International Conference on Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IHAM	International Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information Systems
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NCD	Noncommunicable Disease
NPAN	National Plans of Action on Nutrition
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
OWG	Open Working Group
RBF	Results Based Financing
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Hunger and Undernutrition
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNGNA	United Nations Global Nutrition Agenda
UNSCN	United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

“In times of crisis, your family supports you. It is no different for the UN nutrition family. Malnutrition in all its forms is a crisis, and we have to address it, together, now. The UN Global Nutrition Agenda describes the agreed strategic priorities and goals for the next 5 years. Let us translate the UNGNA into increased concrete collaboration and action at all levels cherishing our unity of purpose and acknowledging the unique character of each family member”

Francesco Branca, WHO Director Nutrition for Health Development, UNSCN Executive Secretary a.i.

“No single government, no single organization, no single intervention can alone achieve the goal of ending global malnutrition. The UN has a wealth of knowledge and experience in multisectoral nutrition actions to support national efforts and complement those of civil society, business, donors and research. It is only through working together on all fronts that we will realize a world where no one suffers from malnutrition”

Nancy Walters, Global Coordinator REACH /UN Network for SUN

“IFAD has committed to scaling up nutrition through food-based approaches, recognizing the pressing need for UN work to be aligned with global and national nutrition goals. The UNGNA framework will help foster coherent engagement at both country and global levels – which is essential in the context of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for countries to be able to align their policies to a universal, shared agenda.”

Iain MacGillivray, IFAD Special Advisor to the President

“The UNGNA is for the use of UN entities as they help nations to end hunger and malnutrition: it adds to the relevance and value of the UN System’s contribution to nutrition outcomes. As national leaders request UN System support with mobilizing action across sectors, the UNGNA can be used to make it aligned, efficient, effective and fit-for-purpose.”

David Nabarro, UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition and Special Envoy on Ebola

The UNGNA v. 1.0, endorsed and owned by the UN agencies with a key mandate in nutrition, provides a broad framework for aligning the work of UN agencies in support of global and national nutrition goals. It can be used by agencies and interagency teams at global, regional and country levels to stimulate dialogue on collaboration, and for joint priority setting, planning and programme review. The Agenda is not a blueprint, but should serve to strengthen collaborative action toward the goal of ending malnutrition in all its forms in our lifetime.

United Nations System | Standing Committee on Nutrition

Scaling Up NUTRITION
UN Network

The UNGNA was drafted by Milla McLachlan, PhD, independent consultant, Portland, OR, USA. Inputs were received through interviews and on-line surveys from a wide range of colleagues in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme and World Health Organization, as well as from other organizations and stakeholders. The draft was reviewed and endorsed by the Nutrition Leads in these organizations and the UN Network for SUN Global Coordinator. The UNSCN Secretariat wishes to thank all for their inputs, support and advice.
The project was managed by Lina Mahy, UNSCN Secretariat. Thank you to Dana Hawwash, who provided extensive support throughout the process. The funding support of the Flemish Government is gratefully acknowledged.

The UNGNA is available for downloading at the UNSCN website *www.unscn.org*

With the support of the Flemish government