

Global Governance for Nutrition and the role of UNSCN



UNSCN

United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition

March 2017

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Prepared by Professor Sharon Friel, School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University, with assistance from Dr Phillip Baker and Dr Janice Lee, School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University; Dr Nicholas Nisbett, Institute of Development Studies; Dr Kent Buse, UNAIDs, and Ms Stineke Oenema, United Nations Systems Standing Committee on Nutrition. Thanks also to Ms Janice Meerman for the editing.

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Background

The United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) was established in 1977 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) to advance the UN's interagency work on nutrition. The specific remit then, as now, was to focus on the direction, scale, coherence and impact of the UN System response to global nutrition problems¹. UNSCN functions, as described in its 2016-2020 Strategic Plan, are listed in Box 1.

Box 1. UNSCN functions, 2016-2020¹

- **To provide** global strategic guidance and advocacy in nutrition to ensure engagement and investment at the highest level and to ensure progress towards nutrition security for all;
- **To enhance** dialogue and linkages, fostering joint nutrition action, partnerships and mutual accountability between UN agencies;
- **To harmonize** concepts, including methodologies and guidelines, policies and strategies in response to the nutritional needs of countries;
- **To facilitate** knowledge exchange of practices, tools and needs, enhancing coherence of the global nutrition public goods agenda and identifying emerging issues;
- **To communicate** on global trends, progress and results and to enhance global advocacy through networks and platforms;
- **To engage** in and facilitate dialogue with stakeholders across health, food security, water and sanitation and social protection constituencies for strengthening nutrition action and mainstreaming nutrition into development policies.

In the forty years since UNSCN's inception, food and nutrition challenges have changed significantly, with malnutrition constituting a key link between global health, social equity and environmental sustainability agendas. At the global level, the concern for nutrition and the recognized connections between health, food and the environment, brings together many parts of the UN system and beyond, across different policy areas.

Consequently, there is now a greater diversity and volume of actors involved, who directly and indirectly influence people's nutritional status, including government, industry, philanthropy, the media, and family. There are also other newer forms of change agents in this landscape e.g. consumer alliances and the rise of celebrity chefs hold promise in shifting cultural and social norms². This evolving diversity of actors is to be embraced. If their focus, expertise and reach can be strategically harnessed, there are opportunities to achieve the sort of transformative systemic change that is needed to address all forms of malnutrition across all communities globally.

Aims and objectives

Given the evolving nutrition landscape and the many direct and in-direct nutrition-related agendas that are being pursued by a variety of state and non-state actors at the international, national and sub-national levels, it is timely that, as the 'strategic nerve centre of the UN' and the UN committee tasked with setting the direction, scale, coherence and impact of the UN system response to the nutrition problems globally, the UNSCN assesses the state of play in the global nutrition landscape and the governance arrangements therein.

This report comprises the stock-taking's primary deliverable, and aims to a) describe the public and private actors as well as the networks of actors who impact nutrition agendas globally, and b) to provide recommendations regarding the role of UNSCN within a global governance system, with an emphasis on UN system actors.

The specific objectives of the paper are to:

- 1. Show who is out there:** Create a matrix of global nutrition actors and networks, mapping each one according to organizational type.
- 2. Show who is doing what and how:** Outline the mandate and associated activities of these actors [e.g. convening; agenda setting; policy development; technical; monitoring/accountability].
- 3. Illustrate governance challenges:** Describe main nutrition governance challenges.
- 4. Provide recommendations:** Make recommendations regarding the role of UNSCN within the current global nutrition landscape, building on its Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) mandate and its UN focus.

Definitions

In this paper "global nutrition governance" is defined as the network of actors whose primary, designated function is to improve nutrition outcomes through processes and mechanisms for convening, agenda setting, decision making (including norm-setting), implementation and accountability.

"Governance for nutrition", on the other hand, is defined as the process by which impact on nutrition by non-nutrition policies – e.g. policies in education, employment, health, environment and trade – is leveraged or mitigated. Since actors in these policy areas influence nutrition, even though that is not their primary intent, global nutrition governance actors must learn to exert influence in these other areas.

Actors are defined as entities that influence events within the global nutrition system by impacting nutrition unintentionally or via an explicit nutrition mandate. Actors may be individual organizations or consortia that together form a platform to influence or coordinate action. In this report, actors have been grouped into the following categories:

- UN system (including UN organizations, their subsidiary bodies, funds and programmes, commissions, specialized agencies, departments and offices, and platforms)
- Civil society and non-government organizations (NGOs)
- Multilateral development banks and financial organizations
- National government / plurilateral organizations
- Philanthropic organizations
- Public-private partnerships / multi-stakeholder initiatives
- Private industries
- Research institutes, networks and associations



1. The malnutrition challenge

1.1. The state of malnutrition

While progress is being made on some undernutrition and hunger indicators, improvements are uneven between countries and among population groups, especially for children, people living in poverty and in crisis situations³. Inadequate intake of nutritious food is one of the proximate causes of undernutrition, resulting in stunting, wasting, and physiological stress, with marked changes in autonomic nervous system function, abnormal blood cortisol concentrations, and weakened response to infection⁴. Undernutrition usually includes deficiencies in multiple micronutrients implicated in impaired immunity, physical growth, cognitive function, and in poor reproductive outcomes⁵⁻⁸. Taken together, these effects make undernutrition a significant health threat. The physiological stress and adverse impact of inadequate food and nutrient intake over time can cause the body to deteriorate, affecting the function and recovery of every organ system⁹, and eventually resulting in death.

The burden of undernutrition is unevenly distributed, with those in low-income countries, pregnant women and children being most affected. The consequences of not having enough food and nutrients in utero, infancy, and/or childhood can affect cognitive and mental development, and has been linked to poor school performance and behaviour abnormalities^{4,10,11}. In adulthood, undernutrition has been associated with increased absenteeism and reduced productivity in jobs requiring manual labour⁴, reduced quality of life and impeded economic growth. Additionally, undernutrition is associated with reduced health and welfare of multiple generations. Undernourished women are more likely to give birth to infants with low birth weight, and low birth weight has been associated with increased susceptibility to chronic disease¹⁰.

At the same time, there are increasing numbers of people around the world consuming too many calories and too few micronutrients. In industrialized countries, transition to diets higher in fats, sweeteners and highly-processed foods has been happening for decades. More recent analysis shows that this nutrition transition is now also taking place at an accelerated rate in middle- and low-income countries¹² and, globally, shows marked socio-economic variation between population groups³. Diets containing excessive amounts of these foods are associated with increased risk of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including ischaemic heart disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, insulin resistance, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, osteoporosis, dental decay, gall bladder disease, and some cancers^{13,14}. These nutrition-related chronic diseases are among the leading causes of death worldwide, with the burden increasing most quickly in low-income countries¹⁵. Without high levels of physical activity, energy-dense diets can result in obesity, which is associated with higher risk of morbidity and premature mortality from hypertension, ischaemic heart disease, stroke, diabetes, osteoarthritis, musculoskeletal conditions, asthma, sleep apnoea, depression and other mental health disorders, and some cancers^{16,17}.

1.2. The causes of malnutrition in all its forms

Suffice to say that transformative improvements are needed. Amartya Sen's notion of having the freedom to lead a life we have reason to value¹⁸ can be applied in the context of good nutrition, and the right to food and health. As the evidence above demonstrates, nutrition and health status are not equitable across socio-economic strata or indeed across entire nations; not all people have such freedoms.

The goal of good nutrition for all requires redressing this unequal distribution of resources. Having the freedom to live healthy and flourishing lives is synonymous with empowerment – material, psychosocial and political - of individuals, communities and nations. People need the basic material requisites for a decent life. They need to have control over their lives and they need a voice to be able to engage and participate in decision-making processes and implementation.

Behind empowerment and the right to food and health are the determinants of malnutrition – the fundamental political, economic, environmental and cultural characteristics of contemporary human societies, and their interactions with one another. That is, the empowerment of all social groups to achieve good nutrition is influenced by conditions of everyday life in which people are born, live, learn, work, eat and age. These daily living conditions are shaped by the underlying norms, values, policies (e.g. economic, social, health and food), institutions and processes that govern society at local, national and global levels, and which systematically distribute the determinants of malnutrition¹⁹. The combination of structural factors and daily living conditions (indicated as enabling and underlying processes and outcomes in Figure 1) are the determinants of nutrition and health²⁰. In many countries, adults and children living in households that are at or below poverty line, with less education and inadequate access to quality health care and social protection, and/or who experience insecure working conditions, are much more likely to experience malnutrition and have higher levels of diet-related diseases; the same is true for those in crisis situations^{21,22}.

Research and policy in recent decades has focused on issues that affect households' access to food, child feeding and care practices²³. The findings have shown that safe access to water, sanitation, women's education, gender equality, and the quantity and quality of food available in countries have been key drivers of stunting reduction²⁴. Research has highlighted the importance of intergenerational factors shaped by a mother's nutritional status; the importance of the first '1000 days' of pregnancy and early childhood for shaping health and development throughout the lifecourse¹¹. Maternal health and infant feeding together are greatly influenced by access to health systems, particularly the provision of suitable care and advice directly within the community and access to safe birthing in medical facilities. The sanitation environment is critically important in ensuring that immune status and dietary absorption are not impeded by infection, disease and other chronic gut problems.

Research and policy are also increasingly focused on food systems – from production, manufacturing, retail, marketing through to consumption - as important contributors to malnutrition, through their influence on the amount of food available for consumption, its safety, nutritional quality and price, physical access to food, and acceptability of different foods in local environments. Food systems have critically important impacts on optimal infant feeding practices, as they influence the extent to which early and exclusive breastfeeding is practiced and supported and eventually supplemented via timely introduction of suitable complementary foods. Highly industrial, transnational food value chains supplied by vertically integrated commodity producers, processors, supermarket chains and food service firms are now the most dominant food system paradigm globally. These systems have been enabled by 1) opening of domestic markets for international food trade and foreign direct investment, 2) subsequent entry and

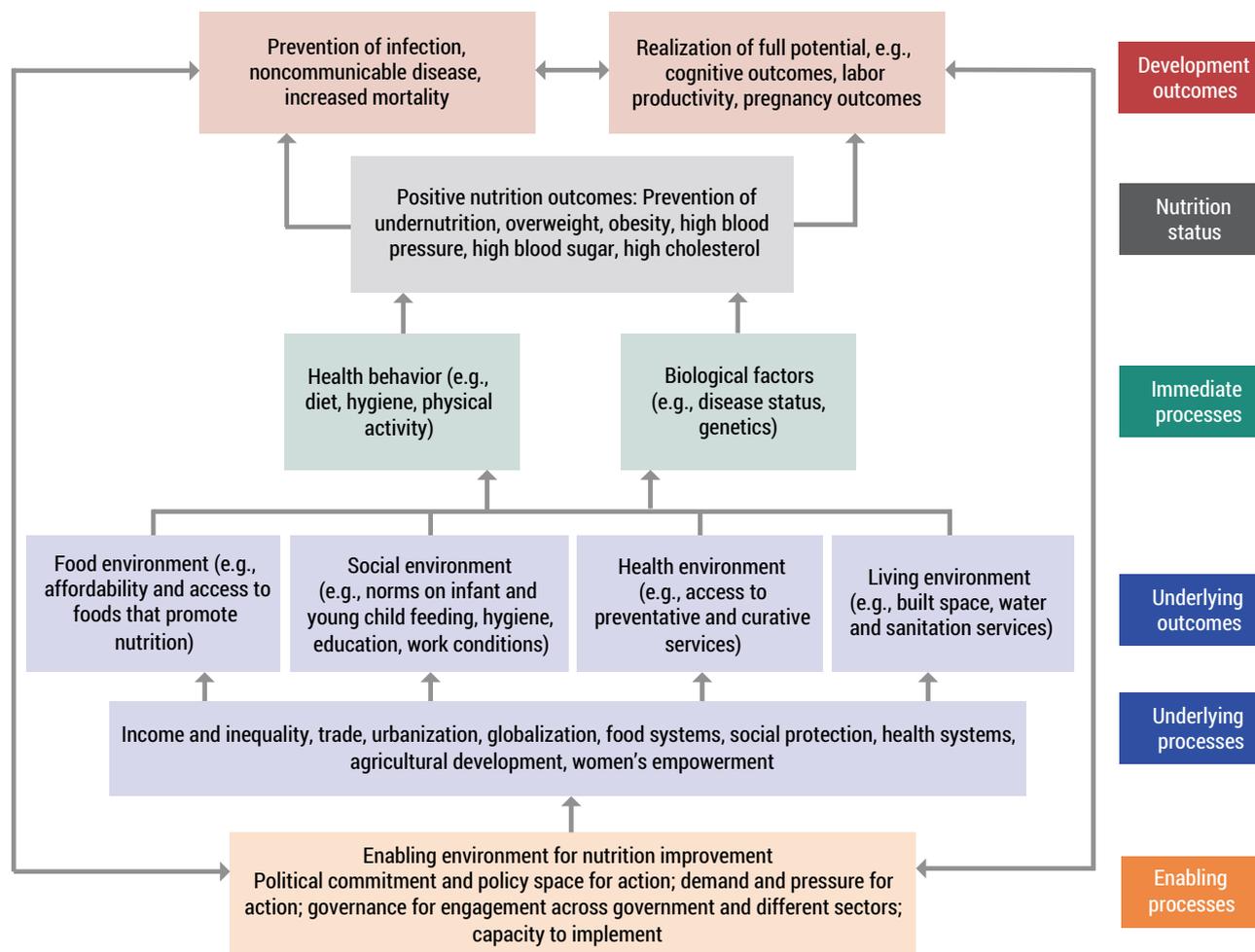
growth of transnational food companies in the global market, and 3) aggressive advertising by these transnationals worldwide²⁵. These changes have meant growing corporate concentration with control over food production shifting increasingly to transnational agri-food and retail companies. Taken together, these trends have disempowered local producers, consumers and in some instances, policy-makers^{19,26-28}. These changes have also affected national food environments, with highly processed, energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods becoming more readily available, affordable, and acceptable relative to whole, nutrient dense foods. The resulting shifts in food practices, infant feeding and dietary consumption patterns and nutritional status have contributed to the rise of NCDs and the persistence of micronutrient deficiencies²⁹. Paradoxically, while more globally connected than ever before, a number of countries still have relatively low market integration and limited access to nutrient dense, safe and affordable foods.

While not captured in Figure 1, the links between the natural environment and malnutrition challenges are increasingly recognized³⁰⁻³³. As mentioned above, human-induced climate change and other forms of environmental degradation are already affecting the functioning of the global food system, contributing to impaired quantity, quality and affordability of food in many countries but particularly countries in the tropics and sub-tropics, who are already those experiencing high levels of food insecurity³⁴⁻³⁶. As the temperature of the planet rises there will be more climate impacts including extreme rain and flooding events, landslides, and water scarcity, each posing risks for people, assets, economies and ecosystems³⁷. These cause hunger, starvation, displacement and misery; farming jobs are lost and suicide rates can increase, notably for farmers^{36,38,39}.

As awareness grows regarding these systems' negative effects, alternative national and localized food supply chains - producer co-ops, community supported agriculture, artisanal farms - as well as civic agriculture production systems based on household and community gardens are gaining momentum⁴⁰.



Figure 1.
Conceptual pathways to improved nutrition status⁴¹



1.3. Political impetus for action

Today, these global food and nutrition challenges are on the world policy stage. At the 2012 World Health Assembly, Member States endorsed the Global Nutrition Targets 2025 for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition, and committed to monitoring progress. The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), an inter-governmental meeting on nutrition jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) took place in November 2014. As was discussed at the ICN2, addressing these issues requires intersectoral action^{42,43}. In 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development launched seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 2 aims explicitly to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, however the intersectoral nature of the determinants of malnutrition means that many, if not most, of the SDGs have implications for nutrition (e.g. poverty, promotion of healthy lives, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, economic growth and working conditions). This is borne out by a Global Nutrition

Report (GNR) analysis of the 242 indicators proposed for all 17 goals, in which 56 indicators with relevance for nutrition are identified⁴¹. The political desire and urgency for global action on nutrition was highlighted when the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in April 2016 agreed on a resolution proclaiming the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition⁴⁴ from 2016 to 2025. By agreeing to the resolution, governments endorsed the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action adopted by ICN2 in November 2014. In so doing, UN agencies and governments committed to reducing undernourishment, stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight in children under five years of age, as well as to reducing micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, and diet-related NCDs in all age groups.

ICN2
Second International
Conference on Nutrition



**BETTER
NUTRITION
better lives**

19-21 November
2014
ROME, ITALY

There is a great opportunity to capitalize on this political desire to address global malnutrition by involving the wide range of stakeholders described above. More is known now than ever before about the multiple determinants of malnutrition. Inclusive governance and careful stewardship is needed to operationalize the necessary transformative action at global, national and local levels.

2. Key actors in global nutrition

This section of the report identifies and maps the range of actors who impact nutrition at global level. It also includes a description of the mandate and associated activities of different actors. The analysis is based on actors identified through a literature and web search, beginning with the UNSCN website and associated literature, and snowballing outwards (see Appendix 1 for full description of methods).

It is important to note that certain indispensable nutrition actors were not fully captured using this methodology: Governments at all levels – national, regional and local - play a central role in the improvement of population level nutrition outcomes. They set the policy parameters within which the spectrum of other public and private actors operate; they also shape the global nutrition agenda through governing bodies of intergovernmental and international agencies. In addition to government, there are many ‘aspirational’ nutrition actors, such as consumer alliances and high profile chefs and other celebrities who can influence the nutritional status of communities, but who were not fully captured in this report.

2.1. Who is involved

One hundred sixty-seven actors and networks of actors were identified as prominent in global nutrition, over the past decade. The breakdown according to organizational type is shown in Table 1. The full list of actors and their mandate and role in relation to nutrition, is presented in Appendix 2.

Table 1.
Actor types and numbers identified

Actor type (internationally focused)	Number identified		
	From lit. review	From web search	Total
UN system*	27	16	35
Civil society and non-government organizations	19	44	56
Multilateral development banks / financial institutions	2	3	3
National governments / plurilateral organizations*	3	6	8
Philanthropic organizations**	1	2	2
Private industries	7	13	15
Public-private partnerships / multi-stakeholder initiatives	10	5	12
Research institutions, networks and associations	12	29	36
Total	83	118	167

Notes

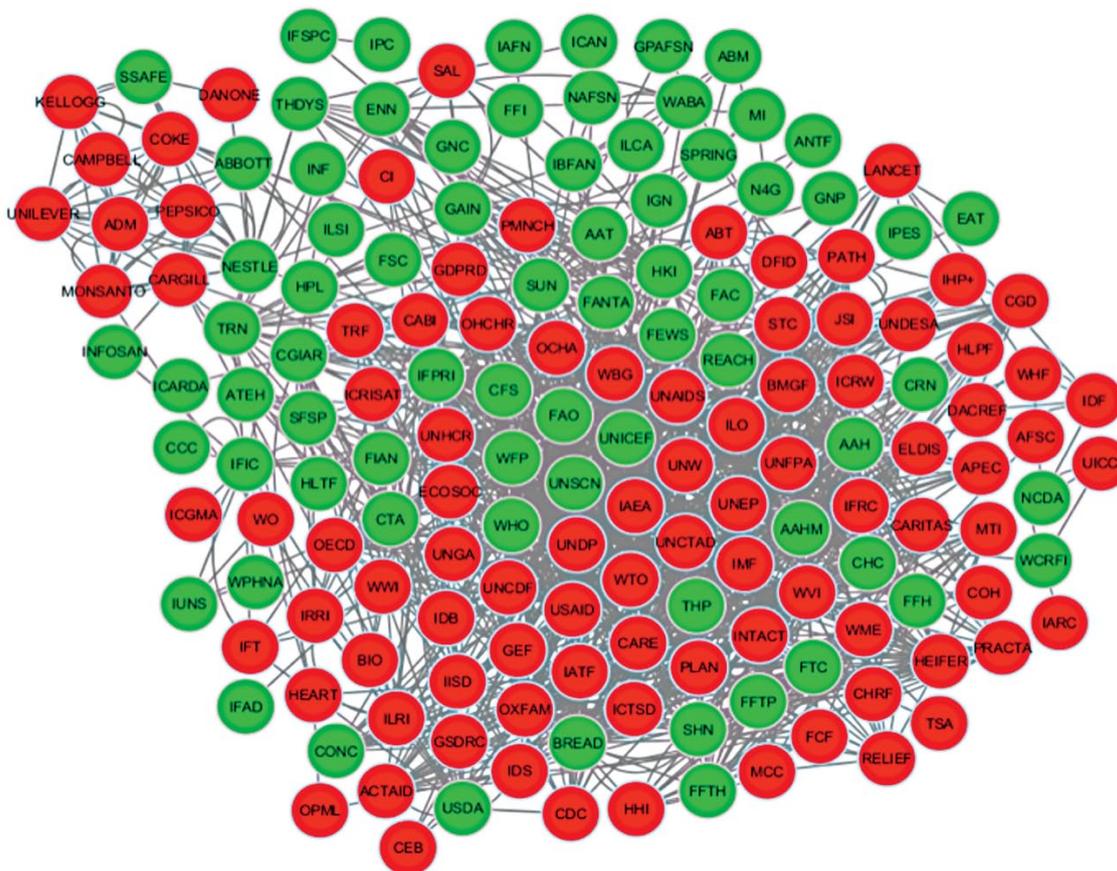
* includes entire body of UN organizations, their subsidiary bodies, funds, and programmes, commissions, specialized agencies, departments and offices, and platforms;

** includes ministries, financing and bilateral agencies, plurilateral organizations.

A network map of actors who impact nutrition globally is presented in Figure 2 (see Appendix 2 for full details and explanation of acronyms). This report is for UNSCN, hence the location of UNSCN at the centre of the maps, with formal and informal connections to other actors identified through the literature and web search methods. Given the search strategy, which as above was to snowball out from the UNSCN website and associated literature, the actors most closely located to UNSCN are those with formal connections, with the map building out to others with whom UNSCN interacts but does not have a formal mandate. Note that not all 167 actors appear on the network map. This is due to some actors not returning Google or URL-based searches, or having no actors that could be linked to them.

Figures 2 and 3 are simply visualizations of the actors, they do not demonstrate relative influence or power in the system. Figure 2 demonstrates the number and diversity of agencies, initiatives, funds and intersectoral platforms who are having an impact on global nutrition and who are connected in many different ways to each other, categorized by whether they have an explicit mandate or not regarding nutrition. We have used this categorization to highlight the key players in nutrition governance. As above, this Report defines global nutrition governance as the group of actors whose mandate or primary intent is to improve nutrition, along with the formal and informal rules and norms governing their interactions. Figure 3 focuses on just those actors identifying as having an explicit mandate or primary intent to improve nutrition.

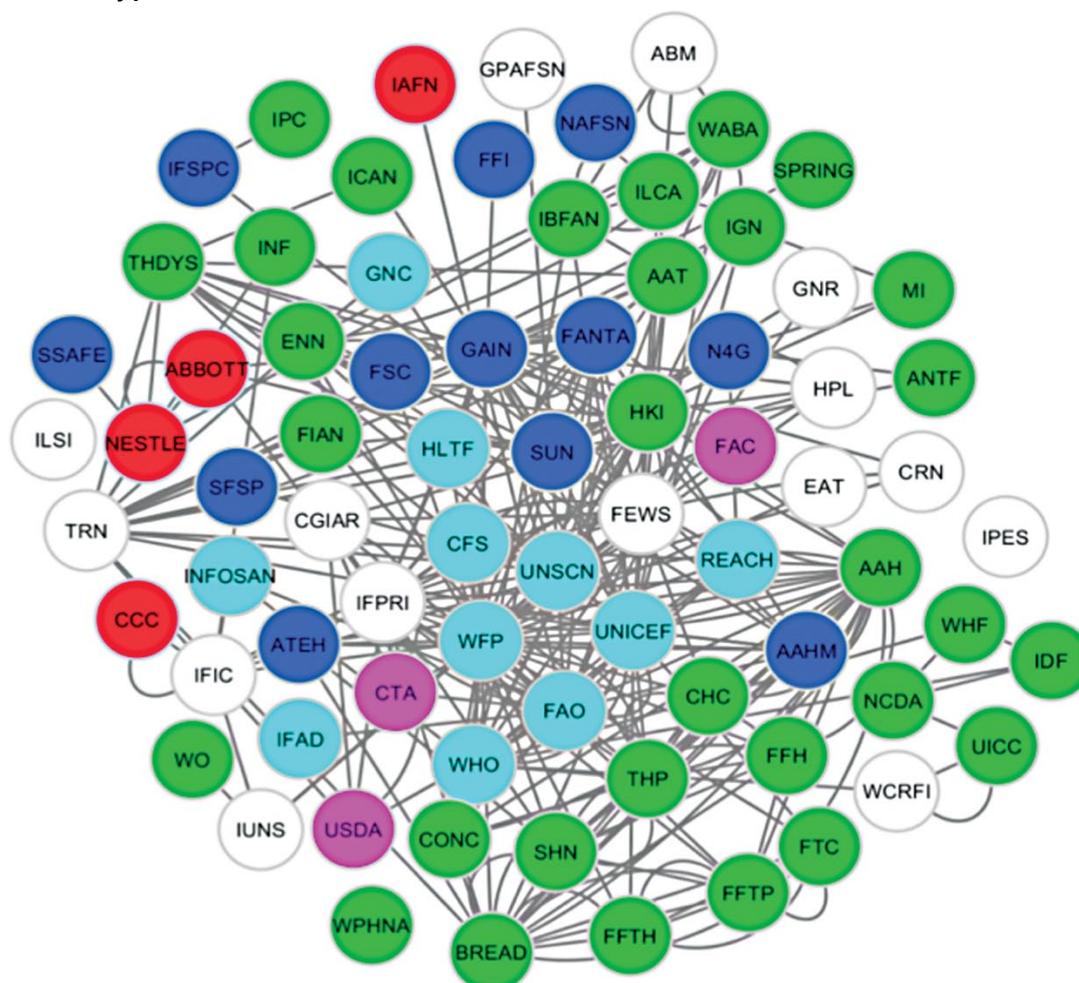
Figure 2.
Network map of global nutrition actors colour coded by explicit nutrition mandate



Note
Green = has explicit mandate or mission statement to address nutrition; Red = does not.

Figure 3.

Network map of global nutrition actors with explicit nutrition mandate, colour coded by institutional type

**Note**

Light blue = UN system; Green = civil society / non-government organizations; Pink = National governments / plurilateral organizations; Red = Private industries; Dark blue = Public-private partnerships / multi-stakeholder initiatives; White = Research institutes, networks, professional organizations.

2.2. Who is doing what and how: the mandates and activities of different actors

Country governments, ultimately, are the lead actors in setting national policy frameworks within which other public and private sector actors operate. UN agencies, through their governing bodies, convening mechanisms, and country based platforms, support governments in this framework-setting role via support for policy development, increasing government's access to nutrition resources, building and strengthening technical and functional capacities, and through implementation efforts to prevent and ameliorate all forms of malnutrition.

There is no one single UN agency for nutrition, nor just one agency that can help national level governments address malnutrition; many agencies, departments, and platforms have contributions to make. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, **WHO, FAO, WFP, IFAD, and UNICEF** each play explicit nutrition-related roles. Additionally, UN agencies and programmes such as **UNEP, IAEA, and OCHA**, while lacking an explicit nutrition-related mandate, are nevertheless still key to ensuring ongoing connections between nutrition and the environment, nutrition and humanitarian response, nutrition and technology, and nutrition and agriculture.

These agencies' nutrition functions are connected via the UN wide mechanism – UNSCN. As such, UNSCN can be seen as the 'strategic nutrition nerve centre' of the UN. Mandated as the main platform for setting UN goals that seek to reduce all forms of malnutrition globally, UNSCN works closely with its members to ensure nutrition policy and activity coherence across the UN, supporting UN agencies in their support of national level governments and providing enabling structures that many UN actors can use and align with.

These roles are reflected in *UNSCN's 2016-2020 Strategic Objectives*, as follows:

- i)** Maximize UN policy coherenceⁱ and advocacy on nutrition
- ii)** Support consistent and accountable delivery by the UN System
- iii)** Explore new and emerging nutrition-related issues
- iv)** Promote knowledge sharing across the UN System

These objectives are underpinned by five guiding principles drawn from the UNSCN Strategic Plan 2016-2020:

- 1)** Underpinned by the human rights framework, particularly the right to adequate food and nutrition;
- 2)** Transparent, effective and inclusive functioning and governance;
- 3)** Build on the mandate and strengths of its members, and work according to a principle of subsidiarity to ensure maximum impact while avoiding duplication of efforts;
- 4)** Partner selectively with other organizations, programmes or platforms, to engage into broader interactions - beyond the UN system - with relevant actors and stakeholders about nutrition-related issues, and
- 5)** Accountable through regular updates on progress and results to relevant UN governing bodies, in particular ECOSOC.

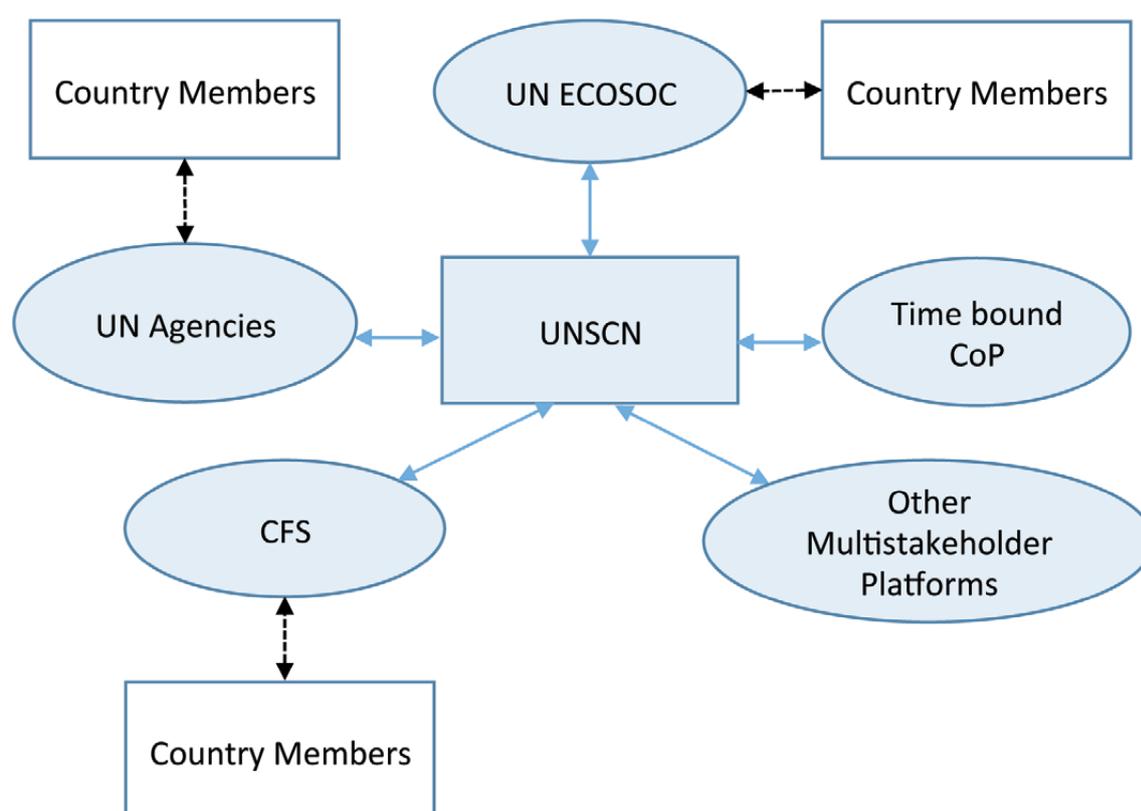
Operationalization of UNSCN's objectives is done via a range of working mechanisms as shown in Figure 4. Historically there were three core constituencies within UNSCN: UN Agencies, including finance institutions and intergovernmental bodies; bilateral partners, and NGO/civil society/research institutions. Working Groups, made up of UNSCN multi-stakeholder members and partners, focused on key knowledge and practice gaps, thereby exploring emerging nutrition issues and providing information on what can be done to address them. Today UNSCN focuses on UN agencies only; it does not have country or NGO/civil society membership.

UNSCN is aiming to expand its membership to more UN agencies in order to deliver on its 2016-2020 Strategic Objectives, which require cross-sectoral collaboration to address the current state of malnutrition described above. In the new Strategic Plan, the stipulation is not for open-ended working groups but rather for the selective convening of time-bound Communities of Practice (CoP) to advance analysis and discussion of relevant topics, capitalizing on the competence and experience of its members. UNSCN will also engage in broader interactions beyond the UN system with other core constituencies, such as bilateral partners, research consortia, civil society and the private sector, through existing international platforms.

ⁱ Policy coherence is the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government agencies, creating synergies towards achieving agreed objectives. Policy *incoherence* occurs when policies support outcomes which, accidentally or intentionally, undermine each other. For example, an export subsidy for canned tuna which aims to promote economic growth but which also (inadvertently) encourages decreased domestic consumption is at cross purposes with a public health campaign to encourage increased intake of fish. (FAO, 2017).

Although UNSCN was created by ECOSOC and initially reported formally to it, this practice has been discontinued in recent years. Currently, only informal reports are made to the High Level Political Forum, under the auspices of ECOSOC. Given ECOSOC's core mandate on coordination of the UN system, and UNSCN's mandate to maximize policy coherence and advocacy on nutrition, re-establishment of regular, formal reporting to ECOSOC will increase UNSCN legitimacy and impact. Efforts are underway by the UNSCN Secretariat to re-establish these reporting lines to ECOSOC and other relevant UN bodies such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

Figure 4.
UNSCN ways of working



Note

Solid line signifies direct working relationship. Broken line signifies indirect working relationship via other actor/platform.

Another important UN mechanism is the **Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**. The High Level Panel of Experts on food security and nutrition (HLPE) is an important arm of the CFS, providing a strong science-policy interface including reports on critical and emerging issues. These reports inform and structure CFS debates. The CFS Advisory Group comprises six different types of actors: Civil society is self-organized through the Civil Society Mechanism, a coordinating committee that intervenes in the CFS session as a non-voting stakeholder. There is also a dedicated private sector mechanism (PSM) as well as input from international agricultural research bodies (CGIAR), international financial institutions (World Bank), trade networks (IAFN) and philanthropy (The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation). CFS reports to ECOSOC. Its main focus is on undernutrition and food security, although the focus on nutrition is relatively new compared to other UN agencies and platforms.

A number of other influential, nutrition-focused platforms have emerged in recent years, each governed variously by actors from within the UN system, private sector, NGOs and national governments. These platforms perform a convening function to harness technical expertise and financial resources; they also provide on-the-ground support for policy and programme implementation and capacity building. For example, **Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH)** has been working since 2008 at country level to strengthen nutrition governance and United Nations coordination through facilitation, analytical and capacity development for country-led nutrition responses. REACH's member agencies comprise the five constituent member agencies of UNSCN: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO; its Secretariat acts as an observer in UNSCN meetings.

A very significant new multistakeholder platform is **Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)**. Established in 2010, SUN brings together governments, civil society, the private sector and other actors to tackle both the proximate and underlying causes of malnutrition. SUN includes five networks (Country, Business, Civil Society, Development Partners and the UN System), operating primarily to co-ordinate and support country-level action, including establishment of multi-sectoral plans, programme development, results frameworks, and capacity building. The UN Network for SUN (currently sharing a secretariat with REACH) brings together FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to support countries in achieving national nutrition goals and in making advances in reducing malnutrition. The SUN Lead Group is an influential strategic advisory group, appointed by the UN Secretary-General (SG) and including representatives from the five networks. The Lead Group's function is to facilitate coordination and interconnections between the five networks at global, regional and country level.

There are also a few high-level platforms working to collate actors on issues to do with malnutrition at the international level. Importantly, these platforms act to establish global norms and policy agendas. One of these mechanisms is the **High Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security (HLTF)**, which was established by the UN SG in 2008 as a response to the food price crisis. The HLTF is a high-level advocacy and coordination mechanism whose members are UN agencies, funds and programmes, international financial institutions, and other international organizations. Chaired by the SG, the HLTF's primary aim is to promote a comprehensive and unified response by the international community to the challenge of achieving global food and nutrition security.

Another agenda setting mechanism is the **Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (IATF)**. This platform was established to coordinate the activities of relevant UN funds, programmes, and agencies as well as other inter-governmental organizations in supporting national governments to meet high-level commitments to respond to the growing threat of NCDs. It was established by

the UN SG in June 2013, at the request of ECOSOC, and is led by WHO. IATF reports annually to ECOSOC and includes a resolution in the conclusion of ECOSOC's annual UNGA report.ⁱⁱ

While nutrition may not be an explicit consideration in their mandates or mission statements, a number of politically and economically powerful actors are now doing much more in nutrition. Multilateral agencies and financial institutions (e.g. the World Bank and numerous bilaterals), and philanthropic organizations (e.g. the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) feature prominently in the global landscape, as do certain public-private partnerships and multinational corporations. With respect to the latter, increased concentration of multinational agri-food corporations poses questions regarding conflicts of interest when it comes to pro-nutrition agenda setting and policy development.

There is also a diverse set of non-government organizations and research consortia with concentrations ranging across food security, food sovereignty, micronutrient deficiencies, overconsumption and diet-related NCDs. These different foci play important roles in shaping policy agendas and enabling networks of different actors to coalesce around shared interests. In some cases, these groups are bridging connections between food systems, nutrition and environmental sustainability, thus helping to shift global and national policy discourse and agendas.

ⁱⁱ This is not the case with the CFS.



3. Three nutrition governance challenges

The data presented in the previous section highlight the many actors - public and private, from a plurality of sectors within and beyond the UN system - who are currently impacting global nutrition. Per Figure 2, some of these actors have an explicit mandate to improve nutrition, others do not. Moreover, per Appendix 2, some are focused on undernutrition and food security while others are tackling excess consumption and diet-related non-communicable diseases. These different actors play both complementary and competing roles in coordination, decision making (including norm-setting), policy development, technical support, capacity building, and monitoring. As a result, some competition over limited resources, duplication of activities and confusion regarding roles and responsibilities at global and country level has seemed inevitable.

These issues are a large part of the three broad governance challenges outlined below, each of which is anchored in i) current understanding of the multiple determinants of malnutrition, and ii) the recognition that a plurality of actors are currently involved in shaping nutrition outcomes. Addressing these challenges will help ensure the transformative action needed to address malnutrition at global, national and local levels.

3.1. Crossing sectors

As above, reductions in malnutrition have been uneven and remain unsatisfactory in many populations, underscoring the need for better nutrition governance and policy coherence across a range of sectors, including environment, education, food and agriculture, social protection and health. This is because acceleration of progress in nutrition requires large-scale “nutrition-sensitive” programmes that address key underlying social determinants of nutrition and that also enhance the coverage and effectiveness of “nutrition-specific



interventions". Nutrition-specific interventions are focused on maternal and child undernutrition and comprise discrete, proven intervention areas which directly address the immediate causes of malnutrition, namely nutrient intake and health status⁴⁵. In contrast, nutrition-sensitive approaches apply to a much broader array of programme areas and aim to address the underlying causes of malnutrition, namely food access; access to water, health, and sanitation services; and household care practices⁴⁶. As such, nutrition-sensitive approaches can be included in a wide range of social, health and economic policies that have the potential to reduce malnutrition in a number of ways, including via improved living and working conditions, access to education, quality of maternal and child caring practices, and increased income and social protection services. While both approaches are now routinely acknowledged as critical by the research community⁴⁶, and by the UN^{43, 47}, many of the global nutrition actors identified in this paper remain focused exclusively on nutrition-specific approaches, reducing the chances of increasing nutrition sensitivity in policy areas such as agriculture, social protection, trade and investment, planning, and education.

3.2. Whose responsibility

There is no one actor responsible for nutrition. While country governments are ultimately responsible for ensuring national well-being, the global reach and interdependence of nutrition risks means that the underlying drivers of malnutrition and the means to improve nutrition lie increasingly beyond the control of any one government. The challenge is further increased given the unequal distribution of nutrition risks and resources and the opposing interests and powers of various actors in the global system. The question of responsibility is further complicated by the plethora of previously described global calls to action. These have led to the development of multiple policies and initiatives at global, regional and country levels, resulting in confusion, impaired multisectoral coordination and lack of harmonization at country level. Increased coherence among different UN agencies and platforms to national level governments is vital.

3.3. Accountability

As the data demonstrate, many public and private actors are now involved in global nutrition governance. In democratic societies, states are formally accountable to their populations. Intergovernmental organizations, including those in the UN system, are accountable to their governing bodies and through their reporting to member states. However, non-state actors such as the private sector, philanthropic foundations, civil society and non-government organizations all wield power, to varying degrees, in processes of global nutrition governance. Some mechanisms, such as SUN, bring these state and non-state actors together at the national level to facilitate coordination of activities but there are few effective mechanisms at the global level for demanding that non-state actors be accountable for the nutrition impact of their actions. Systematic analysis increasing transparency regarding how these powers operate has been lacking as a means of further increasing accountability. An additional accountability challenge is that not all of the actors identified as having an impact on nutrition have a formal nutrition mandate or focus (as indicated in Figure 2). Without an explicit mandate in nutrition it is difficult to hold these actors to account. The introduction of the GNR is a welcome step in meeting this challenge. Published annually, the GNR systematically includes a variety of progress reports on countries and on global commitments to nutrition, thus providing a methodological framework and hard data for increasing accountability of both public and private actors.

4. Going forward for UNSCN

Strong yet sensitive navigation of the governance challenges described above is needed to reach the goal of prevention and amelioration of malnutrition in all its forms. As the **UN platform tasked with advancing the UN's interagency work on nutrition, focused on issues of policy coherence at the global level**, UNSCN is well positioned to address all three challenges, though doing so will require stronger focus on the elements discussed below. By embracing these elements UNSCN can translate its legitimacy into impact - supporting and enabling the diversity of nutrition actors to perform collectively to the best of their ability.

Previous work by UNSCN identified the following elements as important to national governments for the successful development and implementation of nutrition action⁴⁸:

- **Political impetus:** Existence of a national nutrition policy and/or plan provides the political base on which a country can initiate implementation of action;
- **Existence of an intersectoral mechanism to address nutrition:** The role of an intersectoral coordinating committee in implementing national nutrition policies was identified as crucial;
- **Monitoring system:** Routinely collected food and nutrition data, and a national nutrition information system that is updated periodically, were considered important for evaluating the effectiveness of national nutrition plans and policies, and for facilitating the identification of continued subsequent actions;
- **Financing mechanism:** Allocation of budget for implementation of national nutrition plans was repeatedly identified as critical.

These elements also apply to global level, where we now see a strong political impetus for the different UN agencies and partners to work together to address malnutrition in all its forms, through the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the SDGs.

It is important to note that factors identified as important in the field of global health governance are also relevant to global nutrition, namely: **production of global goods; management of externalities; global solidarity and stewardship**⁴⁹.

The following roles are recommended for UNSCN and build on the elements listed above. These recommended roles are in line with UNSCN's Strategic Objectives for 2016-2020: 1) Maximize UN policy coherence and advocacy on nutrition; 2) Support consistent and accountable delivery by the UN System; 3) Explore new and emerging nutrition-related issues, and 4) Promote knowledge sharing across the UN System, based on the committee's five guiding principles (see p. 11).



4.1. Role 1: Enhance coherence

- ***Reframe the discourse: Nutrition governance versus Governance for nutrition***

Global nutrition governance tends to focus on actors with an explicit nutrition mandate or specializing in nutrition. Governance for nutrition embraces policy areas and actors which are not explicitly nutrition oriented but affect the underlying causes of malnutrition and which can thus be leveraged for nutrition sensitivity. Shifting the discourse towards global governance for nutrition may help these actors and sectors ‘see themselves’ as part of the solution. This will aid pursuit of policy coherence – which is front and centre of UNSCN’s strategic plan and objectives.

- ***Bridging the worlds of malnutrition***

Of the 167 connected actors identified in this study (Figure 2), and of those that belong to the UN system (Figure 3), there is a strong orientation towards a focus on undernutrition and food security. By taking a normative stance on the need to address all forms of malnutrition, UNSCN can help better frame the global governance agenda such that it will be more connected, and thereby help governments at the national level lead policy development that embraces multisectoral action.

To have the desired effect, a normative stance requires an appropriate audience. Previously, UNSCN was considered a ‘big tent’⁵⁰ comprising UN agencies, governments, private sector, academia, and civil society. This reach enabled UNSCN to inform the institutional practices and norms of a wide spectrum of actors; but also resulted over time in a loss of focus vis-à-vis UNSCN’s core mandate and responsibility. Today, UNSCN membership consists of UN agencies only, with no country, CSO or private sector members. This shift in representation requires a readjustment in UNSCN’s approach to advocacy and institutional dialogue, especially with respect to the urgent need to address malnutrition in all its forms. It is critical that UNSCN conveys ambitious goals, powerful messages, share lessons and provide a one UN voice in nutrition to a wide multi-actor audience. One recommendation to facilitate this shift is to rally more UN agencies to join UNSCN. Wider membership would increase UNSCN’s capacity for addressing the inter-sectoral dimensions of all forms of malnutrition, and for delivery of its various strategic objectives. In addition, stronger leveraging of UNSCN’s existing membership, convening power and role in other UN platforms including CFS, WHA, REACH and SUN UN plus its engagement with other multistakeholder mechanisms including SUN and the EAT Initiative (EAT) is needed.

- ***Advocate for intersectoral action***

There is no other UN agency or platform that has the mandate to address all forms of malnutrition at the global level and for all countries. This gives UNSCN the legitimacy, and indeed the ethical responsibility, to call strongly for UN agencies and platforms in health, social protection, education, environment and planning, among others, to better prioritize nutrition as an agenda item. UNSCN is in a good position to rally these actors and help inform them of the impact of their actions on nutrition by bringing evidence to bear on policy, and by providing a space for constructive discussions about these issues among the different actors. Currently, many fields and policy issues crucial to the reduction of malnutrition are not governed by UNSCN (e.g. trade). However, UNSCN’s convening power could be called upon to bring together the plethora of actors who now impact on global nutrition – no one else is doing this. This does not have to happen through UNSCN meetings but rather through other existing UN mechanisms such as CFS or the WHA. It could also happen via multistakeholder platforms such as SUN or EAT.

4.2. Role 2: Stewardship

- ***Establish legitimacy and voice at the highest level of the UN***

The declaration of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition provides UNSCN with the political legitimacy to confidently pursue its 2016-2020 strategic objectives, and to support UN agencies and other key multistakeholder actors in their pursuit of coherent policies and activities that empower national governments to address malnutrition in all its forms. The Resolution increases pressure to pay attention to nutrition at all levels of the UN system – in essence the whole UN system is being held to account. In this environment, it is very important that UNSCN exerts its influence and provide a unified coherent articulation of what can and should be done across the UN to address malnutrition.

In order to provide this overall strategic direction to the global nutrition system and to increase policy coherence among UN agencies, UNSCN must have a strong and respected voice. This requires re-establishment of links and direct reporting requirements at the highest levels - including ECOSOC, the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), and the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security - as well as strengthened supporting mechanisms within member agencies. Additionally, UNSCN's voice should be strengthened through collaboration between UNSCN and platforms in which UNSCN is active - e.g. CFS, IATF - on a set of reporting criteria which would then be used to routinely inform ECOSOC regarding coherent intersectoral action taken within the UN system.

- ***A continual improvement learning system***

As discussed above, UNSCN is the “connective tissue” between key global nutrition actors such as UN Network for SUN, REACH, HLTF, and GNR, and is focused on global policy coherence. It provides a mechanism to share information and lessons learned, thus promoting an adaptive global nutrition system based on principles of continual improvement. One way to strengthen this mechanism is via facilitation of feedback between national and global levels. Sharing experiences and lessons from the national level is an essential element of an adaptive learning system. Sharing both supports other national level actors and ensures that global level activities are grounded in the needs of local organizations and communities. As such, strengthening the feedback loops between SUN, REACH and additional actors who operate primarily at country level, and global level, where UNSCN and others set guidelines and frameworks and identify capacity building priorities, is critical to establishing a continual improvement learning system.

Feedback loops are also essential to expanding the nutrition policy agenda to a wider variety of sectors, and to creating a truly intersectoral environment in which actors can dialogue and exchange information regardless of their “nutrition persuasion”. Much more could be done to better connect actors in the overweight, obesity, NCDs arenas (e.g. HLTF and some of the key NGOs and research institutions via the UN platforms in which UNSCN is engaged).



4.3. Role 3: Evidence and accountability

- ***Advancing the nutrition policy agenda with fit for purpose evidence***

UNSCN provides valuable publications in the work areas of its constituents, and, historically, the authoritative Reports on the World Nutrition Situation. Currently, the GNR has displaced the Reports on the World Nutrition Situation, obviating the need for their publication and creating new opportunities regarding UNSCN's role in GNR drafting and dissemination. This Report's recommendation is to leverage the GNR to actively provide "fit for purpose" evidence into UNSCN discussions and decision-making processes, similar to the way that the HLPE provides the science-policy interface for the CFS. This could be a two way process whereby UNSCN engages actively with the GNR and makes sure that its members provide the GNR team with data as well as actively distribute the report and its findings.

A wealth of data exists regarding the cost efficacy and effectiveness of nutrition-specific interventions to treat maternal and child undernutrition. Also, the evidence is growing regarding the best ways to treat micronutrient malnutrition, overweight/obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. However, relatively little evidence exists on what is required to improve nutrition policy coherence across sectors, and implementation and evaluation of nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes. Narrowing this knowledge gap can lead to new directions for action. As mentioned above, encouraging discussion among different sectors is implied in most (if not all) of the 2016-2020 UNSCN functions (see Box 1) and is also key to its Strategic Objectives. As such, promoting dialogue and generation of answers regarding policy coherence and nutrition sensitivity across a variety of sectors is squarely within UNSCN remit. The planned establishment of selectively convened, time-bound CoPs should support these activities, as well as the commissioning of discussion papers addressing areas in which policy coherence is not (yet) eminent. One specific proposal is the publication of a UNSCN knowledge product projecting the co-benefits - including but not limited to nutrition - which could arise from the joint delivery of SDGs for various sectoral goals. To this end, this Report recommends that UNSCN actively liaise with platforms of academia such as the GNR, the HLPE, and the IUNS as well as individual universities who are preminent in nutrition and related areas. UNSCN should provide the one stop shop for up to date nutrition evidence online. In addition to promoting evidence generation regarding nutrition policy coherence, this type of activity will also cast UNSCN in more of a "knowledge hub" role, strengthening its academic credentials and increasing its clout during engagement in the CFS, IATF and other interagency fora.

- ***Monitor and improve the accountability framework***

A key mandate of UNSCN is to encourage UN agencies and platforms to set global nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes, and to help national governments develop and implement such approaches. This mandate requires involving actors who do not necessarily have a formal or explicit directive to improve nutrition (e.g. ILO). Without an explicit mandate in nutrition, it is difficult to ensure that such actors pursue goals which are compatible to nutrition; therefore some form of monitoring the actions of these actors is needed. One useful collaborative form of accountability already exists within UNSCN and can be leveraged for this purpose: within the UN system, each agency is accountable to their own governing bodies and member states. However,

importantly, when UN agencies/actors sign up to a UNSCN policy document, a mechanism is provided via reporting and discussion within meetings and exchanges wherein agencies/actors are in fact providing a degree of mutual accountability to each other under the UNSCN aegis. Since UNSCN as a UN committee also reports to ECOSOC, this is another mechanism for joint accountability, through UNSCN, of its members to ECOSOC and the HLPF.

Additionally, two formal nutrition monitoring mechanisms have been established: WHO is involved in monitoring the World Health Assembly nutrition targets, and the GNR provides a systematic, timely monitoring mechanism of target setting and target meeting, including financing and assessment of prevalence rates (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight/obesity, and diet-related NCDs). However, these two mechanisms monitor impacts and outcomes, not actors, thus making it difficult to disentangle who contributed what.

As part of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, FAO and WHO are working to bridge this gap via creation of a repository of nutrition commitments by governments, including nutrition-sensitive programmes and actions. This Report recommends that UNSCN contributes to this initiative by facilitating capture of lessons learned and success stories at global and national level. This could be undertaken by the Taskforce on Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation (AME) and would include all agencies and platforms with whom UNSCN has a direct working relationship (as shown in Figure 4), including those who do not have a direct nutrition mandate. Findings would be made available on the UNSCN website.



Conclusion

This is a pivotal moment in history. High levels of political support to address malnutrition in all its forms, epitomized by the establishment of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, are providing the impetus and direction for a diversity of actors to work together. By capitalizing on this momentum at global, national and local levels, transformative systemic change in all communities, but particularly among societies' most disadvantaged groups, is more possible than ever before.

As the "strategic nerve centre of the UN" and the UN committee tasked with setting the direction, scale, coherence and impact of the UN system response to global nutrition challenges, it is recommended that UNSCN adopts and operationalizes the roles suggested above. These roles - while articulated in the context of global governance for nutrition - are no different from those stated in the UNSCN's current Strategic Plan, and as such should be seen as integral to it.

The roles recommended above are also vital to the success of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, for which this Report has identified three catalytic mechanisms to support progress on nutrition commitments made at the global and national levels: evidence informed advocacy; convening platforms, and accountability mechanisms. Finally, adoption of the roles recommended above will help provide clarity and guidance in what is a complex and busy nutrition landscape. UNSCN's embrace of these roles will help the great diversity and volume of actors who directly and indirectly influence people's nutritional status feel part of a collective working towards a common good and the manifestation of the right to food and health. Adoption by UNSCN of inclusive stewardship practices will help improve accountability across the global nutrition landscape and operationalize the coordinating mechanism that it was charged with in UNGA. Ultimately, adoption of inclusive participatory governance for nutrition by UNSCN will improve health, reduce poverty and other social inequities, and build societies that live within environmental limits.

UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF **ACTION ON NUTRITION**



2016-2025

Appendix 1. Research methods

Data collection

To increase the probability of identifying all relevant actors in the global nutrition system, two complementary approaches were used – a rapid literature review and a systematic online website search. Actors were included if they met the following criteria: 1) identified as impacting on nutrition; or 2) were an organization/platform with an explicit mandate or mission statement focused on nutrition (identified by reviewing first and second tier pages on their website); or 3) influenced food and nutrition responses in three countries or more across different regions (identified by reviewing statements on their nutrition-related activities and approaches). The search method proceeded via the following steps:

Step 1: A rapid literature review of journal articles was undertaken to generate an initial list of actors involved in global nutrition. The search was limited to articles published between 1 January 2008 and 31 August 2016. The rationale for selecting 2008 as the search starting point was the publication of the Lancet series on Maternal and Child Nutrition in that year, which highlighted the scale of undernutrition and criticized the failure of a “fragmented and dysfunctional international architecture” to deal with it. This was an important catalyst for increased nutrition attention globally⁵¹. The following databases were searched: ProQuest, Scopus, Web of Science, ELDIS, and Google scholar. Search terms included relevant subject headings and keywords in the title, abstract and text for terms: (global OR international) AND (governance OR institution*OR architect* OR actor OR stakeholder) AND *nutrition*. The websites of organizations identified in the articles were reviewed. A total of 83 organizations met the inclusion criteria.

Step 2: A systematic online search of websites was undertaken to identify actors not captured in the literature review. This method has been used previously to identify actors in the global health governance system and to map their interconnections⁵². Google’s related:url search function was used to locate the web pages of global nutrition actors. This utilizes an algorithm that combines page usage, content analysis, and connectivity analysis to identify non-identical but topically similar websites. This assumes that all prominent global nutrition actors have an online presence. First, a search was undertaken using Google’s related:url operator and the UNSCN homepage (related:www.unscn.org). This generated 13 organizations of which nine met the inclusion criteria. Second, a snowballing related:url search was undertaken, whereby multiple iterative searches of the homepages of organizations meeting the inclusion criteria were made until saturation was reached (i.e. the number of new organizations identified approach zero). Relational data (i.e. the connections between organizations identified in successive searches) was recorded. A total of 118 organizations met the inclusion criteria.

Step 3: A list of all actors identified in Steps 1 and 2 was compiled and duplicates removed. A total of 47 organizations were identified in the literature review but not in the web search. An additional search of these organizations was undertaken using the related:url operator and relational data for these organizations collected. A total of 167 organizations were included in the final analysis.

Steps 1-3 above were used to identify the many actors who are having an impact on global nutrition - some with an explicit mandate to address nutrition and others not. It is important that UNSCN is aware of and engaging with these actors. In Step 4 we focus on the UN, given that UNSCN's mandate relates to the UN system. Attention is given to the UN agencies with an explicit mandate regarding nutrition, as well as the wider UNSCN network, which includes all UN agencies, bilaterals, international NGOs, research institutions, and the private sector, which have a significant interest or engagement in nutrition-related issues. This narrowing enables a more in-depth analysis of the key actors within the UN system who are involved in some way in global nutrition governance.

To this end, the following selection criteria were applied to the 167 entities identified in step 3 above. Actors were included if they were: a) formal member of the UN system with a mandate for nutrition; or b) platform established within UN with an explicit mandate for nutrition; or c) actor formally / strongly connected to actors in the UN system and with a significant interest or engagement in nutrition-related issues as identified by reviewing their website/mission statement.

Presentation of data

Network maps were drawn based on the web-page searches. These are not maps of centrality and influence, but maps of connections to UNSCN as indicated by weblinks. The open source platform 'Cytoscape' was used to generate the network maps, thereby visually mapping the actors in global nutrition and their interconnections. Relevant data about the different actors were extracted from the websites of included organizations. Data collected included: actor type; nutrition focus; an explicit mandate for nutrition focus; and functional role. Data were entered into Microsoft Excel and tabulated.

Method limitations

The method used to generate the network maps does not determine the relative influence of various actors nor the forms of influence they wield. While we did identify many of the actors who are having an impact on global nutrition, it was not possible to do an in-depth analysis of all the 'nutrition-sensitive' actors. For example, we did not include the International Labour Organization in the detailed analysis of global nutrition governance even though we recognize that the Decent Work agenda has an indirect impact on nutrition.

Appendix 2.

A list of actors involved in global nutrition, their nutrition focus and role

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
UN SYSTEM				
1	United Nation Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	General nutrition	Y	UNSCN is the food and nutrition policy harmonization forum of the United Nations. The mandate is to promote cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end malnutrition in all of its forms in this generation.
2	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Food security	Y	The aim of FAO is to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, secure improvements in food production and distribution, better the conditions of rural people, and contribute toward an expanding world economy and ensure freedom from hunger. FAO focus on nutrition improvement through food-based interventions, including nutrition education, and analytical work on food consumption and food-based dietary guidelines.
3	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Food security	Y	A specialized UN agency and International Financial Institution dedicated to eradicating poverty in rural areas of developing countries. IFAD strives 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. Involved in UN Global Nutrition Agenda.
4	United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF)	General Nutrition, Undernutrition, Micronutrient deficiencies, Overweight/Obesity	Y	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 but not directly involved in agriculture and food system interventions. The agency is involved in UN Global Nutrition Agenda, SUN, REACH, GAIN, MI and several micronutrient networks. It is also the cluster lead for Nutrition in Emergencies (Global Nutrition Cluster).
5	World Food Programme (WFP)	Undernutrition	Y	The WFP was established in 1961 by the General Assembly and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference as the UN System's food aid organization. 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. Involved in UN Global Nutrition Agenda, it implements emergency response/food aid and provides logistics, and support through development programmes.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
UN SYSTEM				
6	World Health Organization (WHO)	General nutrition	Y	Global health leader, strong focus on technical guidance, normative functions, including monitoring of nutrition policies. In 2016 WHO developed its new Nutrition Strategy: WHO plays a leadership role in shaping the narrative of the global nutrition agenda, in leveraging changes in relevant non-health sectors to improve and mainstream nutrition, and in leveraging the implementation of effective nutrition policies and programmes. WHO guidance priorities focus on defining healthy sustainable diets and guide the identification and use of effective nutrition interventions. The monitoring priority supports the establishment of targets and monitoring systems for nutrition.
7	High Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security (HLTF)	Food security	Y	PLATFORM: Established by the UN Secretary General in 2008. Promotes a comprehensive and unified response to the challenge of achieving global food security, including by facilitating the creation of a prioritized plan of action and coordinated its implementation.
8	Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	Food security	Y	PLATFORM: Vision is to be the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all. Aims at better integrating food security and nutrition policy.
				Civil Society Mechanism (CSM): part of the CFS, it is the largest international space of civil society organizations (CSOs) working to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition.
				Private Sector Mechanism (PSM): part of the CFS, an open platform for providing a permanent seat for for-profit enterprises, and their associations, right across the value chain at the UN Committee on Food Security. The PSM welcomes all those involved in addressing agriculture and food security from a business point of view – including farmers, input providers, cooperatives, processors, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), and food companies.
				High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) – part of CFS: Assesses and analyzes current state of food security and nutrition and its underlying causes.
9	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH)	Undernutrition	Y	PLATFORM: Aims to reduce maternal and child undernutrition in participating countries by improving national nutrition governance and management. Operates in the context of other global nutrition initiatives including SUN.
10	Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (IATF)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	PLATFORM: Coordinates the activities of relevant UN organizations and other inter-governmental organizations to support governments to meet high-level commitments to respond to NCD epidemics worldwide.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
UN SYSTEM				
11	The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC)	General nutrition and Emergency food aid	Y	PLATFORM: The GNC was established as part of the Humanitarian Reform process to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response programmes by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership. The vision of GNC is to safeguard and improve nutritional status of emergency affected populations by ensuring an appropriate response that is predictable, timely and effective and at scale. UNICEF is the Cluster Lead Agency.
12	CODEX Alimentarius (CODEX)	General nutrition	Y	PLATFORM: Established by FAO and WHO to develop harmonized international food standards, the CODEX is a collection of international standards, guidelines and codes of practice that contribute to the safety, quality and fairness of international food trade (food production and safety). Codex members cover 99% of the world's population. International governmental and non-governmental organizations can become accredited Codex observers.
13	FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN)	Food security	Y	PLATFORM: To prevent the spread of contaminated food and foodborne disease, and strengthen food safety systems globally.
14	Food Security Cluster (FSC)	Food security	Y	PLATFORM: Located in WFP. The Food Security Cluster is about enhancing cooperation and partnerships. The FSC works directly with its partners and stakeholders that include international NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, other cluster lead agencies, UN organizations, Governments and Donors. The Food Security Cluster (FSC) has been established to coordinate the food security response during a humanitarian crisis, addressing issues of food availability, access and utilisation.
15	United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	General nutrition	N	PLATFORM: The UNGA occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. Comprises of all 193 members of the UN, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter of the UN. On 1 April 2016, the UNGA agreed a resolution proclaiming a UN Decade of Action on Nutrition that will run from 2016 to 2025. The resolution calls upon FAO and WHO to lead the implementation of the Decade of Action on Nutrition in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and involving coordination mechanisms such as the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
UN SYSTEM				
16	Food Assistance Convention (FAC)	Undernutrition	Y	INSTRUMENT: An international development treaty designed to ensure the minimum levels of food are made available to help meet the emergency food needs of developing countries.
17	High Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security (HLTF)	Food security	Y	INSTRUMENT: IPC is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the nature and severity of food insecurity and implications for strategic response. The IPC was originally developed for use in Somalia by FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Since then, several national governments and international agencies have introduced it in different food security contexts and is now being used in over 25 countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.
18	International Labor Organization (ILO)	General nutrition	Y	Food at Work, is inextricably linked to the pillars of the ILO's Decent Work agenda. Adopted the Welfare Facilities Recommendation (No. 102) in 1986, which specified guidelines for the establishment of canteens, cafeterias, mess rooms and other food facilities.
19	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	General nutrition	N	The IAEA aims to contribute, through the application of nuclear techniques, to the global efforts to improve nutrition, health and development. The agency's research activities cover agriculture, infant and young child nutrition, childhood obesity, environmental issues, maternal and adolescent health, diet quality and healthy aging.
20	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	General nutrition, Food security, Undernutrition, Micronutrient deficiencies	N	The agency partners with host government to improve refugee health, nutrition and hygiene. It works to improve nutrition through strategic funding and work closely with the WFP to improve nutrition. It has improved food security through multi-storey gardens in refugee camps, improve children and maternal nutrition status, and improve the burden of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies.
21	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Food security	N	Offers assistance in attracting domestic and foreign investment and in developing sustainable agricultural practices.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
UN SYSTEM				
22	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Undernutrition, Food security, Emergency food aid	N	UNDP is the UN development network mandated to work towards eradicating poverty. It works closely with government on emergency preparedness. It also works with governments and other UN and international agencies to help developing country government respond to the global food crisis.
23	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	General nutrition	N	Within the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Food Programme (WFP) is the lead agency for ensuring that food and nutrition support is integrated into national HIV and TB strategies and provided to patients when needed.
24	United Nations Environment (UNEP)	Food security	N	Together with FAO, helps to implement the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the world's largest public funder of international environmental projects.
25	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Food security	N	Partnership with WFP to support '1000 Days' initiative to improve nutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women to ensure the next generation of children achieve the best possible start in life. Zero hunger (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) is part of the SDG, and UNFPA will work with working with governments, partners and other UN agencies to directly tackle these SDG.
26	United Nations Women (UNW)	General nutrition, Food security	N	Part of an Inter-Agency Task Force on Rural Women (ITC-ILO, SPFII, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, UN Women and WHO) and focus on women's empowerment to end poverty, hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
27	World Trade Organization (WTO)	General nutrition	N	A global forum for trade policy direction setting. Trade can aid in promoting sustainable development and support the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2005, FAO and WTO agreed to strengthen cooperation to promote international food trade and safety in ways that improve peoples' nutrition and allow small-scale producers to have better access to international agriculture markets.
28	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	General nutrition	N	UNCDF in partnership with FAO and OECD is engaged in this multi-year action oriented project on a territorial approach to Food Security and Nutrition (based on the joint FAO-OECD-UNCDF Publication on Food Security and Nutrition).
29	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)		N	OCHA is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. OCHA also ensures there is a framework within which each actor can contribute to the overall response effort. OCHA plays a key role in operational coordination in crisis situations. This includes assessing situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; developing common strategies to address issues such as negotiating access, mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
UN SYSTEM				
30	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)		N	UNDESA assists countries around the world in agenda-setting and decision-making with the goal of meeting their economic, social and environmental challenges.
31	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)	Food security	N	<p>The CEB is the longest-standing and highest-level coordination forum of the United Nations system. The CEB provides broad guidance, coordination and strategic direction for the system as a whole in the areas under the responsibility of executive heads.</p> <p>It established the UN system Network on Rural development and Food Security, a global partnership approach towards tackling rural development challenges at the country level.</p>
32	United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	General nutrition	N	ECOSOC is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, responsible for coordinating the economic, social, and related work of 14 UN specialized agencies, their functional commissions and five regional commissions. ECOSOC serves as a central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and for formulating policy recommendations addressed to member states and the UN system. ECOSOC play a major role in the preparations, monitoring and implementation of a post 2015 development agenda.
33	Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Food security	N	To monitor the situation of the right to food throughout the world, and identifies general trends related to the right to food and undertakes country visits which provide the Special Rapporteur with a first-hand account on the situation concerning the right to food in a specific country.
34	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)	Food security	N	PLATFORM: GDPRD is a network of 38 bilateral and multilateral donors, international financing institutions, intergovernmental organizations and development agencies.
35	High Level Political Forum (HLPF)		N	PLATFORM: The Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) seeks to provide leadership and catalyse action in promoting and coordinating implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among other mandates, it hosts the secretariat for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the central platform within the United Nations system for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by Heads of State and Governments in September 2015.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS				
36	Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN)	Undernutrition	Y	To improve knowledge, stimulate learning and provide vital support and encouragement to food and nutrition workers involved in emergencies.
37	Micronutrient Initiative (MI)	Micronutrient deficiency	Y	MI is dedicated to eliminate vitamin and mineral deficiencies worldwide. Their purpose is to ensure that the world's most vulnerable has access to micronutrition, to be a global leader in advancing integrated, innovative and sustainable solutions to reduce micronutrients deficiencies through intervention delivery and research. MI works either directly or with partners, including governments, food producers, and partner organizations to develop and implement programmes.
38	Iodine Global Network (IGN)	Micronutrient deficiency	Y	IGN is dedicated to sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency. Their mission is to be the authoritative voice for iodine nutrition and lead the global efforts to eliminate iodine deficiency. They support and catalyze global and national iodine programmes by working with key public, private, scientific and civic stakeholders. While IGN continues to play a strong scientific and advisory role on iodine nutrition, it is the network of over 100 regional and national coordinators and partner agencies (the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, the Micronutrient Initiative, and UNICEF) who are at the core of its activities and global efforts to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders.
39	Access to Nutrition Foundation (ANTF)	General nutrition	Y	The primary objective of ANTF is to publish, on a regular basis, a set of Indexes, The Global Access to Nutrition Index, that assess and rates major food and beverage manufacturers' nutrition policies, practices and disclosure.
40	Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN)	General nutrition	Y	An international human rights organization that has advocated for the realization of the right to food. They strive to secure people's access to the resources that they need in order to feed themselves, now and in the future.
41	International Coalition for Advocacy on Nutrition (ICAN)	General nutrition	Y	Represents the interests of national and regional associations who collaborate with all sectors of consumer packaged goods industry. Promotes the harmonization of scientific standards and policies concerned with health, safety, packaging, and labelling, of foods, beverages and other consumer packaged goods.
42	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)	General nutrition and Food security	Y	It is the civil society interface with FAO on matters concerning food security. It comprises of an international network that brings together several organizations representing farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural workers, indigenous people and NGOs. Facilitate discussions between NGOs, social organizations and movements, as well as dialogue with FAO.
43	International Diabetes Federation (IDF)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	Connects global advocacy to local reality and deliver vital diabetes prevention, treatment and care in over 170 countries worldwide. Creates guideline for diabetes management.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS				
44	International Union Against Cancer (UICC)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	Convenes global cancer control community, advocate and place cancer on global health agenda, coordinate programmes and initiative.
45	World Heart Federation (WHF)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	Part of the NCD Alliance (cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease). Advocates for policy change and supports initiatives addressing obesity, healthy diet and physical activity.
46	NCD Alliance (NCDA)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	NCD Alliance is a society network of 2000 civil society organizations in more than 170 countries. Their network includes global and national NGOs, scientific and professional associations, academic and research institutions, private sector entities and dedicated individuals. It aims to unite and strengthen civil society network to stimulate collaborative advocacy, actions and accountability for NCD prevention and control.
47	World Obesity (WO)	Overweight/obesity	Y	To collate, conduct and disseminate world-leading research into obesity; to influence policy of academics, government and businesses; to bring rigour, consistency and credibility to the field through educational programmes, training, publications, conferences and accreditation
48	International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN)	General nutrition	Y	IBFAN works through programmes designed for increasing its outreach by building alliances, protecting people from baby food corporations' misleading propaganda, advocating with governments to hold the baby food corporations accountable, providing technical and planning support to governments, campaigning, training and capacity building. IBFAN is a watch-dog organization, monitoring the compliance with the International Code of Breast Milk Substitutes, and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly resolutions, as well as highlighting conflict of interests in policies and programmes both globally and nationally.
49	International Lactation Consultant Association (ILCA)	General nutrition	Y	The association provides innovative education and networking, provide access to and interpretation of lactation research, build capacity for future leaders, advance breastfeeding on the global agenda.
50	World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA)	General nutrition	Y	To protect, promote and support breastfeeding worldwide in the framework of the Innocenti Declarations (1990 and 2005) and the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding through networking and facilitating collaborative efforts in social mobilisation, advocacy, information dissemination and capacity building. The agency aims to foster a strong and cohesive breastfeeding movement, which will act on the various international instruments to create an enabling environment for mothers, thus contributing to increasing optimal breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS				
51	Thousand Days (THDYS)	General nutrition	Y	With the backing of the U.S. Government, the Government of Ireland, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and several non-profit organizations, 1,000 Days began its work as a partnership to drive greater action and investment to improve nutrition for women and young children throughout the world.
52	Action Against Hunger International (AAH)	Undernutrition	Y	Provides communities with access to safe water and sustainable solutions to hunger
53	The Hunger Project (THP)	Undernutrition	Y	The organization's mission is to end hunger and poverty with sustainable, grassroots, women-centred strategies and advocating for their widespread adoption in countries throughout the world. They host programmes throughout Africa, South Asia and Latin America are based on an innovative, holistic approach, which empowers women and men living in rural villages to become the agents of their own development and make sustainable progress in overcoming hunger and poverty.
54	Stop Hunger Now (SHN)	Undernutrition	Y	To end hunger in our lifetime by providing food and life-changing aid to the world's most vulnerable and creating a global commitment to mobilize the necessary resources.
55	Food For The Poor (FFTP)	Undernutrition and emergency food aid	Y	The organization serves the poorest of the poor in 17 countries throughout the Caribbean and Latin America, by providing lifesaving food, secure housing, clean water, healthcare, emergency relief, micro-enterprise projects and education opportunities.
56	Bread for the World (BREAD)	Undernutrition	Y	Bread for the World Institute provides nonpartisan policy analysis on hunger and strategies to end it. The Institute has been educating opinion leaders, policymakers, and the public about hunger in the United States and abroad since 1975.
57	Feed the Children (FTC)	Undernutrition	Y	Provides feeding programmes and education for families to grow, raise and eventually sell their own food.
58	Alive & Thrive (AAT)	General nutrition	Y	Alive & Thrive is an initiative to save lives, prevent illness, and ensure healthy growth and development through improved breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices.
59	Strengthening Partnerships, Results and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING)	Undernutrition	Y	SPRING is dedicated to strengthening global and country efforts to scale up impact-high nutrition practices and policies. It focuses on preventing stunting and maternal and child anaemia in the first 1000 days.
60	Health and Education Advice and Resource Team (HEART)	General nutrition	Y	HEART is a consortium of leading organizations in international development, health, nutrition and education. HEART work together to support the use of evidence and expert advice in policymaking.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS				
61	Congressional Hunger Centre (CHC)	Undernutrition	Y	Congressional Hunger Centre develops emerging anti-hunger leaders by bridging grassroots efforts and public policy and building coalitions that advocate for food security.
62	CONCERN Worldwide US (CONC)	Emergency food aid	Y	An international humanitarian organization dedicated to tackling poverty and suffering in the world's poorest countries. They have 5 main programmes: Education, Emergency, HIV and AIDS, Health, and Livelihoods.
63	Freedom from Hunger (FFH)	Undernutrition	Y	Freedom from Hunger brings innovative and sustainable self-help solutions to the fight against chronic hunger and poverty. Together with local partners, we equip families with resources (microfinance programmes and education modules) they need to build futures of health, hope and dignity.
64	Food For The Hungry (FFTH)	Undernutrition and Emergency food aid	Y	Food for the Hungry is an international relief and development organization with operations in more than 20 countries. They respond to natural disaster by providing shelter, food and clothes. They provide long-term development work with the poor to transform impoverished communities.
65	Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)	Undernutrition and Emergency food aid	Y	MCC works with local partners around the world to make sure there is food for today, food for tomorrow and food for all. In situations of conflict or disaster, they provide emergency food assistance including food packages, vouchers and cash. Their partners work with farmers on new techniques to improve soil health and increase yields. They advocate for government policies that allow everyone to access enough food.
66	Alliance to End Hunger (ATEH)	Undernutrition	Y	A platform for both secular and faith organizations to join together in the fight against hunger. They advocate for hunger issues on national agenda, provide capacity building for civil society coalitions in 7 countries and support hunger free communities initiatives.
67	Helen Keller International (HKI)	Undernutrition, Food security and Micronutrient deficiencies	N	Has launched and completed several initiatives to combat malnutrition, involved in agricultural programmes to improve agricultural and nutritional practices, implement Vitamin A supplementation project to combat blindness.
68	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Undernutrition and Emergency food aid	N	Provides technical and emergency support for better health and nutrition to countries affected by disaster. Implement nutrition programme for malnourished children.
69	Save the Children (STC)	General nutrition and Undernutrition	N	To provide health and nutrition programmes. Save the Children works to improve health and nutrition of mothers, newborn babies and children, with special attention to poor and vulnerable communities, especially those hit by natural disasters and conflict.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS				
70	Oxfam International (OXFAM)	Emergency food aid	N	Provides emergency food, giving cash handouts for buying food, restock livestock and grain banks.
71	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)	Emergency food aid	N	Provides technical support, with focus on the delivery of food commodities and resources during emergencies.
72	World Vision International (WVI)	General nutrition Undernutrition	N	World Vision's Nutrition Centre of Expertise (NCoE), part of their Global Health team, provides strategic leadership to address malnutrition. The organization invests in global health and nutrition initiatives, engages in partnerships in global programmes, contribute to nutrition research, aids in advocacy, learning and development strategy in nutrition governance.
73	PATH	General nutrition	N	PATH develops and promotes inexpensive and innovative health interventions aimed at making sure mothers-to-be, babies, and children get the nutrients they need. We bring decades of experience to this work, partnering across sectors and countries to improve the effectiveness and reach of nutrition programmes.
74	Caritas Internationalis (CARITAS)	Food security and emergency food aid	N	Caritas advocates for the right to food, where everyone receives nutritious and adequate food. It promotes investment in agricultural and rural development. It helps people access nutritious food by changing what they grow and training them to prepare for when disaster strikes. In times of emergency, Caritas programmes provide food distributions and supplementary feeding.
75	Action Aid (ACTAID)	Undernutrition	N	The primary aim is to work against poverty and injustice worldwide; Action Aid implement nutrition interventions in communities affected by poverty.
76	PLAN International (PLAN)	Undernutrition	N	PLAN takes action before, during and after disasters by supporting programmes such as: malnutrition prevention and management, food distribution, school feeding, agricultural activities, and cash and voucher-based support.
77	InterAction (INTACT)	General nutrition and Food security	N	InterAction is an alliance organization in Washington, D.C. of NGOs. Working around the world, InterAction serves as a convener, thought leader and voice in our community. InterAction's range of programmes fall under humanitarian action, advocacy, international development and NGO accountability.
78	Heifer International (HEIFER)	Food security	N	Heifer International works with communities to strengthen local economies. They train and support small-scale farmers to achieve year-round availability and access to diverse and nutritious food, as well as provide access to water and improved sanitation.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS				
79	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	Food security	N	IISD reports on international negotiations, conducts rigorous research, and engages citizens, businesses and policy-makers on the shared goal of developing sustainably. IISD seeks to improve climate resilience and food security through an understanding of the factors that influence the resilience of food systems to climate shocks and stresses. Their experts develop practical indicators to monitor such factors at both the community and national levels. They also work with governments and communities to improve our understanding of how policies affect the climate resilience of food systems.
80	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)	Food security	N	The goal of the organization is to advance sustainable development through trade-related policymaking. Building on its reputation for facilitating dialogue and generating timely and relevant research on policy challenges, ICTSD's work on agriculture and seeks to promote food security, equity and environmental sustainability in agricultural trade.
81	Practical Action (PRACTA)	Food security	N	Their programmes work with communities to identify the most appropriate entry points for long-term and sustainable change to improve food production.
82	Relief International (RELIEF)	General nutrition	N	Relief International programmes empower communities to: launch disease prevention campaigns; treat and prevent malnutrition; educate families about health and nutrition; provide maternal care (pre-natal, delivery and post-natal); offer sexual and reproductive health services; train health care workers; deliver acute care treatment, primary health care, and hospital treatment services; train veterinarians and medical staff to recognize and prevent diseases spread by livestock.
83	World Missionary Evangelism (WME)	Undernutrition and emergency food aid	N	WME is an inter-denominational, humanitarian and missionary organization and is involved in child sponsorship, native missionary sponsorship, disaster relief, and community development projects such as churches, schools, medical clinics, water wells, feeding programmes, farms and vocational training.
84	Medical Teams International (MTI)	General nutrition	N	Our Community Health programmes focus on women, children, and primary healthcare. We address such issues as childhood disease prevention, maternal health, newborn health, nutrition, immunization, water and sanitation. Medical Teams International's Humanitarian Response Team provides disaster relief during natural disasters and man-made crises where needs outstrip the local capacity to respond.
85	The Salvation Army International (TSA)	Emergency food aid	N	From family tracing to disaster response, the Salvation Army offers a wide variety of services worldwide: emergency response, health services and international projects and development services.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS				
86	Family care Foundation (FCF)	Emergency food aid	N	Family Care Foundation (FCF) provides humanitarian services in developing nations, makes grants, and provides training for grassroots organizations in the developing world, participating in a wide variety of community based initiatives.
87	Convoy of Hope (COH)	Emergency food aid	N	Convoy of Hope is a faith-based, non-profit organization with a driving passion to feed the world through children's feeding initiatives, community outreaches and disaster response.
88	Aid for Starving Children (AFSC)	Emergency food aid and Undernutrition	N	To provide food, water, education and medical supplies to starving and needy children worldwide. We also provide emergency relief to children and families in places ravaged by natural disasters or war.
89	Children's Hunger Relief Fund (CHRF)	Emergency food aid and Undernutrition	N	As an association of churches focused on humanitarian needs and dedicated to helping disadvantaged children and families transform their lives through the power of practical compassion, honour and reciprocity.
90	Healing Hands International (HHI)	Food security	N	Holds agricultural workshops around the world teaching local church and community leaders how to provide for their nutritional needs. Our goal is to empower these individuals to provide for themselves. By training people living in underdeveloped regions, we seek to offer a more long-term solution by giving them a hand up, instead of just giving them a hand out. This initiative is enabling community members to build an efficient agricultural economy, creating opportunities for both economic and spiritual development.
91	Consumers International (CI)	General nutrition	N	Promotes consumers' access to nutritious and safe food through advocating for better nutrition information and labelling, recommend restrictions on marketing of junk food.
MULTI-LATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS				
92	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	General nutrition	N	IMF aids poor countries through policy advice, technical assistance, financial support, and debt relief. It has offers countries assistance in the design and implementation of such policy responses as tax and tariff changes or transfer programmes with the aim to mitigate the impact on the poor of high food and fuel prices. It has conducted a comprehensive study of the macroeconomic consequences of the food and fuel crisis.
93	World Bank Group (WBG)	General nutrition	N	Povides project and sector financing to countries with loans on near commercial and soft terms. Supports government implementation of projects and policy reforms with technical assistance from WB staff and consultants.
94	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	General nutrition	N	Provides resources to aid countries in nutrition development projects.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS / PLURILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS				
95	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	General nutrition and Undernutrition	N	Largest bilateral donor. Supporting country-owned programmes to address the root causes of undernutrition; Improving the potential of millions of people through integrated investments in health, agriculture, and social protection; Helping countries build the technical capacity to manage nutrition programmes over the long term.
96	US Department of Agriculture (USDA)	General nutrition	Y	The Team Nutrition is an initiative of the USDA Food and Nutrition Service to support the Child Nutrition Programmes through training and technical assistance for foodservice, nutrition education for children and their caregivers, and school and community support for healthy eating and physical activity.
97	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	General nutrition	N	CDC nutrition efforts support public health strategies and programmes that improve dietary quality, support healthy child development, and reduce chronic disease.
98	Department for International Development (DFID)	General nutrition and Food security	N	Involved in multilateral projects with IFAD, IADB and WFP (e.g. through GAIN). Funds international development projects (e.g. Livelihood and Food Security Fund (LIFT)), and publishes research on food and nutrition. Also provide humanitarian support.
99	Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD)	General nutrition	N	NORAD, as the Norwegian Government's agency for development cooperation strives to be a centre of excellence in matters relating to global health, poverty and development. NORAD plays an important role in monitoring and evaluation of Norwegian overseas development and aid. NORAD will assist with advice on effective monitoring of the White Paper on Global Health, as well as tracking progress on the UN Millennium Development Goals and other international targets. NORAD has also an important role in communicating evidence, knowledge and results to other government authorities in Norway, collaborating partners and the public at large.
100	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	Food security	N	The APEC Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) was established in 2011 for strengthening public-private cooperation to address food security issues in the region.
101	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)	Food security	N	To advance food and nutritional security, increase prosperity and encourage sound natural resource management in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.
102	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Food security	N	The OECD Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) work on Food Security is intended to help identify how its members can engage with partner governments and other country-level stakeholders to strengthen and support national policies where these are weak or unsupportive of critical resourcing and actions for food security.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS				
103	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)	General nutrition and Food security	N	Involved in multiple global nutrition programme, invests in research and strengthen food system. Works with following organizations– 1,000 Days, the Global Nutrition Report, Save the Children, Scaling Up Nutrition, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, HarvestPlus, Helen Keller International, Alive & Thrive, Graça Machel Trust, and Action Against Hunger.
104	The Rockefeller Foundation (TRF)	General nutrition and Food security	N	Involved in multiple global nutrition programme (GAIN is one of them), invests in research and strengthen food system.
PRIVATE INDUSTRY				
105	International Council of Grocery Manufacturer Associations (ICGMA)	General nutrition	N	Represents the interests of national and regional associations who collaborate with all sectors of consumer packaged goods industry. Promotes the harmonization of scientific standards and policies concerned with health, safety, packaging, and labelling, of foods, beverages and other consumer packaged goods.
106	Council for Responsible Nutrition (CRN)	General nutrition	Y	CRN is the leading trade association representing dietary supplement and functional food manufacturers and ingredient suppliers. CRN companies produce a large portion of the dietary supplements marketed in the United States and globally. CRN represents more than 150 companies that manufacture dietary ingredients and/or dietary supplements, or supply services to those suppliers and manufacturers. Our member companies are expected to comply with a host of federal and state regulations governing dietary supplements in the areas of manufacturing, marketing, quality control and safety.
107	International Agri-Food Network (IAFN)	Food Security	Y	The IAFN has been elected to coordinate the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM) at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in Rome. IAFN was formed in 1996 during the World Food Summit as an informal coalition of international trade associations involved in the agri-food sector at the global level. The network facilitates liaison among the member organizations and engages international organizations in the agri-food chain at a global level.
108	Calorie Control Council (CCC)	General nutrition	Y	It represents manufacturers and suppliers of low- and reduced-calorie foods and beverages, including manufacturers and suppliers of more than two dozen different alternative sweeteners, fibers and other low-calorie, dietary ingredients. The Council provides a forum for its members to discuss and resolve issues and ensure excellent cooperation among key internal and external stakeholders internationally.
109	Danone	General nutrition	Y	Established a Nutricia Advanced Medical Nutrition that works closely with the scientific community to develop evidence-based foods for special medical purposes.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
PRIVATE INDUSTRY				
110	Nestlé	General nutrition	Y	The Nestlé Nutrition Council (independent advisory) considers and advises our senior management team on nutrition challenges and their potential impact to Nestlé's policies and strategy. It is instrumental in advising on and challenging the reviews of our research programmes. It also organizes the Annual Nestlé International Nutrition Symposium. Signed the "Global Commitment to action on the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health", a commitment addressed to the World Health Organization.
111	Unilever	General nutrition and Undernutrition	Y	A supporter of the UN Global Goal of Zero Hunger and plays a role in addressing over- and undernutrition. Ensures programme on nutrition responds to people's concerns and is aligned with guidance from public health authorities. Signed the "Global Commitment to action on the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health", a commitment addressed to the World Health Organization.
112	Abbott Nutrition (ABBOTT)	General nutrition	Y	Abbott Nutrition Health Institute helps healthcare professionals around the world transform the science of nutrition into effective solutions in every stage of life. ANHI is dedicated to educating healthcare professionals to improve patient outcomes and enhance the health of people worldwide. Run courses and conferences, carry out scientific collaborations.
113	Cargill	General nutrition	N	Cargill is committed to nourishing the world's growing population while at the same time protecting the planet; expanding access to food, improving nutrition and pursuing partnerships to end hunger; advocating for policies that let markets work and enable farmers to thrive; and increasing agricultural productivity and incomes while ensuring responsible use of natural resources. Note: Together with Archer Daniels Midland and Bunge, they are the major contracts to provide for U.S. food aid ships.
114	The Coca Cola Company (COKE)	General nutrition and Overweight/ Obesity	N	Coca Cola helps to develop workable solutions to obesity by partnering with governments, academia, health organizations, communities, businesses and other members of civil society. Signed the "Global Commitment to action on the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health", a commitment addressed to the World Health Organization; Coca Cola made 6 commitments to address obesity.
115	PepsiCo	General nutrition	N	Signed the "Global Commitment to action on the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health", a commitment addressed to the World Health Organization in 2008. In 2010, unveiled 11 global goals and commitments (based on global nutrition criteria based on recommendations contained in WHO/FAO's technical report 916, reports of Institutes of Medicine and the US Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
PRIVATE INDUSTRY				
116	Archer Daniels Midland (ADM)	Food security	N	<p>ADM Alliance Nutrition (subsidiary of ADM) is committed to the agricultural community, continually working to make the cattle industry more efficient and profitable. To achieve these goals, ADM Alliance Nutrition works closely with universities, agribusiness, producers and other major manufacturers within the beef industry.</p> <p>Note: Together with Cargill and Bunge, they are the major contracts to provide for U.S. food aid ships. It is a publicly traded firm.</p>
117	Monsanto	General nutrition	N	<p>Monsanto is committed towards providing assistance for development and impact on livelihoods of farmers and farm families by providing support for farm infrastructure, access to water and water conservation, and support efforts in improving rural productivity and building market linkages, bringing in sustainability across the agricultural system. They are committed to working towards improving lives of the rural communities with our programmes in the health and nutrition space (especially India).</p> <p>Has 2 spearhead programmes: Sustainable Harvests – Agriculture, Resources & Environment (SHARE) and (DISHA - Health, Nutrition and Education areas focused on women and children in the rural communities).</p>
118	Kellogg Company (KELLOGG)	General nutrition	N	<p>Signed the “Global Commitment to action on the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health”, a commitment addressed to the World Health Organization.</p> <p>Works with organizations – such as World Health Organization, International Food and Beverage Alliance and International Life Sciences Institute – to enhance nutrition education and develop solutions to critical nutritional issues. Also committed to provide nutrition education through on-pack labelling and website content as well as by engaging with consumer groups and hosting various continuing education programmes and symposiums for health care professionals.</p>
119	Campbell	General nutrition	N	<p>Campbell is a charter participant in the Children’s Food and Beverage Advertising Initiative (CFBAI), an initiative launched in 2006 by Council of Better Business Bureaus and ten food manufacturers to shift the mix of advertising primarily directed to children to encourage healthier dietary choices and healthy lifestyles. Campbell supports sodium-reduction initiatives and nutrient-based labelling (Facts Up Front). As part of their Corporate Social responsibility, they will advance global wellness and nutrition, help build a more sustainable environment, and honour their role in society from the farm to the family.</p>

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVES				
120	Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (AAHM)	Undernutrition	Y	The Alliance works at global level to promote national-level policy dialogue, the National Alliances work within their countries to bring together civil society, the private sector and governments to build political will, all aimed at reducing hunger and malnutrition. It serves as a vehicle for joint advocacy at international and national levels towards a world free from hunger, malnutrition and poverty.
121	New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN)	Food security	Y	To establish a public private partnership between governments, private sector and international donors and multilateral agencies with aims to increase domestic and foreign private investment in African agriculture. Aims to achieve sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raise 50 million people out of poverty over the next ten years.
122	Food Fortification Initiative (FFI)	Micronutrient deficiency	Y	Improves vitamin and mineral nutrition by advocating for and support fortification of industrially milled cereal grains by collaborating with multi-sector partners. FFI involves a network of public and private organizations working together to add micronutrients to flour as part of a solution to vitamin and mineral deficiency around the world.
123	UNEP/FAO Sustainable Food System Programme (SFSP)	Food security	Y	Objective of SFSP is to spearhead efforts to improve resource use efficiency and reduce the pollution intensity of food systems from production to consumption, while at the same time addressing issues of food and nutrition security. Involved in UN Global Nutrition Agenda.
124	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	Undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency	Y	GAIN is an NGO but uses PPP to implement programmes supporting sustainable food fortification on staple food, multivitamin supplements, nutritious foods for mothers and children, and enhancement of the nutritional content of agriculture products. It also focuses on providing incentives to the private sector to develop low-cost fortified complementary foods for low-income populations and developing a global micronutrient procurement fund aimed at improving the supply and reducing the costs of high quality vitamins and minerals for use in supplementation and fortification programmes.
125	Nutrition for Growth (N4G)	Undernutrition (stunting and wasting)	Y	N4G is led by a partnership between the UK, Brazil and Japan government and championed by leading philanthropic foundations and civil society organizations.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVES				
126	International Health Partnership and Related Initiatives (IHP+)			<p>IHP+ is a group of partners committed to improving the health of citizens in developing countries. Partners work together to put international principles for development cooperation into practice in the health sector. This global initiative is administered by the World Health Organization and the World Bank.</p> <p>IHP+ aims to foster inter-agency cooperation rather than competition, reduce transaction costs, improve aid effectiveness, improve predictability of aid, increase government and development partner resources to the health sector, create knowledge and improve knowledge sharing across countries and development partners.</p>
127	The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (PMNCH)	General nutrition	N	It provides a platform for organizations (more than 700 in 77 countries) to align objectives, strategies and resources, and agree on interventions to improve maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health. It has a vital mandate to engage, align and hold accountable multi-stakeholder action to improve the health and well-being of women, newborns, children and adolescents, everywhere.
128	Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE)	Food security	Y	SSAFE represents a partnership between global food system companies, international NGOs, intergovernmental organizations and academia. Through their vision of 'All people will have access to safe, nutritious and affordable food', their focus is to strengthen animal health services to enhance food security.
129	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN)	General nutrition	Y	A platform to bring governments and other entities together to drive action to improve nutrition at the national and global levels. 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.
130	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA)	General nutrition and Food security	Y	The project work to improve the health and well-being of vulnerable individuals, families, and communities in developing countries by strengthening food security and nutrition policies, programmes, and systems. It provides comprehensive technical support to USAID and its partners, including host country governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations at both the country and global levels by supporting the design and implementation of programmes in focus countries, and building on field experience to strengthen the evidence base, methods, and global standards for food security and nutrition programming.
131	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Food security	N	Has a programme that focuses on safeguarding the natural resources – land, water, soils, trees and genetic resources – that underpin food and nutrition security. The programme foster long-term sustainability and resilience for food security by reducing land degradation and biodiversity loss, recovering natural vegetation and increasing soil carbon.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS				
132	Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM)	General nutrition	Y	The Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine is a worldwide organization of physicians dedicated to the promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding and human lactation.
133	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Undernutrition	Y	To improve the understanding of national agricultural and food policies to promote the adoption of innovations in agricultural technology through research. Carries out food policy research and disseminates it through hundreds of publications, bulletins, conferences and other initiatives. Part of CGIAR.
134	Transform Nutrition (TRN)	Undernutrition	Y	To help stakeholders in the most-affected countries – policy-makers, civil society and business leaders – to use quality research to address undernutrition.
135	Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS)	Food security	Y	FEWS is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. It provides objective, evidence-based analysis to help government decision-makers and relief agencies plan for and respond to humanitarian crises.
136	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	Food security	Y	A global research partnership for a food-secure future, with focus on the science to reduce poverty, enhancing food and nutrition security, and improving natural resources and ecosystem services.
137	Harvest Plus (HPL)	Food security	Y	HarvestPlus develops and scales up the delivery of biofortified nutritious crops around the world to improve food security by actively adding micronutrients to the diets of those who are deficient. With their partners, they develop new, more nutritious varieties of staple food crops that provide higher amounts of vitamin A, iron, or zinc—the three micronutrients identified by the WHO as most lacking in diets globally. Part of CGIAR Research Programme on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) .
138	World Public Health Nutrition Association (WPHNA)	General nutrition	Y	To bring together people with a common interest in promoting and improving public health nutrition and to be a professional voice for public health nutrition internationally.
139	International Food Information Council Foundation (IFIC)	General nutrition	Y	IFIC is dedicated to the mission of effectively communicating science-based information on health, nutrition and food safety for the public good. They also commission primary research on public opinion about food safety, nutrition and health and share the results with stakeholders and the public.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS				
140	International Nutrition Foundation (INF)	General nutrition	Y	INF aims to build capacity in developing country individuals and institutions in the areas of nutrition research, policy and programmeing so they can effectively address issues of food, nutrition and hunger in their countries. They accomplish this through disbursing fellowships for nutrition education, communicating nutrition research, policy and programmeing, and conducting nutrition research.
141	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	International collaboration in cancer research, translates research into policies for cancer control.
142	International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI)	General nutrition	Y	To improve public health and well-being by engaging academic, government, and industry scientists to advance scientific understanding in 4 thematic areas: food and water safety; toxicology and risk assessment; nutrition and health; and agricultural sustainability and nutrition security.
143	International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS)	General nutrition	Y	To promote advancement in nutrition science, research and development through international cooperation at the global level. To encourage communication and collaboration among nutrition scientists as well as to disseminate information in nutritional sciences through modern communication technology.
144	Global Nutrition Report (GNR)	General nutrition	Y	The report provides an independent and annual review of the state of the world's nutrition. The latest 2016 GNR is in its third year and focuses on the progress made towards recent nutrition-related global commitments and identifies opportunities for action to end malnutrition in all its forms by 2030.
145	World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRFI)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	World's leading authority on the link between diet, weight, physical activity and cancer.
146	Diabetes Action Research and Education Foundation (DACREF)	Diet-related NCDs	Y	The foundation is committed to the prevention and treatment of diabetes and to the funding of innovative, promising research aimed at finding a cure for diabetes and diabetes related complications. It awards grants on nutritional research.
147	Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (GPAFSN)	General nutrition and Food security	Y	The Global Panel is an independent group of influential experts with a commitment to tackling global challenges in food and nutrition security. The Global Panel conduct research on how changes in agriculture and food system can improve nutrition, create and promote a new understanding of the role and future potential of agriculture and food systems in improving nutrition, catalyze collaboration in agriculture and food systems that will improve diets and nutrition outcomes for all.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS				
148	International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food System (IPES)	General nutrition and Food security	Y	The IPES brings together expert voices of transdisciplinary initiative to inform the policy debate on how to reform food systems across the world. IPS engages in issues of undernutrition, obesity, rural livelihood insecurity and environmental degradation through an integrated food systems lens, bringing to light the interconnections, power imbalances, political lock-ins and potential levers for change at the systems level.
149	EAT Initiative (EAT)	General nutrition and Food security	Y	EAT stimulates interdisciplinary research by fostering collaboration across the multiple scientific disciplines interfacing with food issues in order to improve nutrition and food safety, tackle global health and environmental challenges such as the epidemics of obesity and non-communicable diseases, climate change and degradation of ecosystems. One of the initiative's long-term foci is to develop an integrated and holistic set of practical guidelines for consumers and the private sector on healthy and sustainable diets, accounting for impacts from field to fork.
150	Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI)	Food security	N	CABI (Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International) is an international not-for-profit organization that improves people's lives worldwide by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment.
151	Institute of Development Studies (IDS)	General nutrition	N	IDS is a leading global institution for development research, teaching and learning, and impact and communications, based at the University of Sussex. The Health and Nutrition Cluster pursues programmes of research and policy engagement on health systems, nutrition and understandings of zoonotic diseases. The focus is on bringing a critical social science perspective to how people, especially the poor, address their health and nutrition-related needs and on how governments and other groups influence the performance of these sectors.
152	The Lancet (LANCET)	General nutrition	N	A peer-reviewed journal, it publishes nutritional series such as Nutrition and Metabolism, and Maternal and child undernutrition.
153	Sight and Life (SAL)	Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiency	N	Sight and Life is a humanitarian nutrition think tank working toward a world free of malnutrition. They champion the global fight against malnutrition by advancing research, sharing best practices, and mobilizing support.
154	Centre for Global Development (CGD)	General nutrition	N	The centre works to change the policies and practices of rich countries and powerful institutions to reduce global poverty and inequality. They are a policy crucible, where world class scholars use independent, rigorous research to develop new knowledge and practical solutions.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS				
155	Electronic Development and Environment Information System (ELDIS)	General nutrition and Undernutrition	N	Their Nutrition Resource Guide provides access to relevant, diverse and credible research and resources on nutrition. It focuses on the causes and consequences of malnutrition; nutrition-specific interventions; nutrition-sensitive interventions; and the political economy of undernutrition. It aims to inform those seeking to bring critical perspectives from development to the heart of the debates on nutrition.
156	Abt Associates (ABT)	General nutrition	N	Their work has spanned virtually every feeding and nutrition programme implemented by the Food and Nutrition Service. It covers all aspects of programme delivery and impact. Their experiences in family health allows us to combine rigorous research with creative solutions to both produce and promote consumption of safe and healthy food. Their initiatives also promote sustainable farming technologies, crop diversification, and micronutrient fortification of staple goods such as rice, flour and vegetable oil.
157	John Snow INC (JSI)	General nutrition	N	JSI is committed to empowering people, especially women and health care workers, with essential nutrition and hygiene actions in support of Sustainable Development Goal 3 of significantly reducing maternal and child mortality. JSI is involved in several international projects (Eg SPRING) in improving nutrition status of vulnerable population and addressing undernutrition issues.
158	International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW)	Food security	N	ICRW's mission is to empower women, advance gender equality and fight poverty in the developing world. To accomplish this, ICRW works with partners to conduct empirical research, build capacity and advocate for evidence-based, practical ways to change policies and programmes.
159	World watch Institute (WWI)	Food security	N	Worldwatch's Food & Agriculture programme highlights the benefits to farmers, consumers, and ecosystems that can flow from food systems that are flexible enough to deal with shifting weather patterns, productive enough to meet the needs of expanding populations, and accessible enough to support rural communities.
160	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Food security	N	Much of ICARDA's work is about improving nutrition – a strong and sustained supply of nutritious and affordable food is, after all, the key to food and nutritional security for billions living in the developing world.
161	International Livestock research Institute (ILRI)	Food security	N	The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) works to improve food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through research for better and more sustainable use of livestock.

No.	Actor	Nutrition focus	Explicit mandate nutrition (Y/N)	Role
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS				
162	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	Food security	N	IRRI aims to reduce poverty and hunger, improve the health of rice farmers and consumers, and ensure environmental sustainability of rice farming. We do these through collaborative research, partnerships, and the strengthening of the national agricultural research and extension systems, or NARES, of the countries we work in.
163	International crops research institute for the semi-arid tropics (ICRISAT)	General nutrition	N	ICRISAT is an international non-profit organization that undertakes scientific research for development to reduce poverty, hunger, malnutrition and environmental degradation in the dryland tropics. They provide better farming technologies and techniques, help bring diversity and highly nutritious food into the farms and diets of the rural people.
164	Biodiversity International (BIO)	General nutrition	N	Biodiversity International is a leading research-for-development organization dedicated to the use and conservation of forest and agricultural diversity to combat poverty and malnutrition and to enhance the sustainability. Biodiversity International is part of the CGIAR system and its marketing and nutrition work contributes to the CGIAR research programme (CRP) on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) as well as other research programmes including the different system research programmes.
165	Oxford Policy Management (OPM)	General nutrition	N	OPM enables strategic decision-makers to design and implement sustainable solutions for reducing social and economic disadvantage in low- and middle-income countries. OPM design, implement and evaluate adaptation food and nutrition policies and programmes; involved in nutrition research (including programme evaluation).
166	Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC)	Food security	N	GSDRC is a partnership of research institutes, think-tanks and consultancy organizations. We provide bespoke research and consultancy services in addition to the regularly updated information resources available on this website.
167	Institute of Food Technologists (IFT)	General nutrition	N	To advance the science of food and its application across the global food system by establishing productive and interactive global networks; promoting science of food, technology and their application; and contribute evidence-based science to the public dialogue on food issue.

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List of abbreviations

AAH	Action Against Hunger International
AAHM	Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition
AAT	Alive & Thrive
ABBOTT	Abbott Nutrition
ABM	Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine
ABT	Abt Associates
ACTAID	ActionAid
ADM	Archer Daniels Midland
AFSC	Aid for Starving Children
ATNF	Access to Nutrition Foundation
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ATEH	Alliance to End Hunger
BIO	Bioversity International
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BREAD	Bread for the World
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CARITAS	Caritas Internationalis
CCC	Calorie Control Council
CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGD	Centre for Global Development
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CHC	Congressional Hunger Centre

CHRF	Children's Hunger Relief Fund
CI	Consumers International
CODEX	CODEX Alimentarius
COH	Convoy of Hope
COKE	The Coca Cola Company
CONC	CONCERN Worldwide US
CRN	Council for Responsible Nutrition
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DACREF	Diabetes Action Research and Education Foundation
DFID	Department for International Development
EAT	EAT Initiative
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ELDIS	Electronic Development and Environment Information System
ENN	Emergency Nutrition Network
FAC	Food Assistance Convention
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCF	Family care Foundation
FEWS	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFH	Freedom from Hunger
FFI	Food Fortification Initiative
FFTH	Food For The Hungry
FFTP	Food For The Poor
FIAN	Food First Information and Action Network
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FTC	Feed the Children
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition

GDPRD	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Global Nutrition Cluster
GNR	Global Nutrition Report
GPAFSN	Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition
GSDRC	Governance and Social Development Resource Centre
HEART	Health and Education Advice and Resource Team
HEIFER	Heifer International
HHI	Healing Hands International
HKI	Helen Keller International
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HLTF	High Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security
HPL	Harvest Plus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAFN	International Agri-Food Network
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases
IBFAN	International Baby Food Action Network
ICAN	International Coalition for Advocacy on Nutrition
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICGMA	International Council of Grocery Manufacturer Associations
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for The Semi-Arid Tropics
ICRW	International Centre for Research on Women
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDF	International Diabetes Federation
IDS	Institute of Development Studies

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFIC	International Food Information Council Foundation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFT	Institute of Food Technologists
IGN	Iodine Global Network
IHP+	International Health Partnership and Related Initiatives
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
ILCA	International Lactation Consultant Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
ILRI	International Livestock research Institute
ILSI	International Life Sciences Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INF	International Nutrition Foundation
INFOSAN	International Food Safety Authorities Network
INTACT	InterAction
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
IPES	International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food System
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IUNS	International Union of Nutritional Sciences
JSI	John Snow INC
LMICs	Low and middle income countries
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MI	Micronutrient Initiative
MTI	Medical Team International
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NAFSN	New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

NCD	NCD Alliance
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NGOs	Non-government organizations
NORAD	Norwegian Development Agency
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
OXFAM	Oxfam International
PATH	Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health
PLAN	PLAN International
PMNCH	The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health
PRACTA	Practical Action
PSM	Private Sector Mechanism
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition
RELIEF	Relief International
SAL	Sight and Life
SFSP	Sustainable Food System Programme
SHN	Stop Hunger Now
SPRING	Strengthening Partnerships, Result and Innovations in Nutrition Globally
SSAFE	Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere
STC	Save the Children
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THDYS	Thousand Days
THP	The Hunger Project
TRF	The Rockefeller Foundation
TSA	The Salvation Army International
UICC	International Union Against Cancer

UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCN	United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
UNW	United Nations Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WABA	World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action
WBG	World Bank Group
WCRFI	World Cancer Research Fund International
WFP	World Food Programme
WHF	World Heart Federation
WHO	World Health Organization
WME	World Missionary Evangelism
WO	World Obesity
WPHNA	World Public Health Nutrition Association
WTO	World Trade Organization
WVI	World Vision International
WWI	World Watch Institute

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UNSCN vision

A world free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition is attainable in this generation



UNSCN Secretariat

info@unscn.org • www.unscn.org • c/o FAO • Viale delle Terme di Caracalla • 00153 Rome, Italy



United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition

