



UN Tracking Table 2017

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		
Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitment to 2020	Reported progress in 2015–2016	2017 assessment
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen its approach to enhancing nutrition in all aspects of its work, including strengthening nutrition-specific activities and emphasizing nutrition-sensitive approaches in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and natural resources. 2. Locate additional staff resources outside headquarters to be better able to respond to country needs. 3. From 2014 onward, monitor and report nutrition-related outcomes and targets against FAO's new strategic-level objective: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. FAO commits to approve provisional targets to monitor achievement of this objective, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FAO has made nutrition a cross-cutting theme in its strategic programmes. To ensure this happens, in 2016 special funds were made available for nutrition mainstreaming into the Organization's work. FAO is working on various themes including nutrition-sensitive social protection, nutrition-sensitive resilience, nutrition and livestock, nutrition and fisheries, nutrition and trade linkages and nutrition and climate change linkages. FAO's work now fully focuses on addressing nutrition through food systems. In 2016, the Nutrition Division was re-named Nutrition and Food Systems Division. Experts in food value chains, post-harvest technology including food loss and waste now work side by side with nutrition experts. FAO has developed a set of guidance and training materials - the toolkit and interactive e-learning modules on Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture and Food Systems - to enhance capacities of policy-makers and programme planners to integrate nutrition. 2. FAO and WHO jointly organized the International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition. The Symposium portrayed country case studies on Nutrition and Food Systems in action in the areas of crop production, fisheries, forestry and others. Not only has FAO increased the number of country officers in 2016, but through its global mobility programme, professional staff at FAO headquarters have been moved to regional and country offices to support capacity in countries. At least 50 FAO professional staff moved from FAO headquarters to countries in 2016. To support the UN Network for SUN (UNN) activities at country level. FAO has nominated 77 focal points at country level to work with UNN. 3. FAO commits to approve provisional targets to monitor achievement of this objective, including the percentage of countries with medium-to-high or high stunting prevalence (16 in Africa) that have improved their evidence-based process to formulate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies and programmes, increasing to 50% by 2015 and 100% by 2017. FAO's State of Food Insecurity will now include nutrition indicators in addition to the traditional Food Insecurity Indicators. This will 	<p>On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>



including the percentage of countries with medium-to-high or high stunting prevalence (16 in Africa) that have improved their evidence-based process to formulate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies and programs, increasing to 50% by 2015 and 100% by 2017.

4. Improve the measurement of food insecurity, hunger, and malnutrition, including through broadening the basis of measurement to include other dimensions of malnutrition.

5. Continue to support countries in adopting evidence-based nutrition programs, sharing experiences, and consensus building through the process leading up to and beyond the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in 2014.

enable the monitoring and reporting of nutrition-related outcomes such as stunting, wasting, overweight and obesity.

4. FAO has improved the measurement of food insecurity by introducing the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). This scale allows for food insecurity disaggregated data by gender and geographic location. This will permit better targeting. FIES has now been taken up as the Food Security Indicator for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). FAO, with WHO collaboration, is developing the Global Individual Food Consumption Tool (GIFT) for monitoring food consumption at country level. The platform was completed in 2016. Going forward the focus will be on filling the platform with more country level data. FAO and partners have developed the Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women. This is an indicator for monitoring dietary quality. FAO has developed a Compendium of Indicators for nutrition-sensitive agriculture to help monitor and evaluate nutritional impacts of agriculture programmes, investments and policies.

FAO's State of Food Insecurity will now include nutrition indicators in addition to the traditional Food Insecurity Indicators. This will enable the monitoring and reporting of nutrition-related outcomes such as stunting, Wasting, overweight, obesity and anaemia.

5. FAO organized the International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition in 2016. The event attracted 600 participants. Case studies of successful food systems intervention to improve nutrition were presented.

FAO has developed a set of guidance and training materials - the toolkit and interactive e-learning modules on Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture and Food Systems - to enhance capacities of policy-makers and programme planners to integrate nutrition.

In 2016, FAO has conducted training workshops to build capacity of professionals to build working on food and agriculture policies and programmes in countries including humanitarian response and resilience.

FAO has collaborated with International Finance Institutions (IFIs) and provided training and technical support to incorporate explicit nutrition objectives, actions and indicators into the design of large-scale country agriculture/livelihoods investment



<p>6. Mobilize the UN System, through the UN System High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security, to meet the goals of the UN secretary-general's Zero-Hunger Challenge (ZHC) announced at the Rio summit last year.</p>	<p>programmes.</p> <p>Overall FAO provided technical support to over 90 countries (20 Latin America/Caribbean; 5 Europe/Central Asia; 40 Africa; 9 Near East/North Africa; 20 Asia/Pacific) with focus on integration of food-based approaches in multi-sectoral nutrition strategies, and of nutrition in agriculture policies and investment plans, school food and nutrition, nutrition information systems and nutrition education. In addition, FAO organized training workshops for about 24 countries on developing Food-based Dietary Guidelines, as a tool to improve local diets.</p> <p>6. FAO now hosts the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN). UNSCN is mobilizing and coordinating the UN Systems to address malnutrition in all its forms. UNSCN has developed and launched its Nutrition Strategy 2016-2020, clearly outlining how UN System can engage to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda of the SDGs.</p> <p>As follow-up to ICN2, in April 2016, the UN General Assembly declared the period 2016-2025 the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition. FAO and WHO are to co-lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with WFP, UNICEF and IFAD, and to deliver a work programme for the Decade using coordination mechanisms such as UNSCN and CFS and in consultation with other international and regional Organizations and platforms. The aim of the Nutrition Decade is to accelerate the implementation of the ICN2 commitments, achieve the global nutrition and diet-related NCD targets by 2025, and contribute to the realization of the SDGs by 2030.</p>	
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International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)		
Nutrition for Grown (N4G) commitment to 2020	Reported progress in 2015-2016	2017 assessment
<p>1. Introduce specific nutrition-sensitive designs in approximately 20% of all new IFAD-funded projects.</p>	<p>1. The primary metrics of progress against the N4G commitments are the percentage of projects that are nutrition-sensitive at design (that is the minimum criteria of having explicit nutrition objectives, activities, and indicators), and country strategies (COSOPs) that include a nutrition situation assessment and specify how/whether the strategic objective relates to improving nutrition. The Canadian supplementary fund supporting mainstreaming nutrition in IFAD has the time period until 2019.</p>	<p>Reached commitment</p> <p>Basis for assessment: Appears to have surpassed stated percentage goals</p>



<p>2. Integrate nutrition-sensitive analysis, indicators, and activities into approximately 30% of all new results based on country strategic opportunities programs (COSOPs).</p> <p>New Commitment Post 2013 N4G:</p> <p>The commitments as of 2013 were increased to:</p> <p>3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive designs in approximately 33% of all newly approved projects in 2016-2018.</p> <p>Such projects identify clear pathways through which it can maximize its contribution to improving nutrition/healthy diets by ensuring changes in food consumption patterns, connect and coordinate with interventions from other sectors and partners.</p> <p>4. 100% of newly approved Country Strategies are nutrition-sensitive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - include a nutrition situation assessment, particularly in areas and among beneficiaries where IFAD will work - describe country programs and policies relevant to nutrition and agriculture - show how strategic objectives and potential projects 	<p>Nutrition-sensitive projects in 2016: 46%</p> <p>In 2016 a total of 24 projects were approved of which 11 projects were made nutrition-sensitive at design. By region: 5 projects in East and Southern Africa, 2 in Near East and Northern Africa, 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 in West and Central Africa, and 1 in Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>2. Nutrition-sensitive COSOPs in 2016: 100%</p> <p>In 2016 a total of 12 COSOPs were approved of which all are nutrition-sensitive. These COSOPs inform future projects in the following countries: Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Turkey.</p> <p>Progress on New Commitments Post 2013 N4G:</p> <p>3. 46 % of projects approved in 2016 are nutrition-sensitive (target 33%)</p> <p>4. 100% of Country Strategies approved in 2016 are nutrition-sensitive (target 100%)</p>	<p>for both nutrition-sensitive projects and COSOPs.</p>
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relate to nutrition		
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitment to 2020	Reported progress in 2015-2016	2017 assessment
<p>The Emergency Relief Coordinator will work with colleagues to ensure that the work of the humanitarian community supports the implementation of the commitments made today as part of the Global N4G Compact. Specifically, the coordinators will make sure that nutrition is sufficiently prioritized in humanitarian emergencies and that the work of humanitarian and development agencies on nutrition is more closely aligned. In order to do this, the coordinator will commit to highlighting the importance of nutrition for growth with governments, partners, and donors and will ensure the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All humanitarian appeals contain an analysis of nutrition needs and priorities. 2. Nutrition is adequately considered and prioritized in the allocation of humanitarian funding. 3. All Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) are fully informed of the importance of nutrition and how to support it. 4. Emergency nutrition programs are linked to 	No response	No Response



national and development efforts.		
UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)		
Nutrition for Grown (N4G) commitment to 2020	Reported progress in 2015-2016	2017 assessment
<p>1. Expand support to countries that are formulating national policies, building capacity, and implementing and monitoring programs with the goal of reducing stunting and other forms of undernutrition.</p> <p>2. Promote synergies between nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming.</p>	<p>1. In 2016, UNICEF continued to provide strategic, technical and financial support to more than 70 countries in the development and implementation of policy and programmes to address stunting and other forms of malnutrition, prioritising those countries where the burden and need is greatest. More than 30 countries received sustained support on infant and young child nutrition including 12 country missions. Examples include support missions to Nigeria for the development of the infant and young child feeding strategy and Tanzania for the scale up of the national maternal, infant and young child nutrition plan; and Bangladesh, Ghana, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Zambia to strengthen implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Nigeria were supported in their efforts to introduce HIV testing in programmes/centres for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and provide continued care for children exposed and infected with HIV. Nepal and Burkina Faso were supported to analyse the approaches and success factors for the integration of SAM management into health systems as well as identify opportunities to promote and strengthen the integration of SAM management into regular services for children. Extensive direct and remote technical support helped enhance the emergency nutrition response in emergency affected countries, including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine (in the context of the European migrant crisis), and Yemen. In the area of Micronutrients, Haiti, Madagascar, and Vietnam, which are 3 among the 25 countries worldwide with documented iodine deficiency, were supported to develop more effective national iodine deficiency control strategies. Bangladesh, Nepal, and Nigeria received in-country support to improve the design and documentation of national home fortification programmes, which have grown from 22 to 66 over the last 5 years. By managing the programmatic aspects of the global vitamin A capsule in-kind donation programme, approximately 350 million free vitamin A capsules in 2016 were delivered to programmes in 60 countries.</p> <p>2. UNICEF continues to promote multisectoral nutrition programming, including synergies with health, WASH (see below), ECD, social protection, while promoting</p>	<p>On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Has reported specific progress on all commitments made</p>



<p>3. Through A Promise Renewed (APR), a global effort to reduce child deaths, UNICEF will call on national policymakers to incorporate a nutrition-sensitive focus within their strategies, and nutrition outcomes will be monitored through country scorecards.</p> <p>4. Over the next five years, UNICEF will work with government partners to include essential nutrition services in all health intervention packages delivered through Child Health Day (CHD) events.</p> <p>5. Over the next five years, UNICEF will integrate an explicit nutrition focus within the community-based water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs, using stunting as an indicator of major programs' effectiveness and advocating for others to do the same.</p>	<p>linkages with agriculture especially around complementary feeding. For example, in 2016, as part of developing guidance and tools for multisectoral action, Health System Strengthening training materials were adapted to further integrate nutrition actions. Working with Social Inclusion, progress was made to improve methodologies to review public expenditure for Nutrition, with awareness-building and capacity development across several countries, with direct technical support provided to Bangladesh. At country-level, UNICEF is partnering with other UN agencies and NGOs to integrate multisectoral actions at scale (e.g. Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Cambodia). Furthermore, UNICEF has supported development of national multisectoral policies and action plans: for example, in Tanzania, UNICEF supported the Government of Tanzania to develop the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2016-2021) which was officially adopted in October 2016.</p> <p>3. UNICEF continues to advocate for nutrition in global discussions to promote equity, and commitments to prevent maternal, newborn and child deaths through movements such as A Promise Renewed (APR) and Every Woman Every Child. In 2016, UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report in 2016 - A fair chance for every child –made the case for accelerating progress for the children being left behind and included nutrition's critical role in breaking the intergenerational cycle of inequity. This also included global and country updates on nutrition indicators from UNICEF's global nutrition database.</p> <p>4. UNICEF continues to work with countries to ensure that Child Health and Nutrition Days, and other platforms, are optimized to deliver essential nutrition services, continuing work on CHDs in 13 sub-Saharan African countries in 2016. Work also began to improve the systems strengthening and integration aspects of Child Health and Nutrition Days and to integrate the package of services into immunization and other health approaches.</p> <p>5. In 2016, UNICEF conducted a mapping exercise of Nutrition-WASH programming showing that 6 regions and 24 countries have ongoing joint initiatives and programmes. A series of webinars on Nutrition-WASH collaboration to foster intercountry and inter-regional learning was initiated. A regional UNICEF Nutrition-WASH Toolkit developed for the East Asia and Pacific region was completed in 2016 and is being adapted for other regions. This addresses the demand from countries for practical guidance by tools for systematically integrating Nutrition and WASH programming from a holistic point of view. The toolkit summarizes the latest evidence and encompasses the entire programming process, from joint analysis to development of a joint vision and theory of change, design of interventions and plans, and monitoring and knowledge management. It also looks at how to optimize the main delivery platforms (household, school, health facility, etc.) and move towards integration rather than convergence. This is being adapted to other</p>
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<p>6. UNICEF will scale up support to children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).</p> <p>7. UNICEF will demonstrate leadership in areas such as breastfeeding promotion and infant and young child feeding.</p> <p>8. UNICEF will employ innovative methodologies to strengthen real-time monitoring in more than 20 countries. Experience in Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi, and Nigeria using SMS technology to improve program management will be expanded. Over the next 3 years, UNICEF will support the implementation of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in about 50 countries.</p> <p>9. Analysis of the work of the four main UN agencies active in nutrition has allowed strengthened coordination in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) countries. The United Nations' Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH), which is operational in 13 SUN countries, plans to expand to 2 additional countries. Further expansion will be</p>	<p>regions.</p> <p>6. In 2016, of the 4.3 million SAM admissions in all settings, both development and humanitarian, 3 million children were successfully treated; the recovery rate among these children was 88 per cent. This compares with 3.2 million admissions in 2015, with 2.56 million successfully treated and a recovery rate of 82 per cent. With UNICEF support, 2.5 million children with SAM were admitted for treatment in humanitarian situations, reaching 72 per cent of the 2016 target, with a recovery rate of 87 per cent.</p> <p>7. In 2016, the Breastfeeding Advocacy Initiative made significant contributions to advance the breastfeeding advocacy agenda, including the development of a comprehensive messaging framework informed by audience research conducted in six countries; the development of a collective call to action reflecting seven policy actions that need to be undertaken to achieve the global breastfeeding target set by member states of the World Health Assembly; successful leveraging of significant advocacy opportunities, including the launch of The Lancet Breastfeeding Series, the Commission on the Status of Women's annual session, the Women Deliver Conference, the World Health Assembly, the World Breastfeeding Week and the 2nd World Breastfeeding Conference; and lastly the creation and dissemination of key advocacy materials including advocacy briefs focused on breastfeeding and gender equality and ECD.</p> <p>8. Real-time information and monitoring remains a key focus area for UNICEF Innovation, and enabled by Rapid Pro, an open source software platform, that UNICEF launched in 2014. At least 15 countries are using real-time technology to support nutrition programming, with support to tasks ranging from supply chain strengthening to screening for severe acute malnutrition. A further 3 countries used real-technology for social and behaviour change (e.g. sending SMS messages on nutritional counselling, breastfeeding promotion etc.). Other work to support innovations in measurement of anthropometrics and data collection is ongoing. UNICEF continues to support the implementation of MICS surveys in more than 50 countries; in 2016, 10 surveys were ongoing/completed.</p> <p>9. In 2016, UNICEF continued to play a major role in the UN Network, SUN and REACH at global, regional and country level. REACH was active in 15 SUN countries in 2016. UNN Chairs were appointed in 37 out of 57 countries (65%) and at least 2 UNN nutrition focal points were nominated in all the 57 SUN countries (100%). At country level, especially, UNICEF continues to show leadership actively chairing and participating in the UN Networks for Nutrition (chairing more than half of UNN at country-level). Also, as reported by the UN Network, UNICEF participated in and contributed to several joint UN</p>
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<p>explored.</p>	<p>activities (e.g. Compendium of Nutrition Actions, Nutrition Capacity Assessment).</p> <p>Additional comment:</p> <p>Please note that a comprehensive report of UNICEF's results in nutrition is published annually and available on UNICEF's website (www.unicef.org/publications). The "2016 Annual Results Report Nutrition" will be available in Q2 2017.</p>	
<p>UN Network for SUN</p>		
<p>Nutrition for Grown (N4G) commitment to 2020</p>	<p>Reported progress in 2015-2016</p>	<p>2017 assessment</p>
<p>The heads of the following UN agencies commit to the joint engagement and support in achieving the goals of the SUN Movement: FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva, WHO Director-General Margaret Chan, IFAD President Kanayo Nwanze, UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake, and World Food Programme Executive Director Earthrin Cousin. Later this year, the UN Network for SUN will formally launch with a goal of providing the platform for improved and effective interagency cooperation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The UN Network for SUN Strategy (2016-2020) was developed and disseminated. The strategy was developed in tandem with the SUN Strategy and Road Map 2.0 through a consultative process. It positions REACH as a service of the UN Network for SUN (UNN) in countries where there is an expressed need for a dedicated support on multi-sectoral nutrition governance. 2. The Compendium of Action for Nutrition (CAN) was finalised and launched in November 2016 by the SUN Movement Coordinator. It serves as a practical resource to help promote multi-sectoral dialogue at the country level, particularly on nutrition-related policy formulation and planning. The CAN was developed through a dynamic participative process with multiple experts and the partner agencies and is built on various UN Agency tools and guidelines, including eLENA. Ultimately, it was disseminated through 30-plus channels, including the International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition, held in early December at FAO Headquarters, and applied at the country level. 3. The UN agencies have developed and promoted assessment tools and methodologies in support of national efforts to identify nutrition-related capacity needs and gaps, such as the WHO Landscape Analysis. With the facilitation support of the UNN/REACH Secretariat, the UN agencies (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) developed a harmonised UN approach, which culminated in the UN Network capacity assessment guidance package for nutrition. The package has two parts: (1) a guidance note; and (2) supporting tools and resources. This package has placed the UNN in a better position to respond to the increasing requests for multi-sectoral country capacity gap assessments in nutrition. 	<p>Reached commitment</p> <p>Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Launched and developed the UN Network. Despite vague original commitment, reported progress specifically describes many areas of ongoing work and collaboration efforts.</p>



4. UN agencies are present in all SUN countries and long standing collaborations exist in many of them. To further strengthen UN harmonisation and coordination, the establishment of UN Networks for SUN (UNNs) in all SUN countries has significantly progressed. As of December 2016, UNN Chairs (usually an agency Representative or a Deputy) were appointed in 37 out of 57 countries (65%), whereas at least 2 UNN nutrition focal points were nominated in all the 57 SUN countries (100%). Focal points were appointed by the various UN Agencies active in nutrition at the country level (UNICEF, IFAD, WFP, WHO, FAO, UN Women, UNDP, ILO, UNHCR, UNAIDS).

5. The UNN achievements reported below are based on data collected through the 2016 UNN Reporting Exercise and REACH monitoring. In 2016, the country UN Networks started to organize and plan more strategically their collaborative work, with 24 UNNs having developed work plans. Some UNNs have also engaged in joint work planning with other SUN networks, with a view to fostering enhanced collaboration and efficiencies.

6. Among the 2016 key achievements, country-UNNs reported:

- a. Building and/or strengthening UN networks at country level, which facilitated the harmonisation of actions, coherent approaches and exchanges with other partners (e.g. governments, donors and other in-country partners)
- b. Support to SUN Government Focal Points in coordinating efforts of other Networks and inter-Network collaboration
- c. Support to policy development/revision and planning processes (including costing)
- d. Implementation of joint activities and programmes aligned with national multi-sectoral plans, including nutrition emergency responses
- e. Integration of nutrition into joint UN frameworks (e.g. UNDAFs). More specifically, UN Networks in 30 SUN countries worked towards strengthening the nutrition component of joint UN frameworks (e.g. UNDAF). This included: support to country analyses; strategic planning; development of the nutrition content; preparation or update of M&E frameworks; mid-term and end-of-term reviews; and regular reporting of progress against plans.
- f. Joint advocacy efforts and elevation of nutrition on the national development agenda.



7. The UN Network has defined a set of recommended actions to enhance the harmonisation and coordination of UN nutrition efforts. The completion of UNN recommended actions was in large part supported and facilitated by REACH. These 2016 UNN achievements included:

a. The UN Nutrition Inventory provides a comprehensive overview of the nutrition actions by the UN agencies in support of national nutrition efforts with a view to increase synergies at the country level. The Inventory exercise was undertaken in 11 countries, using the UNN tool (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, DRC, Guinea, Haiti, Mali, Myanmar [updated], Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania [ongoing]). Other countries took stock of UN nutrition actions through different means (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Sudan, and Zambia).

b. A UN Nutrition Strategy was drafted in Burkina Faso, engaging FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, whereas the Mozambique UN Nutrition Agenda was disseminated. These UN strategic documents helped identify gaps as well as opportunities for improved UN agency collaboration and informed common advocacy and resource mobilisation. Similar strategies were elaborated in Bangladesh, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Pakistan, Sudan and Zambia. In some cases, the strategy has laid the foundation for the development and/or review of the UNDAF in relation to Nutrition.

c. UN joint programmes were implemented in 28 SUN countries out of the 46 UN Networks that took part to the UN Network reporting exercise; 16% of the joint programmes were implemented in a humanitarian setting, 63% in a development setting and 21% in both.

8. The assessment methodology and online survey for the UNN Reporting Exercise was piloted in Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan and Sudan at the end of 2016. The exercise, which was rolled out to all countries in early 2017, captures the UN Networks' activities undertaken in 2016 and helps foster accountability.

9. The UNN continued to support SUN processes at the country level, largely drawing on intensive REACH support in the 15 countries where REACH was being implemented. This included efforts to catalyse the establishment and/or functioning of SUN networks, including: the Parliamentarian Network in Burkina Faso, Burundi and Mali; the Academia Network in DRC, Kenya and Mali; the Business Networks in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Myanmar (ongoing in the latter two countries) and Zambia; the Civil Society Network in Kenya, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe; etc. It also included the provision of support for advocacy and awareness raising, entailing the development of national advocacy and communication strategies/plans in 34 countries, efforts targeting



parliamentarians in 17 countries as well as those targeting the media in 16 countries. In addition, the UNN supported the engagement of nutrition champions (e.g. in Chad, Guinea, Nepal, Tanzania and Zambia), nutrition planning in 43 countries and strengthened multi-sectoral nutrition coordination mechanisms in the majority of SUN countries.

10. Support was provided by the UNNs towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, the UNNs assisted governments with the revision of indicators and alignment to the SDG targets and indicators in Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. In Ghana, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uganda, the UNN supported the organisation of high-level political events and sensitisation/training of media. Finally, a policy review was undertaken in Uganda to map and assess the status of SDG2 targets and indicators.

11. Routine UNN meetings took place where the UN agencies shared information about the nutrition actions being implemented by their respective agencies. In addition, strategic UNN workshops/ retreats were held in some countries. Facilitation support was provided for UN inter-agency strategic retreats in Burkina Faso, DRC, Myanmar and Rwanda, largely drawing upon REACH support. These inter-agency exchanges helped to foster joint programming and improve inter-agency cooperation, enabling each agency to better leverage its added value.

12. The UNN also came together at the regional level to support country and regional efforts, culminating in the establishment of the Asia UN Network for SUN. Other regional activities included: awareness raising; generating evidence to inform advocacy events in Africa, Latin America and South Asia; support the organisation of SUN workshops on public finance for nutrition in Asia and Africa, which had representation from more than 50 countries (18 countries at the Asia workshop and 35 countries at the Africa workshop), led by the SUN Movement Secretariat and UNICEF; and capacity development with Regional Economic Commissions.

13. The UN General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/70/259 (1 April 2016) proclaiming the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025. The resolution calls upon FAO and WHO “to lead the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children’s Fund, ... using coordination mechanisms such as the Standing Committee on Nutrition and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security”. The aim of the Decade of Action on Nutrition is to accelerate implementation of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) commitments, achieve the Global Nutrition



and diet-related NCD targets by 2025 and contribute to the realization of the SDGs by 2030. Development of the Decade's Work Programme started in 2016 through an inclusive and consultative process. The UNN supported countries to set and/or review national SMART nutrition targets and other follow-up action to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2).

World Food Programme (WFP)		
Nutrition for Grown (N4G) commitment to 2020	Reported progress in 2015-2016	2017 assessment
<p>1. Maternal nutrition and adolescent girls: Launch a partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls and women, particularly during the first 450 days (from the start of pregnancy through a child's first six months of age).</p>	<p>1. • As funding for the partnership has still not materialized, WFP is continuing to identify additional pathways to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls, as well as build evidence on the best ways to do so. For example, in partnership with NGOs, WFP is leading research to better understand the nutrition situation of adolescent girls in 6 countries - Kenya, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Zambia (and subsequently Tanzania).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP has also launched work on mapping and formative research for adolescent nutrition in Cambodia, Kenya, Uganda and Guatemala. The aim is to understand how to effectively reach adolescents as an essential starting point for assessing how nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions can be delivered and linked to other components of the adolescent equation, including for example reproductive health care and livelihood skills. Results are expected for all countries by the end of the summer/early autumn in 2017. • In Niger and Burundi, WFP is conducting research pilot programs to understand what type and combination of nutrition products and services can best meet the needs of adolescent girls. These small programmes can be used for learning and potential scale up through the support of eventual partnership platforms with other UN agencies and partners. • WFP is offering technical expertise and support for developing appropriate products to best meet the nutrient needs of pregnant/lactating women. In many developing contexts, there is a significant overlap between adolescent girls and pregnant/lactating women. 	<p>On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Making good progress or met most commitments, with the exception of commitment 1. Although funding for the partnership in commitment 1 has not materialized, other pathways to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls have been established.</p>



2. Nutrition Resource Center: Use WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger to support the commitment by the government of Brazil to the creation and facilitation of a Nutrition Resource Hub, as a model of South–South cooperation.

2. • The WFP Centre of Excellence (CoE) hosted a workshop on 'nutrition Policies and their intersectionality: Mapping Intersectoral Knowledge' during the Brazilian Congress of Nutrition (CONBRAN), an event that gathers over 3,000 nutrition experts from Brazil and Latin America. The workshop was attended by delegates from Kenya and Liberia. As part of their participation in the event, the delegates shared information from their countries and the CoE supported them to develop intersectoral maps and action papers.

• The CoE developed a variety of resources to support south-south learning for nutrition. These included a series of papers on good nutrition practices related to specific topics such as: child malnutrition, breastfeeding, food and nutrition education, stunting reduction. Other resources were provided through the elaboration of a global scientific dossier on "Fighting hunger worldwide" with nutrition papers and two studies: "School Feeding in Brazil: A Cost Assessment of the National Program" and "A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Brazilian PNAE". The CoE also supported a global call for research awards on sustainable nutrition and school feeding, and on Brazilian best practices in nutrition to enhance south-south learning.

• Supported the Brazilian Government's participation in the 2016 launch of the Global Network of Institutions of Learning, Research and Extension on Nutrition, Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security – NutriSSAN, including by facilitating a roundtable discussion. The network, which aims to create a platform connecting existing food security and nutrition networks for an exchange of knowledge and learnings, is part of the Nutrition for Growth Initiative (N4G).

3. SUN Business Network: On behalf of the SUN Business Network platform (co-chaired with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition [GAIN]), WFP will announce the launch of the Business Innovation Program, which will strengthen the network by involving leaders from the public and private sectors to support the commitments of the Global N4G Compact.

3. Please refer to GAIN's response on its joint commitments for further details on progress on the SUN Business Network.

4. Nutrition-specific activities: Continue to improve nutrition-specific activities to prevent stunting, prevent acute malnutrition, treat moderate acute malnutrition, and address micronutrient deficiencies by working

4. • In 2016 WFP reached 13.4 million pregnant/lactating women and children under 5 years old through nutrition programming.

• WFP is expanding its focus on chronic malnutrition, reaching over one million beneficiaries through stunting prevention programming in 2016 – a two-fold increase



with governments and partners to ensure that beneficiaries are reached with the right food at the right time. WFP will contribute to strengthening the evidence base for improved maternal and child nutrition.

5. Nutrition-sensitive activities: WFP will continue to assess programs such as general food distribution, school feeding, purchase for progress (P4P), social protection, and resilience building through a nutrition lens so that they contribute fully to achieving nutrition outcomes.

since 2015.

- Operations Research strategy for nutrition has been developed and shared with key partners. Focus areas relate to strengthening the evidence for improved nutrition for both specific and sensitive interventions, with a special focus on humanitarian/emergency contexts.
- Cost of Malnutrition study carried out in LAC – facilitated by WFP including ECLAC and PAHO (WHO) as well as academic partners to build evidence on the need to address the double burden. Final results phase I were launched in Q1 2017.
- MoU with the US Centre for Disease Control launched to mainly support M&E strengthening for nutrition globally.

5. • Interim Guidance on Nutrition-Sensitive Programming was finalized in March 2017 and is now in the process of being disseminated and implemented. This includes ensuring that WFP's 5-year Country Strategic Plans, which are in the process of being developed and approved, prioritize nutrition-sensitive strategies. The focus is both on making WFP's directly implemented programmes nutrition-sensitive as well as supporting governments to make their national programmes and social protection systems nutrition-sensitive.

- A WFP Nutrition-sensitive Working Group has been active at headquarters since early 2016. This group has provided key inputs for the development of the programme guidance and now serves as a coordination platform for joint HQ-level support to Regional Bureaus and Country Offices. Members of the group include focal points from all programme units, gender, vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM), and supply chains.
- A partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has been active since May 2016. IFPRI experts coordinated with WFP staff to develop programme impact pathways for each of WFP's main programme areas (including general food assistance, asset creation, school feeding, smallholder agricultural market support, and social protection), in order to identify priority nutrition-sensitive actions in each area. These priority actions have been included in the programme guidance. IFPRI and WFP are now in the process of identifying priority countries to implement the nutrition-sensitive programme designs and conduct impact evaluations to build evidence.
- Nutrition-sensitive outcome indicators for M&E have been included in the new WFP Corporate Results Framework and are available for all types of programmes to report on, based on nutrition objectives.



World Health Organization (WHO)		
Nutrition for Grown (N4G) commitment to 2020	Reported progress in 2015-2016	2017 assessment
<p>1. Committed to support countries as they formulate good public health policies, particularly with reference to the promotion and protection of breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding, and to strengthen monitoring systems for nutrition in countries.</p>	<p>1. i) In 2016, WHO developed and released guidance on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children and worked with Member States to implement the guidance. Together with UNICEF, WHO held a Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Congress with 130 Member States participating to strengthen breastfeeding support in maternity facilities.</p> <p>ii) WHO held one sub-regional workshop in Zimbabwe involving 14 South and East African countries and two national workshops in Kenya and Zambia to support countries in strengthening their capacities to further develop and implement evidence-informed nutrition policies and strategies through the use of available WHO policy planning and implementation tools, such as the Nutrition Landscape Information System (NLIS), Landscape Analysis Country Assessment tools, the WHO e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA), the WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), the OneHealth Costing Tool, the System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011 and the Global Targets Tracking Tool.</p> <p>iii) As part of the Accelerating Nutrition Improvements in sub-Saharan Africa (ANI) project, WHO supported Ethiopia, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania to scale up nutrition actions. In 2016, WHO supported the review of processes, techniques and approaches that led to sustainable results or exemplified important values in planning and implementation. These “best practices” (http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/ANI-bestpractices-scalingup/en/) emanating from the scaling-up work in 3 countries were compiled and made available to other countries and partners to benefit their programme planning. Furthermore, WHO supported 10 ANI countries* to conduct surveys (http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/ANI-perception-surveys/en/) to assess perceptions and understanding of national and district level government representatives, development practitioners, health workers and media on nutrition problems encountered in their communities, districts or countries as well as their capacity to address those problems.</p> <p>* Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>iv) WHO continues to monitor countries’ progress in developing and implementing</p>	<p>On course</p> <p>Basis for assessment:</p> <p>Substantial progress reported on all commitments.</p>



<p>2. Specifically, the organization is working on further expansion of the guidance on chronic undernutrition and maternal nutrition.</p>	<p>national policies and action plans addressing health and nutrition through the WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA) (http://www.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/) which now contains 1845 policies in 194 countries and 2706 actions in 162 countries. As part of the efforts in strengthening the monitoring of countries' progress in implementing the commitments made at the 2014 Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) which served as a basis for the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016 – 2025), proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 2016, WHO conducted the 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review in 2016 to which 171 Member States (88%) responded. Analyses are currently underway and the report will be published in 2017.</p> <p>2. i) Ten guidelines on effective nutrition interventions were approved by the WHO Guidelines Review Committee in 2016. There were four new guidelines developed on the following topics: (1) daily iron supplementation in infants and children; 2) daily iron supplementation in adult women and adolescent girls; 3) daily iron supplementation in postpartum women; and 4) fortification of maize flour and corn meals with vitamins and minerals. Three guidelines were updated: 1) use of multiple micronutrient powders for point-of-use fortification of foods consumed by pregnant women; 2) use of multiple micronutrient powders for point-of-use fortification of foods consumed by infants and young children aged 6-23 months and children 2-12 years; and 3) HIV and infant feeding. Two guidelines were developed in response to a public health emergency of international concern: 1) breastfeeding in the context of Zika virus; and 2) infant feeding in areas of Zika virus transmission. As part of the WHO Department of Nutrition for Health and Development (NHD) work to include nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in various health service delivery packages, NHD worked closely with the Department of Reproductive Health Research to produce updated and new nutrition guidelines as part of the “WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience.” Eight (8) guideline development group meetings were held to finalize recommendations or scope future guidelines related to nutrition interventions in stable and emergency settings.</p> <p>ii) In support to guideline development, in 2016, there were over 50 systematic reviews developed and finalized. These reviews were on the following topics: infant feeding in the context of Zika virus infection, vitamin A supplementation for preventing morbidity and mortality, point-of-use multiple micronutrient supplementation, fortification of wheat and maize flour, deworming, nutrition during the antenatal period and practices that protect, promote and support breastfeeding in maternity facilities.</p> <p>iii) Two publications were done following consultation meetings organized by NHD: 1) fortification of condiments and seasonings with vitamins and minerals (Public Health, September 2016); and 2) staple crops biofortified with vitamins and minerals:</p>	
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<p>3. WHO will also complete development of a monitoring framework and will produce a report on the achievement of global targets in 2014.</p>	<p>considerations for a public health strategy (Annals of the NY Academy of Science, December 2016).</p> <p>iv) During 2016, WHO has continued to expand the WHO nutrition guidance dissemination, via the WHO e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA) (http://www.who.int/elena/en/) which currently contains 118 nutrition interventions and its use continues to grow with more than 70,000 users per month, as well as eLENAmobile (http://www.who.int/elena/eLENAmobile/en/). A new feature was added to eLENA in 2016 linking interventions in eLENA to the Global Nutrition Targets 2025 and diet-related NCD Targets 2025, allowing the identification of nutrition interventions which, when implemented, contribute to progress towards achieving the targets and, as a consequence, to progress towards achieving the SDGs. The new feature provides further support to countries in the planning and development of evidence-informed nutrition policies, by prioritizing interventions that may have the greatest impact on their identified nutrition challenges.</p> <p>3. i) An advanced draft of the operational guidance for Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework indicators was prepared in 2016 and discussed at the last joint WHO/UNICEF Technical Expert Advisory Group on Nutrition Monitoring (TEAM) meeting (March 2017). The TEAM recommended to conduct a field testing of the manual. At present it has been sent to the six WHO regions together with a questionnaire to be forwarded to one or two nutrition focal points in countries of each of the six WHO regions for their feedback.</p> <p>ii) The Global Nutrition Targets Tracking Tool has been finalized, it is being translated into several languages; national and regional trainings have taken place (Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe), and an interactive Tracking Tool e-learning session is being developed.</p>	
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