
SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Secretariat on the Conference

December 2014

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DATE AND PLACE OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), co-organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), was held at the Headquarters of FAO in Rome, Italy, from 19 to 21 November 2014. The Conference was convened to (i) review progress made since the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, respond to new challenges and opportunities, and identify policy options for improving nutrition; (ii) bring food, agriculture, health and other sectors together and align their sectoral policies to improve nutrition in a sustainable manner; (iii) propose adaptable policy options and institutional frameworks that can adequately address major nutrition challenges in the foreseeable future; (iv) encourage greater political and policy coherence, alignment, coordination and cooperation among food, agriculture, health and other sectors; (v) mobilize the political will and resources to improve nutrition; and (vi) identify priorities for international cooperation on nutrition in the near and medium terms.

PARTICIPATION

2. A total of 164 Members of FAO and WHO, including 162 Member States, one Associate Member and the European Union, as well as three observers, were in attendance at ICN2. Besides eminent special guests, over 2200 persons participated in the Conference, including 85 Ministers, 23 Vice-Ministers, 82 Ambassadors and 114 other high-level government officials. Accredited observers included 27 United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as 164 civil society and private sector organizations.

3. A list of countries and organizations participating in the Conference is given in *Annex IV*. The full list of participants is available on the ICN2 website at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-au051e.pdf>

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

4. Dr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of FAO, warmly welcomed Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO, as well as the special guests and distinguished participants to the Conference.

5. Deep appreciation was expressed for the generosity of the Government of Italy in hosting the Conference.

6. A message from His Excellency Giorgio Napolitano, President of the Republic of Italy, was delivered to the Conference.

7. His Excellency Paolo Gentiloni, High-Level Representative of the Republic of Italy, His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations (via videomessage), Dr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of FAO, Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO, and Mr Ignazio Marino, Mayor of the City of Rome, addressed the Conference.

8. The statements delivered during the Inaugural Ceremony are available at: <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/wednesday-19-november/en>.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Election of the Chair and Vice-Chairs

9. His Excellency Paolo Gentiloni, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Italy, was elected Chair of the Conference by acclamation.

10. The Conference then elected as Vice-Chairs:

Ms Lois Brown, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development and La Francophonie, Canada;

His Excellency German Rafael González Díaz, Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security, Guatemala;

His Excellency Pinkie Manamolele, Minister of Health, Lesotho;

His Excellency Ahmed Al-Bakry, Undersecretary for Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sultanate of Oman;

His Excellency Le Mamea Ropati Mualia, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agriculture Store, Samoa;

His Excellency Rajata Rajatavin, Minister of Public Health, Thailand.

Adoption of the Agenda and the Timetable

11. The Conference adopted the agenda and the timetable, as given in *Appendices 1* and *2*.

Election of the Chairs of the Roundtables

12. The Chair reported the six following nominees as Co-Chairs of the three Roundtables:

Roundtable 1

His Excellency Charles McClain, Deputy Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Liberia

Ms Anne Peniston, Chief of the Nutrition Division, Bureau for Global Health of the Agency for International Development of the United States of America

Roundtable 2

His Excellency Igor Radziewicz-Winnicki, Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Poland

Mr Tito Pizarro, Head of the Division of Health Public Policies and Promotion of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Chile

Roundtable 3

Mr Louis Lahoud, Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Lebanese Republic

His Excellency Hans Brattskar, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway.

13. The Conference agreed to the proposed nominations by acclamation.

ADOPTION OF THE CONFERENCE OUTCOME DOCUMENTS

14. The Conference adopted by acclamation the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its companion Framework for Action, as contained in *Appendices 3 and 4*. Statements of position were made by Algeria, Canada and the United States of America. The Chair noted that these statements would be attached to the Report of the Conference (*Annex I*).

GENERAL DEBATE

15. In addition to the statements made by special guests and other eminent personalities, 134 Heads of Delegations of the FAO and WHO Members addressed the Conference at the General Debate, as did 21 representatives of observer organizations, including United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as civil society and private sector organizations.

16. All the statements delivered during the General Debate are available at:

<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/wednesday-19-november/en>;

<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/wednesday-20-november/en>; and

<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/friday-21-november/en>.

17. At a special segment on 20 November 2014, His Holiness Pope Francis addressed the Conference. His statement is available at:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/icn2/media/statements/doc/201114_PAPA.pdf.

PRESENTATION OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE PRE-CONFERENCE EVENTS

18. The outcome of the pre-Conference meeting of parliamentarians, held in Rome on 18 November 2014, was presented to the Conference by the Honorable Pier Ferdinando Casini, President of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Senate of the Republic of Italy. His statement is contained in *Annex II*.

19. The outcome of the pre-Conference meeting of civil society organizations, held in Rome on 17-18 November 2014, was presented to the Conference by Ms Josephine Atangana, Regional Platform of Central African Farmers Organization; Ms Munkhbolor Gungaa, World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People; and Mr Flavio Valente, Secretary-General of FIAN International. Their statements are contained in *Annex II*.

20. The outcome of the pre-Conference meeting of private sector representatives, held in Rome on 18 November 2014, was presented to the Conference by Mr David Crean, Vice-President, Corporate Research and Development, Mars Incorporated; Ms Maria Konate, CEO, Protein Kissée Là, Cote d'Ivoire; and Mr Nico van Belzen, Director-General, International Dairy Federation. Their statements are contained in *Annex II*.

CHAIRS' SUMMARIES OF THE ROUNDTABLES

21. Three Roundtables were held during the Conference on the following themes: (1) Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda; (2) Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition;

and (3) Governance and Accountability for Nutrition. The programmes of the Roundtables are available at: www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/roundtables/en.

22. The Chairs' summaries of the Roundtables were presented to the Conference by: (i) for Roundtable 1, Ms Anne Peniston, Chief of the Nutrition Division, Bureau for Global Health of the Agency for International Development of the United States of America ; (ii) for Roundtable 2, His Excellency Igor Radziewicz-Winnicki, Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Poland; and (iii) for Roundtable 3, His Excellency Hans Brattskar, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway.

23. The Chairs' summaries of the Roundtables are contained in *Annex III*.

SIDE EVENTS

24. Nine side events were held during the Conference on the following topics: (i) targets and accountability for nutrition and the Post-2015 Development Agenda; (ii) Global Nutrition Report and Global Hunger Index; (iii) SUN Movement and accountability for nutrition; (iv) agricultural policies and food systems for improved nutrition; (v) healthy children, growing societies: the UN nutrition networks' support to countries' stunting reduction efforts; (vi) addressing overweight and obesity; (vii) transition from safety net programs to comprehensive social protection systems: food security and nutrition perspective; (viii) promoting and achieving the Zero Hunger Challenge: UN at Expo Milano 2015 and South-South cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean; and (ix) food safety: a right or a privilege? Why food safety is an essential element of food and nutrition security.

25. The programmes of the side events are available at: www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/side-events/en

CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE

26. Following closing remarks by Dr Oleg Chestnov, Assistant Director-General of WHO, and Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of FAO, the Second International Conference on Nutrition concluded its work and was declared closed on 21 November 2014. The closing statements are available at: <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/friday-21-november/en>.

DOCUMENTATION

27. A list of the ICN2 documents is given in *Annex V*. The full texts of the ICN2 documents are available at: <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/documents/en>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - AGENDA

1. Inaugural Ceremony
2. Opening of the Conference
 - 2.1 Election of the Chair and Vice-Chairs
 - 2.2 Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable (ICN2 2014/1 Rev.1; ICN2 2014/INF/1 Rev.1)
 - 2.3 Election of the Chairs of the Roundtables
3. Adoption of the Conference Outcome Documents (ICN2 2014/2; ICN2 2014/3 Corr.1)
4. General Debate – Statements by Heads of Delegations
5. Presentation of the Outcomes of the Pre-Conference Events
6. Chairs' Summaries of the Roundtables
7. Closure of the Conference

APPENDIX 2 - TIMETABLE

Wednesday 19 November 2014		
	Plenary	Green Room
<p>Morning 09.00- 12:30 hours</p>	<p>Inaugural Ceremony - Address by a High-Level Representative of the Republic of Italy - Address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations - Address by the Director-General of WHO - Address by the Director-General of FAO - Welcome message by the Mayor of Rome</p> <p>Opening of the Conference - Election of the Chair and Vice-Chairs - Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable - Election of the Chairs of the Roundtables</p> <p>Adoption of the Conference Outcome Documents General Debate – Statements by Heads of State and Government and other Special Guests</p>	
<p>Afternoon 14:30- 17:30 hours</p>	<p>General Debate (Cont.) - Statements by Heads of State and Government and other Special Guests - Statements by Ministers and other Heads of Delegations</p>	<p>14:30-16:00 Roundtable 1 – Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda</p> <p>16:00-17:30 Roundtable 2 – Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition: (i) Coherence between economic policies and healthy changes in diets</p>
<p>15.30 hours</p>	<p>Press Conference by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO</p>	

Thursday 20 November 2014		
	Plenary	Red Room
Morning 09.00- 12:30 hours	General Debate (Cont.) - Statements by Heads of State and Government and other Special Guests - Statements by Ministers and other Heads of Delegations <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Special Segment Address by His Holiness the Pope</p> </div>	09:30-11:00 Roundtable 2 – Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition: (ii) Policy coherence for nutrition-sensitive agriculture 11:30-13:00 Roundtable 2 – Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition: (iii) Nutrition in all sectors
	Plenary	Green Room
Afternoon 14:30- 17:30 hours	General Debate (Cont.) - Statements by Ministers and Heads of Delegations - Statements by Heads of UN agencies and other international and regional organizations	14:30-16:00 Roundtable 3 – Governance and Accountability for Nutrition: (i) Nutrition Governance 16:00-17:30 Roundtable 3 – Governance and Accountability for Nutrition: (ii) Nutrition Accountability

Friday 21 November 2014	
	Plenary
Morning 09.00- 12:30 hours	General Debate (Cont.) - Statements by Heads of Delegations - Statements by Heads of international and regional organizations Presentation of the Outcomes of the Pre-Conference Events Chairs' Summaries of the Roundtables Closure of the Conference

APPENDIX 3 - ROME DECLARATION ON NUTRITION

Welcoming the participation of Heads of State and Government and other high-level guests,

1. We, Ministers and Representatives of the Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), assembled at the Second International Conference on Nutrition in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014, jointly organized by FAO and WHO, to address the multiple challenges of malnutrition in all its forms and identify opportunities for tackling them in the next decades.

2. Reaffirming the commitments made at the first International Conference on Nutrition in 1992, and the World Food Summits in 1996 and 2002 and the World Summit on Food Security in 2009, as well as in relevant international targets and action plans, including the WHO 2025 Global Nutrition Targets and the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020.

3. Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger consistent with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant United Nations instruments.

Multiple challenges of malnutrition to inclusive and sustainable development and to health

4. Acknowledge that malnutrition, in all its forms, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, not only affects people's health and wellbeing by impacting negatively on human physical and cognitive development, compromising the immune system, increasing susceptibility to communicable and noncommunicable diseases, restricting the attainment of human potential and reducing productivity, but also poses a high burden in the form of negative social and economic consequences to individuals, families, communities and States.

5. Recognize that the root causes of and factors leading to malnutrition are complex and multidimensional:

- a) poverty, underdevelopment and low socio-economic status are major contributors to malnutrition in both rural and urban areas;
- b) the lack of access at all times to sufficient food, which is adequate both in quantity and quality which conforms with the beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals in accordance with national and international laws and obligations;
- c) malnutrition is often aggravated by poor infant and young child feeding and care practices, poor sanitation and hygiene, lack of access to education, quality health systems and safe drinking water, foodborne infections and parasitic infestations, ingestion of harmful levels of contaminants due to unsafe food from production to consumption;
- d) epidemics, such as of the Ebola virus disease, pose tremendous challenges to food security and nutrition.

6. Acknowledge that different forms of malnutrition co-exist within most countries; while dietary risk affects all socio-economic groups, large inequalities exist in nutritional status, exposure to risk and adequacy of dietary energy and nutrient intake, between and within countries.

7. Recognize that some socioeconomic and environmental changes can have an impact on dietary and physical activity patterns, leading to higher susceptibility to obesity and noncommunicable diseases through increasing sedentary lifestyles and consumption of food that is high in fat, especially saturated and trans-fats, sugars, and salt/sodium.
8. Recognize the need to address the impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on food security and nutrition, in particular on the quantity, quality and diversity of food produced, taking appropriate action to tackle negative effects.
9. Recognize that conflict and post conflict situations, humanitarian emergencies and protracted crises, including, *inter alia*, droughts, floods and desertification as well as pandemics, hinder food security and nutrition.
10. Acknowledge that current food systems are being increasingly challenged to provide adequate, safe, diversified and nutrient rich food for all that contribute to healthy diets due to, *inter alia*, constraints posed by resource scarcity and environmental degradation, as well as by unsustainable production and consumption patterns, food losses and waste, and unbalanced distribution.
11. Acknowledge that trade is a key element in achieving food security and nutrition and that trade policies are to be conducive to fostering food security and nutrition for all, through a fair and market-oriented world trade system, and reaffirm the need to refrain from unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and which endanger food security and nutrition, as stated in the 1996 Rome Declaration.
12. Note with profound concern that, notwithstanding significant achievements in many countries, recent decades have seen modest and uneven progress in reducing malnutrition and estimated figures show that:
 - a) the prevalence of undernourishment has moderately declined, but absolute numbers remain unacceptably high with an estimated 805 million people suffering chronically from hunger in 2012-2014;
 - b) chronic malnutrition as measured by stunting has declined, but in 2013 still affected 161 million children under five years of age, while acute malnutrition (wasting) affected 51 million children under five years of age;
 - c) undernutrition was the main underlying cause of death in children under five, causing 45% of all child deaths in the world in 2013;
 - d) over two billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, in particular vitamin A, iodine, iron and zinc, among others;
 - e) overweight and obesity among both children and adults have been increasing rapidly in all regions, with 42 million children under five years of age affected by overweight in 2013 and over 500 million adults affected by obesity in 2010;
 - f) dietary risk factors, together with inadequate physical activity, account for almost 10% of the global burden of disease and disability.

A common vision for global action to end all forms of malnutrition

13. We reaffirm that:

- a) the elimination of malnutrition in all its forms is an imperative for health, ethical, political, social and economic reasons, paying particular attention to the special needs of children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, other vulnerable groups as well as people in humanitarian emergencies;
- b) nutrition policies should promote a diversified, balanced and healthy diet at all stages of life. In particular, special attention should be given to the first 1,000 days, from the start of pregnancy to two years of age, pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age, and adolescent girls, by promoting and supporting adequate care and feeding practices, including exclusive breast feeding during the first six months, and continued breastfeeding until two years of age and beyond with appropriate complementary feeding. Healthy diets should be fostered in preschools, schools, public institutions, at the workplace and at home, as well as healthy eating by families;
- c) coordinated action among different actors, across all relevant sectors at international, regional, national and community levels, needs to be supported through cross-cutting and coherent policies, programmes and initiatives, including social protection, to address the multiple burdens of malnutrition and to promote sustainable food systems;
- d) food should not be used as an instrument for political or economic pressure;
- e) excessive volatility of prices of food and agricultural commodities can negatively impact food security and nutrition, and needs to be better monitored and addressed for the challenges it poses;
- f) improvements in diet and nutrition require relevant legislative frameworks for food safety and quality, including for the proper use of agrochemicals, by promoting participation in the activities of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for the development of international standards for food safety and quality, as well as for improving information for consumers, while avoiding inappropriate marketing and publicity of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children, as recommended by resolution WHA63.14;
- g) nutrition data and indicators, as well as the capacity of, and support to all countries, especially developing countries, for data collection and analysis, need to be improved in order to contribute to more effective nutrition surveillance, policy making and accountability;
- h) empowerment of consumers is necessary through improved and evidence-based health and nutrition information and education to make informed choices regarding consumption of food products for healthy dietary practices;
- i) national health systems should integrate nutrition while providing access for all to integrated health services through a continuum of care approach, including health promotion and disease prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and contribute to reducing inequalities through addressing specific nutrition-related needs and vulnerabilities of different population groups;
- j) nutrition and other related policies should pay special attention to women and empower women and girls, thereby contributing to women's full and equal access to social protection and resources, including, *inter alia*, income, land, water, finance, education,

training, science and technology, and health services, thus promoting food security and health.

14. We recognize that:

- a) international cooperation and Official Development Assistance for nutrition should support and complement national nutrition strategies, policies and programmes, and surveillance initiatives, as appropriate;
- b) the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security is fostered through sustainable, equitable, accessible in all cases, and resilient and diverse food systems;
- c) collective action is instrumental to improve nutrition, requiring collaboration between governments, the private sector, civil society and communities;
- d) non-discriminatory and secure access and utilization of resources in accordance with international law are important for food security and nutrition;
- e) food and agriculture systems, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, need to be addressed comprehensively through coordinated public policies, taking into account the resources, investment, environment, people, institutions and processes with which food is produced, processed, stored, distributed, prepared and consumed;
- f) family farmers and small holders, notably women farmers, play an important role in reducing malnutrition and should be supported by integrated and multisectoral public policies, as appropriate, that raise their productive capacity and incomes and strengthen their resilience;
- g) wars, occupations, terrorism, civil disturbances and natural disasters, disease outbreaks and epidemics, as well as human rights violations and inappropriate socio-economic policies, have resulted in tens of millions of refugees, displaced persons, war affected non-combatant civilian populations and migrants, who are among the most nutritionally vulnerable groups. Resources for rehabilitating and caring for these groups are often extremely inadequate and nutritional deficiencies are common. All responsible parties should cooperate to ensure the safe and timely passage and distribution of food and medical supplies to those in need, which conforms with the beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals, in accordance with national legislation and international law and obligations and the Charter of the United Nations;
- h) responsible investment in agriculture¹, including small holders and family farming and in food systems, is essential for overcoming malnutrition;
- i) governments should protect consumers, especially children, from inappropriate marketing and publicity of food;
- j) nutrition improvement requires healthy, balanced, diversified diets, including traditional diets where appropriate, meeting nutrient requirements of all age groups, and all groups

¹ The term agriculture includes crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries.

with special nutrition needs, while avoiding the excessive intake of saturated fat, sugars and salt/sodium, and virtually eliminating trans-fat, among others;

- k) food systems should provide year-round access to foods that cover people's nutrient needs and promote healthy dietary practices;
- l) food systems need to contribute to preventing and addressing infectious diseases, including zoonotic diseases, and tackling antimicrobial resistance;
- m) food systems, including all components of production, processing and distribution should be sustainable, resilient and efficient in providing more diverse foods in an equitable manner, with due attention to assessing environmental and health impacts;
- n) food losses and waste throughout the food chain should be reduced in order to contribute to food security, nutrition, and sustainable development;
- o) the United Nations system, including the Committee on World Food Security, and international and regional financial institutions should work more effectively together in order to support national and regional efforts, as appropriate, and enhance international cooperation and development assistance to accelerate progress in addressing malnutrition;
- p) EXPO MILANO 2015, dedicated to "feeding the planet, energy for life", among other relevant events and fora, will provide an opportunity to stress the importance of food security and nutrition, raise public awareness, foster debate, and give visibility to the ICN2 outcomes.

Commitment to action

15. We commit to:

- a) eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide, particularly undernourishment, stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight in children under five years of age; and anaemia in women and children among other micronutrient deficiencies; as well as reverse the rising trends in overweight and obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related noncommunicable diseases in all age groups;
- b) increase investments for effective interventions and actions to improve people's diets and nutrition, including in emergency situations;
- c) enhance sustainable food systems by developing coherent public policies from production to consumption and across relevant sectors to provide year-round access to food that meets people's nutrition needs and promote safe and diversified healthy diets;
- d) raise the profile of nutrition within relevant national strategies, policies, actions plans and programmes, and align national resources accordingly;
- e) improve nutrition by strengthening human and institutional capacities to address all forms of malnutrition through, *inter alia*, relevant scientific and socio-economic research and development, innovation and transfer of appropriate technologies on mutually agreed terms and conditions;

- f) strengthen and facilitate contributions and action by all stakeholders to improve nutrition and promote collaboration within and across countries, including North-South cooperation, as well as South-South and triangular cooperation;
- g) develop policies, programmes and initiatives for ensuring healthy diets throughout the life course, starting from the early stages of life to adulthood, including of people with special nutritional needs, before and during pregnancy, in particular during the first 1,000 days, promoting, protecting and supporting exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months and continued breastfeeding until two years of age and beyond with appropriate complementary feeding, healthy eating by families, and at school during childhood, as well as other specialized feeding;
- h) empower people and create an enabling environment for making informed choices about food products for healthy dietary practices and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices through improved health and nutrition information and education;
- i) implement the commitments of this Declaration through the Framework for Action which will also contribute to ensuring accountability and monitoring progress in global nutrition targets;
- j) give due consideration to integrating the vision and commitments of this Declaration into the post-2015 development agenda process including a possible related global goal.

16. We call on FAO and WHO, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as other international organizations, to support national governments, upon request, in developing, strengthening and implementing their policies, programmes and plans to address the multiple challenges of malnutrition.

17. We recommend to the United Nations General Assembly to endorse the Rome Declaration on Nutrition, as well as the Framework for Action which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by governments, as appropriate, and to consider declaring a Decade of Action on Nutrition from 2016 to 2025 within existing structures and available resources.

APPENDIX 4 - FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

FROM COMMITMENTS TO ACTION

Background

1. There has been a significant improvement in reducing hunger and malnutrition of the world's population since the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition (ICN). Yet, progress in reducing hunger and undernutrition has been uneven and unacceptably slow. The fundamental challenge today is to sustainably improve nutrition through implementation of coherent policies and better coordinated actions across all relevant sectors.

Purpose and targets

2. The nature of this Framework for Action is voluntary. Its purpose is to guide the implementation of the commitments of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition adopted by the Second International Conference on Nutrition held in Rome, Italy, on 19-21 November 2014. Building on existing commitments, goals and targets, this Framework for Action provides a set of policy options and strategies which governments¹, acting in cooperation with other stakeholders, may incorporate, as appropriate, into their national nutrition, health, agriculture², development and investment plans, and consider in negotiating international agreements to achieve better nutrition for all.

3. As governments have primary responsibility for taking action at country level, in dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders, including affected communities, the recommendations are principally addressed to government leaders. They will consider the appropriateness of the recommended policies and actions in relation to national needs and conditions, as well as regional and national priorities, including in legal frameworks. For the purpose of accountability, this Framework for Action adopts existing global targets for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition³ and for noncommunicable disease risk factor reduction⁴ to be achieved by 2025.

Recommended set of policy and programme options

4. The following set of policy and programme options are recommended to create an enabling environment and to improve nutrition in all sectors.

Recommended actions to create an enabling environment for effective action

- Recommendation 1: Enhance political commitment and social participation for improving nutrition at the country level through political dialogue and advocacy.

¹ The term 'governments' is understood to include the European Union and other regional organizations on matters of their competency.

² In this document, the term 'agriculture' comprises crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries.

³ Namely: (1) 40% reduction of the global number of children under five who are stunted; (2) 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age; (3) 30% reduction of low birth weight; (4) no increase in childhood overweight; (5) increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months up to at least 50%; and (6) reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%.

⁴ Namely: (1) to reduce salt intake by 30%; and (2) to halt the increase in obesity prevalence in adolescents and adults.

- Recommendation 2: Develop – or revise, as appropriate – and cost National Nutrition Plans, align policies that impact nutrition across different ministries and agencies, and strengthen legal frameworks and strategic capacities for nutrition.
- Recommendation 3: Strengthen and establish, as appropriate, national cross-government, inter-sector, multi-stakeholder mechanisms for food security and nutrition to oversee implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and other investments in nutrition. Such platforms may be needed at various levels, with robust safeguards against abuse and conflicts of interest.
- Recommendation 4: Increase responsible and sustainable investment in nutrition, especially at country level with domestic finance; generate additional resources through innovative financing tools; engage development partners to increase Official Development Assistance in nutrition and foster private investments as appropriate.
- Recommendation 5: Improve the availability, quality, quantity, coverage and management of multisectoral information systems related to food and nutrition for improved policy development and accountability.
- Recommendation 6: Promote inter-country collaboration, such as North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and information exchange on nutrition, food, technology, research, policies and programmes.
- Recommendation 7: Strengthen nutrition governance and coordinate policies, strategies and programmes of United Nations system agencies, programmes and funds within their respective mandates.

Recommended actions for sustainable food systems promoting healthy diets

- Recommendation 8: Review national policies and investments and integrate nutrition objectives into food and agriculture policy, programme design and implementation, to enhance nutrition sensitive agriculture, ensure food security and enable healthy diets.
- Recommendation 9: Strengthen local food production and processing, especially by smallholder⁵ and family farmers, giving special attention to women’s empowerment, while recognizing that efficient and effective trade is key to achieving nutrition objectives.
- Recommendation 10: Promote the diversification of crops including underutilized traditional crops, more production of fruits and vegetables, and appropriate production of animal-source products as needed, applying sustainable food production and natural resource management practices.
- Recommendation 11: Improve storage, preservation, transport and distribution technologies and infrastructure to reduce seasonal food insecurity, food and nutrient loss and waste.
- Recommendation 12: Establish and strengthen institutions, policies, programmes and services to enhance the resilience of the food supply in crisis-prone areas, including areas affected by climate change.

⁵ Smallholder farmers include agriculture and food workers, artisanal fisherfolk, pastoralists, indigenous peoples and the landless (Committee on World Food Security, Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, 2013).

- Recommendation 13: Develop, adopt and adapt, where appropriate, international guidelines on healthy diets.
- Recommendation 14: Encourage gradual reduction of saturated fat, sugars and salt/sodium and trans-fat from foods and beverages to prevent excessive intake by consumers and improve nutrient content of foods, as needed.
- Recommendation 15: Explore regulatory and voluntary instruments – such as marketing, publicity and labelling policies, economic incentives or disincentives in accordance with Codex Alimentarius and World Trade Organization rules – to promote healthy diets.
- Recommendation 16: Establish food or nutrient-based standards to make healthy diets and safe drinking water accessible in public facilities such as hospitals, childcare facilities, workplaces, universities, schools, food and catering services, government offices and prisons, and encourage the establishment of facilities for breastfeeding.

Recommended actions in international trade and investment

- Recommendation 17: Encourage governments, United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, the World Trade Organization and other international organizations to identify opportunities to achieve global food and nutrition targets, through trade and investment policies.
- Recommendation 18: Improve the availability and access of the food supply through appropriate trade agreements and policies and endeavour to ensure that such agreements and policies do not have a negative impact on the right to adequate food in other countries⁶.

Recommended actions for nutrition education and information

- Recommendation 19: Implement nutrition education and information interventions based on national dietary guidelines and coherent policies related to food and diets, through improved school curricula, nutrition education in the health, agriculture and social protection services, community interventions and point-of-sale information, including labelling.
- Recommendation 20: Build nutrition skills and capacity to undertake nutrition education activities, particularly for front line workers, social workers, agricultural extension personnel, teachers and health professionals.
- Recommendation 21: Conduct appropriate social marketing campaigns and lifestyle change communication programmes to promote physical activity, dietary diversification, consumption of micronutrient-rich foods such as fruits and vegetables, including traditional local foods and taking into consideration cultural aspects, better child and maternal nutrition, appropriate care practices and adequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding, targeted and adapted for different audiences and stakeholders in the food system.

Recommended actions on social protection

- Recommendation 22: Incorporate nutrition objectives into social protection programmes and into humanitarian assistance safety net programmes.

⁶ United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/177, paragraph 25.

- Recommendation 23: Use cash and food transfers, including school feeding programmes and other forms of social protection for vulnerable populations to improve diets through better access to food which conforms with the beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals in accordance with national and international laws and obligations, and which is nutritionally adequate for healthy diets.
- Recommendation 24: Increase income for the most vulnerable populations by creating decent jobs for all, including through the promotion of self-employment.

Recommended actions for strong and resilient health systems

- Recommendation 25: Strengthen health systems and promote universal health coverage⁷, particularly through primary health care, to enable national health systems to address malnutrition in all its forms.
- Recommendation 26: Improve the integration of nutrition actions into health systems through appropriate strategies for strengthening human resources, leadership and governance, health system financing and service delivery, as well as the provision of essential medicines, information and monitoring.
- Recommendation 27: Promote universal access to all direct nutrition actions and relevant health actions impacting nutrition through health programmes.
- Recommendation 28: Implement the WHO Global Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding, the WHO Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition 2012-2025, and the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020 through commensurate financing and adequate policies.

Recommended actions to promote, protect and support breastfeeding

- Recommendation 29: Adapt and implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly resolutions.
- Recommendation 30: Implement policies and practices, including labour reforms, as appropriate, to promote protection of working mothers⁸.
- Recommendation 31: Implement policies, programmes and actions to ensure that health services promote, protect and support breastfeeding, including the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative.
- Recommendation 32: Encourage and promote – through advocacy, education and capacity building – an enabling environment where men, particularly fathers, participate actively and share responsibilities with mothers in caring for their infants and young children, while

⁷ In accordance with preambular paragraph 9 of resolution WHA67.14, universal health coverage implies that all people have access without discrimination to nationally determined sets of the needed promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative essential health services and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the users to financial hardship with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population.

⁸ As specified in the International Labour Organization's Maternity Protection Convention No. 183 and corresponding Recommendation 191.

empowering women and enhancing their health and nutritional status throughout the life course.

- Recommendation 33: Ensure that policies and practices in emergency situations and humanitarian crises promote, protect and support breastfeeding.

Recommended actions to address wasting

- Recommendation 34: Adopt policies and actions, and mobilize funding, to improve coverage of treatment for wasting, using the community-based management of acute malnutrition approach and improve the integrated management of childhood illnesses.
- Recommendation 35: Integrate disaster and emergency preparedness into relevant policies and programmes.

Recommended actions to address stunting

- Recommendation 36: Establish policies and strengthen interventions to improve maternal nutrition and health, beginning with adolescent girls and continuing through pregnancy and lactation.
- Recommendation 37: Establish health policies, programmes and strategies to promote optimal infant and young child feeding, particularly exclusive breastfeeding up to six months, followed by adequate complementary feeding (from six to 24 months).

Recommended actions to address childhood overweight and obesity

- Recommendation 38: Provide dietary counselling to women during pregnancy for healthy weight gain and adequate nutrition.
- Recommendation 39: Improve child nutritional status and growth, particularly by addressing maternal exposure to the availability and marketing of complementary foods, and by improving supplementary feeding programmes for infants and young children.
- Recommendation 40: Regulate the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children in accordance with WHO recommendations.
- Recommendation 41: Create a conducive environment that promotes physical activity to address sedentary lifestyle from the early stages of life.

Recommended actions to address anaemia in women of reproductive age

- Recommendation 42: Improve intake of micronutrients through consumption of nutrient-dense foods, especially foods rich in iron, where necessary, through fortification and supplementation strategies, and promote healthy and diversified diets.
- Recommendation 43: Provide daily iron and folic acid and other micronutrient supplementation to pregnant women as part of antenatal care; and intermittent iron and folic acid supplementation to menstruating women where the prevalence of anaemia is 20% or higher, and deworming, where appropriate.

Recommended actions in the health services to improve nutrition

- Recommendation 44: Implement policies and programmes to ensure universal access to and use of insecticide-treated nets, and to provide preventive malaria treatment for pregnant women in areas with moderate to high malaria transmission.
- Recommendation 45: Provide periodic deworming for all school-age children in endemic areas.
- Recommendation 46: Implement policies and programmes to improve health service capacity to prevent and treat infectious diseases⁹.
- Recommendation 47: Provide zinc supplementation to reduce the duration and severity of diarrhoea, and to prevent subsequent episodes in children.
- Recommendation 48: Provide iron and, among others, vitamin A supplementation for pre-school children to reduce the risk of anaemia.
- Recommendation 49: Implement policies and strategies to ensure that women have comprehensive information and access to integral health care services that ensure adequate support for safe pregnancy and delivery.

Recommended actions on water, sanitation and hygiene

- Recommendation 50: Implement policies and programmes using participatory approaches to improve water management in agriculture and food production.¹⁰
- Recommendation 51: Invest in and commit to achieve universal access to safe drinking water, with the participation of civil society and the support of international partners, as appropriate.
- Recommendation 52: Implement policies and strategies using participatory approaches to ensure universal access to adequate sanitation¹¹ and to promote safe hygiene practices, including hand washing with soap.

Recommended actions on food safety and antimicrobial resistance

- Recommendation 53: Develop, establish, enforce and strengthen, as appropriate, food control systems, including reviewing and modernizing national food safety legislation and regulations to ensure that food producers and suppliers throughout the food chain operate responsibly.
- Recommendation 54: Actively take part in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission on nutrition and food safety, and implement, as appropriate, internationally adopted standards at the national level.

⁹ Including prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, immunization against measles and antibiotic treatment for girls with urinary infections.

¹⁰ Including by reducing water wastage in irrigation, strategies for multiple use of water (including wastewater), and better use of appropriate technology.

¹¹ Including by implementing effective risk assessment and management practices on safe wastewater use and sanitation.

- Recommendation 55: Participate in and contribute to international networks to exchange food safety information, including for managing emergencies¹².
- Recommendation 56: Raise awareness among relevant stakeholders on the problems posed by antimicrobial resistance, and implement appropriate multisectoral measures to address antimicrobial resistance, including prudent use of antimicrobials in veterinary and human medicine.
- Recommendation 57: Develop and implement national guidelines on prudent use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals according to internationally recognized standards adopted by competent international organizations to reduce non-therapeutic use of antimicrobials and to phase out the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters in the absence of risk analysis as described in Codex Code of Practice CAC/RCP61-2005.

Recommendations for accountability

- Recommendation 58: National governments are encouraged to establish nutrition targets and intermediate milestones, consistent with the timeframe for implementation (2016-2025), as well as global nutrition and noncommunicable disease targets established by the World Health Assembly. They are invited to include – in their national monitoring frameworks – agreed international indicators for nutrition outcomes (to track progress in achieving national targets), nutrition programme implementation (including coverage of interventions) and the nutrition policy environment (including institutional arrangements, capacities and investments in nutrition)¹³. Monitoring should be conducted, to the fullest possible extent, through existing mechanisms.
- Recommendation 59: Reports on implementation of the commitments of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition will be compiled jointly by FAO and WHO, in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant regional and international organizations, as appropriate, based on country self-assessments as well as information available through other monitoring and accountability mechanisms (e.g. Scaling Up Nutrition self-assessment reports, reports to the FAO Conference and the World Health Assembly, and the Global Nutrition Report).
- Recommendation 60: The governing bodies of FAO and WHO, and other relevant international organizations are requested to consider the inclusion of reports on the overall follow-up to ICN2 on the agendas of the regular FAO and WHO governing body meetings, including FAO regional conferences and WHO regional committee meetings, possibly on a biennial basis. The Directors-General of FAO and WHO are also requested to transmit such reports to the United Nations General Assembly as appropriate.

¹² FAO/WHO International Network of Food Safety Authorities
(http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/infosan/en/).

¹³ Monitoring frameworks may be developed based on the Global Monitoring Framework for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, the Monitoring Framework for the Global Action Plan on Noncommunicable Diseases, as well as indicators for monitoring food security (FAO prevalence of undernutrition, food insecurity experience scale, and other widely used indicators).

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: STATEMENTS OF POSITION

ALGERIA

Reservation

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria invites the Secretariat of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) to enter the reservation made by Algeria concerning paragraph 14b, formerly 12d ter, of the Policy Statement of the ICN2 in the final report of this Conference.

Algeria reiterates that "paragraph 12d ter" of the policy statement should be retained, which reads as follows: "That promoting the human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of people to self-determination and the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources", as stated by our delegation at the open-ended working group meeting held in Rome from 10 to 12 October 2014 and mentioned in the text approved by the said meeting.

We consider that the right of people who are under occupation automatically deprives them of access to their own natural wealth and resources and to fully exercising their right to development; this affects and impedes their progress to food security and nutrition.

It should be remembered that this is a policy statement and that the nutrition issue concerns the whole of the international community, including vulnerable people and in particular people under occupation.

The deletion of this paragraph (12b ter) and its replacement with the new one (14d), which reads as follows: "that non-discriminatory and secure access and utilization of resources in accordance with international law are important for food security and nutrition", deprives the paragraph in question of its force and does not meet the food and nutrition needs of such people.

CANADA

Explanation of Position

Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action

Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)

Canada is pleased to endorse the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), and reaffirms its commitment to progressively achieving the full realization of the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for his or her family, including adequate food, and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, as set out in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Explanation of Position for the Record

The United States views the Political Declaration and the voluntary Framework for Action as important steps in our collective efforts to advance global food security.

States are responsible for implementing their international obligations, including human rights obligations. This is true of all obligations a state has assumed, regardless of external factors. The United States does not concur with any reading of the Declaration or Framework that suggests states have particular extraterritorial obligations arising from a right to food; and in adopting these documents today in no way changes appropriate interpretation of any other international instrument or undermines or modifies commitments of the United States, or any other government, to trade and investment agreements or the mandates of ongoing trade negotiations.

The United States supports the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including food, as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In joining consensus on the Political Declaration and Framework for Action, the United States does not recognize any change in the current state of conventional or customary international law or obligations, including regarding rights related to food, or to the interpretation of trade or investment obligations, including those related to intellectual property, public health, and sanitary or phytosanitary measures. The United States also reiterates its view that individuals, and not governments, should make determinations about what foods comport with each individual's culture and traditions, and the United States does not view anything in the Political Declaration or Framework for Action as suggesting otherwise. The United States does not accept that anything in either the Political Declaration or Framework for Action can or should be taken to offer any guidance on the interpretation of any international instrument.

The United States is not a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Accordingly, we interpret this resolution's references to the right to food, with respect to States Parties to that Covenant, in light of its Article 2(1). We also construe these documents' references to member states' obligations regarding the right to food as applicable to the extent they have assumed such domestic obligations. Domestically, the United States pursues policies that promote access to food, and it is our objective to achieve a world where everyone has adequate access to food, but we do not treat the right to food as an enforceable obligation.

ANNEX II: OUTCOMES OF THE PRE-CONFERENCE EVENTS

OUTCOME OF THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

We, Members of Parliament from across the world, assembled on 18 November 2014 in Rome on the occasion of the Second FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition (Rome, 19-21 November 2014), issue the following statement as a contribution to the final outcome of the Conference.

We express our deep concern that, despite progress made in reducing hunger and undernourishment across the planet, about 805 million people are still chronically hungry, over 161 million children are stunted, 99 million underweight and 51 million wasted (low weight-for-height), while two billion people suffer various micronutrient deficiencies and more than 500 million adults are obese; and we underscore that the elimination of malnutrition in all its forms is an imperative which spares no country and must be achieved within our life time.

We are aware of the opportunity that the ICN2 presents to Parliaments as institutions which can address malnutrition in line with their constitutional mandates.

We note the commitments made through the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action, particularly those that pertain to the role of Parliaments in addressing malnutrition and thereby contributing to our shared vision of a sustainable world with food security and adequate nutrition for all.

We recognize the support given by FAO, and its Director-General José Graziano da Silva, to enhancing parliamentary contribution and role in the progress for better nutrition.

We reaffirm the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the Right to Adequate Food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, and acknowledge the need for its further recognition through specific constitutional and legislative provisions.

Following the adoption of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action, we see an urgent need for Parliaments to advocate for more effective responses to address malnutrition, while ensuring that public policies are safeguarded from real or perceived conflict of interests.

We underscore the importance of parliamentary dialogue in countries, regions and globally, in order to share good practice and experiences in ensuring food security and adequate nutrition. At the same time, we encourage colleagues around the world to continue to work to strengthen their own parliamentary institutions through proactive measures to endow the parliament with greater accountability and oversight powers.

We therefore call on Parliaments to:

1. Adopt national nutrition targets to be attained by 2025, as well as a set of national indicators, taking into consideration the six global nutrition targets included in the WHO Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition and the core set and extended set of outcome and progress indicators, as well as targets set in the Post-2015 Development agenda.
2. Adopt national nutrition policies and plans to attain national nutrition targets in 2025, taking into account the vision and commitments included in the Rome Declaration on Nutrition, the policy options included in Framework for Action.
3. Develop legislation and oversee regulations to create health-promoting environments and encourage healthy choices for all by protecting, educating and empowering consumers.

This includes measures such as the establishment of labelling standards (including information on sugars, salts, fats and trans-fat content) which respect people's right to know; marketing regulations in particular for children; and consumer education through national campaigns and schools. Legislation and regulation for different settings may be considered for action, for example, in schools, workplaces, households, cities and local communities.

4. Adopt policies and legislation that supports the production and processing of good quality foods that are safe and conducive to a healthy diet, including measures to diversify food production (in particular fruits and vegetables), to establish and implement food quality standards, and to formulate/reformulate food products that provide healthier options. Ensure that legislation adopted by Parliaments to improve nutrition pays particular attention to the important role of family farmers and small holders, notably women farmers, in reducing malnutrition.
5. Adopt policies and legislation to promote exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and protect women's right to breastfeed.
6. Support policies, programmes and legislation to improve access to healthy diets through poverty reduction, employment creation and social protection, including school meal programmes.
7. Develop legislation and support policies to empower women and support them in their role as producers, income earners, and caretakers, such as the adherence to the ILO Maternity Protection Convention and increasing access to quality health care (including ante and post-natal care).
8. Approve increased and prioritized budgetary allocations for addressing malnutrition and food insecurity and explore the provision of adequate, predictable and sustained resources, including capacity development programs for policy makers, government institutions and general public.
9. Oversee different sectors to ensure public policy coherence (trade, economic development, agriculture, health and education) and that addressing malnutrition receives a cross-sectoral and holistic response.
10. Promote collaborative arrangements within the Parliament and across Parliaments for better nutrition, working across party lines, sharing experiences and good practices based on national and international review, promoting South-South and triangular cooperation,.
11. Request that the IPU include into its 132nd Assembly, in March 2015, an item on the results of the meeting and the ICN2 follow-up.

OUTCOME OF THE MEETING OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

From November 16-18, we, social movements representing peasants, small-scale fishers and fishing communities, pastoralists, urban poor, consumers, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and agricultural and food workers, came together with the representatives of public interest civil society organizations that have actively engaged in the preparatory process of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), to share our values, and aspirations, to join forces in our common vision on how to eradicate malnutrition in all its forms, and to hold governments and intergovernmental organizations to account on their obligations and commitments.

It is unacceptable that in a world of plenty more than 800 million of our brothers and sisters go to bed hungry every night and over half a billion are obese. More than 150 million children suffer from stunting, over 50 million children are wasted, more than 40 million children are obese, and approximately 800,000 babies die every year because they are not optimally breastfed. The injustice of malnutrition has meant that several thousand of our children have died since this discussion started. These problems should have been tackled a long time ago.

22 years after ICN1, this conference is taking place without properly evaluating progress or failures and without significant participation of civil society, in particular those most affected by hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. We deplore that ICN1 has sunk without trace and we do not want this to happen for ICN2.

The conclusion of the ICN2 negotiations is a welcome step, in particular its focus on malnutrition in all its form. However, we consider it inadequate to confront the scale of the global malnutrition challenge.

We reaffirm that food is the expression of values, cultures, social relations and people's self-determination, and that the act of feeding oneself and others embodies our sovereignty, ownership and empowerment. When nourishing ourselves and eating with our family, friends, and community, we reaffirm our cultural identities, interdependence with nature, control of our life course and human dignity. Understanding the challenge of malnutrition in all its forms therefore requires a holistic and multidisciplinary analysis, one that combines the political and technical perspectives.

We recognize that the current hegemonic food system and agro-industrial production model are not only unable to respond to the existing malnutrition problems but have contributed to the creation of different forms of malnutrition and the decrease of the diversity and quality of our diets. Trade agreements, support of agribusiness models and promotion of monoculture and GMO, corporate grabbing of land, oceans, lakes, rivers and aquatic resources, and lack of investment in small-scale food production, have led to displacement and impoverishment of small-scale producers all over the world. The lack of respect to the mobility of many producers, their forced sedentarization, the lack of respect to communal tenure of their natural resources, and the privatization or destruction of governance structures, have all caused malnutrition and environmental damage with irreversible consequences on productive systems.

This has also led to profoundly negative environmental impacts such as soil erosion and contamination, ocean acidification, loss of fertility, reduction of biodiversity, and climate change. Marketing of ultra-processed products have contributed to the surge of obesity while unethical practices by breast milk-substitute producers continue to undermine the life-saving practice of breastfeeding. The persistence of gender inequalities and the continued violations of women's rights are among the root causes of women and child malnutrition. No proper nourishment is possible if the hearts and minds of people are violated.

Taking this into account, we reaffirm that nutrition can only be addressed in the context of vibrant and flourishing local food systems that are deeply ecologically rooted, environmentally sound and culturally and socially appropriate. We are convinced that food sovereignty is a fundamental precondition to ensure food security and guarantee the human right to adequate food and nutrition. In this context, it is necessary to reaffirm the centrality of small-scale and family food producers as the key actors and drivers of local food systems and the main investors in agriculture. Their secure access to, and control over, resources such as land, water and aquatic resources, adequate mobility routes, local seeds, breeds and all other genetic resources, technical and financial resources, as well as social protection, particularly for women, are all essential factors to ensure diversified diets and adequate nutrition.

It therefore becomes imperative to tackle the political, social, cultural and economic determinants of malnutrition in all its forms, including undernourishment, stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, and diet-related non-communicable diseases. However, the framing of any policy, programme and action plan on food and nutrition should be the unambiguous understanding of the rights to adequate food and nutrition, health and safe water, as fundamental human rights, which identify people as rights-holders and states as duty-bearers with an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil these and other related rights.

Accountability and Follow-up

ICN2 is another step in addressing a long overdue problem. There is an urgent need to strengthen governmental commitment and raise the level of ambition. This must be achieved through an effective follow-up process, with the active participation of social movements and civil society organizations, with a clear timeline to reach the objectives as well as specific indicators and benchmarks for monitoring progress.

Strong accountability is imperative for ensuring that the commitments made at ICN2 truly contribute to ending malnutrition in all its forms. We appreciate the efforts by FAO and WHO to coordinate their work plans in the light of the ICN2 outcomes and welcome the UN General Assembly (UNGA) endorsement and oversight. However, we remain concerned that the governance and accountability mechanisms for the implementation of the ICN2 outcomes appear unclear, fragmented, disconnected and duplicative. In this context, we call upon Member States to commit to developing a coherent, accountable and participatory governance mechanism, safeguarded against undue corporate influence. Such mechanism should be based on principles of human rights, social justice, transparency, and democracy, and directly engage civil society, in particular the populations and communities which are most affected by different forms of malnutrition.

We recommend the following platforms as appropriate for follow-up:

Firstly, we recognize the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) - reaffirming its role as the foremost inclusive government-led global platform among all concerned actors - as the critical space where policy coherence for food security and nutrition needs to be established. In this context, it is important to build consistency between the ICN2 follow-up process and the CFS Global Strategic Framework. As the CFS, despite its mandate, has thus far primarily focused on food security, we urge CFS Member States to fully integrate nutrition in its workplan and ensure that the World Health Organization (WHO) is officially included in the Secretariat and Advisory Group.

Secondly, Member States should ensure that the post-2015 development framework is consistent with the imperatives of food and nutrition security and includes ambitious goals and targets, with robust indicators and accountability to those ends across all relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Thirdly, Member States must also establish nutrition targets and intermediate milestones, consistent with the timeframe for the implementation of the agreed six World Health Assembly (WHA) global nutrition targets (2025) and the relevant targets in the WHO Global Monitoring Framework for NCDs. As such, reporting and monitoring of progress towards these targets should take place in the context of the WHA along with reporting on nutrition policy commitments.

Lastly, Member States should request that the Human Rights Council ensure that the ICN2 follow-up and related policies are coherent with the respect, protection and fulfilment of the right to adequate food and nutrition and related rights.

Human Rights and rights-based approach to food and nutrition security

We call upon Member States to ensure that national and international public policies respect, protect and fulfil human rights obligations, and act in accordance with the realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition and related rights.

Women are the primary agents of change in combating malnutrition in all its forms. ICN2 has thus far failed to take this evidence into due account. The full realization of women's human rights is central to the pursuit of the right to adequate food and nutrition for all. As such, we call upon Member States to institute policies that empower women, including paid maternity leave, support for breastfeeding in the workplace, and universal social protection. We also call upon Member States to ensure the social recognition of unpaid work – through social and community support mechanisms – and to promote the gendered redistribution of household tasks. We further urge Member States to ensure that all forms of violence against women are eradicated.

Women's sexual and reproductive rights and health also have a direct impact on combatting malnutrition and must therefore be guaranteed, including committing to efforts to end child marriage and prevent unwanted adolescent pregnancies.

Breastfeeding is the first act of food sovereignty in all its dimensions. The support of breastfeeding and optimal young child feeding must be an integral part of health care systems and health policies, and free from commercial influence. We call upon Member States to ensure that the Global Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding guides policy and programme action. We also call upon Member States to protect children from aggressive and inappropriate marketing of breast-milk substitutes by adopting the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and relevant WHO resolutions, and establishing effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. Micronutrient interventions and supplementation should not undermine breastfeeding and local bio-diverse culturally appropriate sustainable foods, and be in-line with government nutrition policies.

Small-scale farmers, pastoralists, small-scale fishers and fishing communities, agricultural and food workers, Indigenous Peoples, landless people, rural women and youth, are the main producers of food around the world and their contribution to guarantee healthy diets is essential. Nonetheless, they suffer daily violations of their human rights. For this reason, we urge Member States to respect peasants' rights and the environment where they live, and welcome and support the creation of an Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group at the UN Human Rights Council on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.

Indigenous food systems sustain and nurture our cultures and traditional economies. However, systemic violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories, oceans, seas, inland waterways, lakes, and other resources, has disproportionate and negative impacts on livelihoods, including access to traditional foods. We emphasize the need for a human-rights based approach to nutrition and food as understood through the lens of existing human rights standards, including the 2007 United Nations Declaration on Indigenous People's Rights as a minimum standard.

We call upon Member States to cooperate in supporting productive systems in areas of marginal productivity, protecting resilience mechanisms such as seasonal mobility corridors, as well as communal and seasonally used lands, and withdrawing the barriers to mobility, thereby reducing the need of local communities for humanitarian assistance.

We also request that Member States pay special attention to agricultural and plantation workers. There are over 200 million hungry and malnourished workers without sufficient income to buy enough nutritious food for themselves and their families. The solution is not to provide food supplements: employers should be responsible for paying workers a living wage.

Sovereign local food and agricultural systems based on agroecological principles

Nutrition must be rooted in local food systems based on food sovereignty, small-scale food producers, agroecological principles, sustainable use of natural resources, local seeds and livestock breeds, traditional knowledge and practice, and local markets, guaranteeing sustainable and resilient biodiversity and diversity of diets.

We denounce the negative economic, social, environmental and cultural impacts caused by the global grabbing of land, oceans, lakes, rivers, and aquatic resources, and their grave impact on food sovereignty.

We call upon Member States to recognize that small-scale food producer-led sustainable, resilient local food systems can best respond to the threat of climate change, and commit to concerted actions that strengthens local food systems, including promoting local and regional markets and ensuring healthy ecosystems. This will most certainly drive significant improvements in nutrition, and contribute significantly to the prevention of malnutrition of all its forms.

We also call on Member States to ensure that Regional Governments and Local Authorities establish appropriate and multi-actor local food policy governance bodies that include the consumers and small-scale local food producers. Furthermore, we call for reforms of current local food procurement practice for school canteens, homes for the elderly and hospitals, and other public institutions as well as social groceries to include clauses that privilege the provision of fresh local produce by small-scale local producers.

Coherent and coordinated management of nutrition throughout the lifecycle and at all levels

We support an integrated approach to malnutrition that builds community capacity, promotes optimal infant and young child feeding, especially breastfeeding, improves dietary intake for women and children during the first 1,000 days, and improves nutritious diets, along with supplementation as per the World Health Organization's recommendation in areas where micronutrient deficiencies are known to be a public health problem.

The policy and program commitments that must follow ICN2 should address the root causes of malnutrition in all its forms among all age groups, including infants, young children, adolescents, adults, the elderly, disabled, and marginalized, working poor and other vulnerable groups. This includes accelerated progress on all six of the WHA global nutrition targets--stunting, anaemia, low birth weight, overweight, exclusive breastfeeding and wasting--and Global WHO NCD targets.

In order to do this, we call upon Member States to recognize that the nutrition of young children, adolescent girls and women - particularly in the 1,000 day window between pregnancy and age two - is of paramount importance as it helps set the foundation of human development.

We call upon Member States to fully embrace the “*do no harm*” principle as the baseline of any policy, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food, and ensure that these policies *at a*

minimum do not harm people's nutrition and rather aim at improving people's nutrition status. Furthermore, situations of crisis and protracted crises often produce international and regional aid programs that do not meet the real nutritional needs of affected communities and are carried out without consulting local communities.

The large majority of deaths in children under-five due to malnutrition do not happen in acute emergencies but in relatively stable countries. It is imperative that the ICN2 follow-up addresses the profound social, economic and political determinants of malnutrition, and in particular, the high levels of acute malnutrition. In this context, we urge governments to support appropriate treatment approaches, such as the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), and preventive measures that empower communities and strengthen health and food systems, as well as resilient livelihoods and production systems. We also call upon Member States to commit to integrate actions designed to improve nutrition across all sectors and programmes, including those focused on water and sanitation, education, women's empowerment, and agriculture. We also urge Member States to recognise, validate, respect and protect traditional knowledge that guarantees nutrition.

We further urge Member States to address the underlying causes of malnutrition at the community level related to food, care and health so that existing product-based approaches are limited to certain circumstances, including the treatment of acute malnutrition, and do not interfere with human rights- and food-based, local, bottom-up, capacity-building approaches for the prevention of all forms of malnutrition.

Consumers have a right to healthy, affordable, accessible and culturally adequate food options, and to be protected (particularly children) from aggressive marketing of unhealthy food and beverage that promote malnutrition, obesity and diet-related NCDs. We call upon Member States to develop and implement policies that encourage the consumption of naturally nutritious diets, promote physical activity in healthy environmental conditions, and discourage the over-consumption of salt, sugar and saturated fats. Ultra-processed food and beverage products, especially when they are affordably priced, need to be regulated through economic and legislative measures.

Consumers have the right to know, in easy to understand terms, the nutritional content of food and beverages as well as have full information on the presence of potentially harmful substances as well as ingredients from GMO crops at any level of the production chain.

Democratic governance of food and nutrition and global regulatory framework

We are deeply concerned that, under current trade and investment regimes (both bi- and multilateral), the governmental policy space for advancing public health, food and nutrition related measures is severely limited.

We therefore urge Member States to protect the public policy space for food, nutrition and health by ensuring that trade and investment agreements are compliant with existing international obligations in relation to the right to adequate food and nutrition, the right to health and other human rights. Furthermore, we call on Member States to guarantee effective public participation and ensure that the views of the most affected are taken into full consideration in relation to trade and investment negotiations.

The realization of the right to food and nutrition, and the right to health, are hampered by economic, social and political inequalities as well as by existing power imbalances. There is an urgent need to ensure proper regulation and accountability of powerful economic actors, such as transnational corporations. In this respect, we call upon Member States to regulate those practices and initiatives of the corporate sector, both intra and extraterritorial, that might negatively interfere with the enjoyment of the human right to adequate food and nutrition, women's rights and the right to health. Among others, these activities may include land and water grabbing; soil, food, water and human contamination with agrochemicals; the commodification of seeds and livestock breeds; the marketing of breast milk substitutes; and the production and marketing of ultra-processed and junk food in particular though not exclusively to children. We therefore welcome the establishment of an Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on a legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights and stand ready to support governments' action in this area.

The policy space of Governments must be protected, in all phases and at all levels, against conflicts of interest introduced by inappropriate relationships with powerful economic actors, including transnational corporations. In this respect, Member States and UN agencies are urged to design and implement effective rules and regulations on conflict of interest, and review and potentially terminate or re-design in conformity with these rules and regulations, all Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and multi-stakeholder arrangements.

Conclusion

22 years – an entire generation – have passed since the first ICN. It is unacceptable that millions of people continue suffer from and die of preventable causes of malnutrition in all its forms. This violence must stop immediately.

We call upon Member States to make clear and firm commitments at both national and international levels to ensure the full realization of the human right to adequate food and nutrition and related rights. We will not watch idly as another 22 years pass by.

We stand ready to play our part and take up our responsibilities. We demand that Member States and the UN system live up to their obligations.

We hereby declare a worldwide People's Decade of Action on Nutrition.

The time for action is now!

OUTCOME OF THE MEETING OF PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES

Introduction

The private sector was pleased to be invited to participate in the ICN2 from 19-21 November 2014. More than 90 representatives from companies and other private sector entities attended ICN2 as 'observers'. The following networks were identified to coordinate a Private Sector Steering Committee (PSSC) to develop mechanisms to call for open and transparent participation of private sector representatives of all sizes and from all regions:

1. The Private Sector Mechanism (PSM) of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS)
2. The Sun Business Network (SBN)
3. The International Dairy Federation (IDF) on behalf of the livestock sector.

While the delegation represented a broad cross section of interests, it was united in the belief that nutritional interventions must be prioritised, particularly those geared towards addressing the needs of women, children, and the most vulnerable. This requires progressive programming – geared towards challenges like stunting – and a willingness to work together. Innovation, research, education and trade are essential to improving access to quality foods. All of which is underpinned by the essential role of agriculturalists in producing the food we eat.

The Governing Bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) requested both agencies to ensure consultations with all relevant stakeholders ahead of the ICN2. In the case of the private sector, the event took place on November 18, 2014. The report from the event is below.

1. Specific priorities for the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM)

The activities and the influences of the private sector can be seen across the entire food supply chain—from farm to fork. Food industry representatives are uniquely placed to identify and help address the full complexity of food issues. Our initiatives can help drive sustained, positive change to the lives of the people and the communities we impact across the world.

We urge the ICN2 to support businesses, partnerships and new initiatives to drive even greater positive changes that can help hundreds of millions of people.

Specifically, we urge the ICN2 to ask food businesses and other stakeholders to:

1. Increase sustainable agriculture production by all farmers, especially small holder farmers, entrepreneurs, and small and medium enterprises;
2. Provide access to safe, nutritious, affordable and diverse diets that promote healthy outcomes;
3. Support purpose-driven nutrition interventions for vulnerable populations, especially adolescent girls, pregnant and breast feeding women, and children in their first 1000 days;
4. Encourage activities that support nutrition, education, and other initiatives that both empower women and develop communities.

A focus on food safety is one of the most significant and pervasive problems in sustainable development efforts. It is a preclusive barrier to the hypothesis that hunger and malnutrition can be eliminated by 2030.

There is overwhelming evidence linking food safety issues to economic and human development. The scale and pervasiveness of food safety problems are truly daunting:

- Even in the developed world food safety is a significant challenge. In the USA 1 in 6 of the population had food-related illnesses in 2011 causing 50 million illnesses, 3000 deaths and costing \$80 billion. In Africa 2000 people each day die from food safety related illnesses;
- 25% of staple food crops are contaminated by fungal toxins, including Aflatoxin. Exposure to high levels of Aflatoxin in the short term can cause death; longer term it can cause liver cancers, and it is strongly associated with stunting;
- Economically it costs Africa between 450 and 670 million USD annually in lost exports to the EU alone simply by failing to meet export standards;
- 4.5 billion people are exposed to Aflatoxin-contaminated foods annually.

The causes of these failures are complex but industry experience and learning can be applied to mitigate and help manage many of these issues. Often businesses have the tools, capabilities and the expertise to impact food safety and therefore food security solutions. Not only is the private sector well placed to help raise the standard on food safety globally, but there is also a responsibility to collaborate with regulators, researchers, and NGOs to make it happen. By using these collaborations we can ensure that food safety is recognized as a basic human right.

Food security exists when: “all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food”. It is clear that food security cannot be achieved without food safety.

PRIVATE SECTOR ASK

It is clear that ensuring safe food is one of the biggest public health challenges of our time that requires collaboration between companies, countries and agencies.

We ask the ICN2 to shout loud and clear for leadership, commitments and collaborations:

1. Leadership by the UN agencies and organizations to convene, facilitate and stimulate appropriate initiatives and provide needed resources;
2. Commitments by national governments to create a positive enabling environment, eliminate the negative barriers to action, and provide needed resources; and
3. Collaborations and partnerships across the private sector, research organizations, foundations and other stakeholders to utilize their capabilities, technical expertise, and provide needed resources for implementation.

We welcome the continued leadership of ICN2 members and all future collaborative efforts in support of our mutual goal of the elimination of global poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

2. Specific priorities of the SUN Business Network (SBN)

Women are critical to nutrition – and women are critical to the private sector’s contribution to nutrition. Food markets and businesses of all kinds have long played a critical role in driving nutrition outcomes. Yet – in the face of unacceptably high levels of chronic undernutrition – the challenge is to improve the capacity of business- and market-driven approaches to provide key foods to the groups most affected by undernutrition.

Women face significant financial and technical barriers, and so do many small and medium businesses too. More platforms for engagement with governments, civil society and development agencies, particularly with respect to national laws and regulations, can ensure we align with national priorities.

We need donors to identify sources of financing and co-investment to support our development and minimize risk for nutritious products targeted to the poor. And we need civil society organizations to expand our reach through their ties within the community.

Small and medium enterprises also need the support of bigger, multinational companies, we need technology transfer, access to data and support within their value chains. Beyond the food sector, there is a role for more businesses. We need mobile phone companies to promote breastfeeding messages and help us retrieve the data we need from communities. We need water, sanitation and hygiene companies to recognize the impact they have on nutrition.

We need every company in the world to realize that as an employer they need to provide the best nutrition possible to their employees and to the communities in which they work. But we need the support of everyone in the room to talk to business about the role they can play. Reach out and talk to us, tell business what it is doing well, and where we can do more. If you do not talk to us, how can we help?

The SUN Movement offers us a way to look at bringing this partnership approach into reality. The SUN Business Network supports businesses, including those like mine, to work in partnerships with all actors in SUN countries.

Together, we can do more, we can go further, and faster.

In partnership, we can deliver on the Rome Declaration and this Framework for Action, and let us recognize this here at ICN2.

3. Specific priorities for the livestock sector

Food and nutrition security are essential for society, including business, to function effectively. Therefore we are committed to support efforts to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition.

Livestock products are important for food and nutrition security, because livestock can convert materials that are inedible to humans, such as grass and leaves as well as residues of food and biomaterials, into high-quality, nutrient-rich foods.

We would like to propose five opportunities for public-private partnerships.

3.1 The first opportunity is in enabling environments.

The private sector can contribute to improving information systems by providing information on for instance nutrient composition, food production and consumption.

3.2 The second opportunity is in sustainable food systems.

We recognize the need to improve sustainability of food production, as demonstrated by our involvement in the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock. We welcome the recommendation of the Framework for Action to improve food production and processing, as well as its acknowledgement of the need for trade.

Investments in research, development and innovation should bring benefits to all stakeholders, including smallholders and family farmers.

3.3 The third opportunity is addressing wasting and stunting, as well as anaemia in women of reproductive age.

There is good evidence that dietary diversification strategies using animal source foods are effective for combating micronutrient deficiencies and improving growth, cognition and behaviour, particularly in the first 1000 days (Thompson et al 2011, Newmann et al 2007; Grillenberger et al. 2003, Du Plesis et al. 2013).

3.4 The fourth opportunity is improving access to healthy, diversified diets.

Low intakes of animal source foods are associated with iron, zinc, calcium, riboflavin, vitamin A and B12 deficiencies and their related illnesses, particularly in infants, children, pregnant and lactating women (Hambidge et al. 2011, Krebs et al. 2011). Some of these nutrients are only found in animal source foods and their bioavailability is higher than from other sources (FAO 2013).

The private sector can help address barriers to consumption such as food preparation skills. We also recognise our responsibility to help consumers choose a healthy, diversified diet. Many companies are involved in reformulating their products to reduce excessive amounts of fat, especially industrial trans fats, sugars and sodium.

3.5 The fifth opportunity is nutrition education.

The private sector supports nutrition education through point-of-sale information, marketing campaigns, school feeding programs, work place promotions and responsible marketing to children. Aligning resources and funding through public-private partnerships will improve the impact and consistency of nutrition messages.

3.6 Conclusion: Livestock sector

Nutrient-rich livestock products are important for preventing all forms of malnutrition. The livestock sector is committed to constructively contributing to the Framework for Action through public-private partnerships.

ANNEX III: CHAIRS' SUMMARIES OF THE ROUNDTABLES

CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF ROUNDTABLE 1

Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The Roundtable “Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda” underlined the importance of nutrition in the sustainable development goals and discussed practical ways of ensuring that nutrition is adequately reflected across the development agenda. Speakers noted the importance of a comprehensive approach to address malnutrition in all its forms: under-nutrition, over-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; and to understand its root causes, immediate and long-term consequences. Non-communicable diseases, including those related to nutrition, result in USD 7 trillion losses annually. The cost of prevention is much lower than the cost to treat malnutrition and its consequences, and investments in nutrition yield high economic returns for countries, and benefit individuals across generations.

The session informed participants of current proposals for anchoring nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. It is currently included in Goal 2, by the Open Working Group, called: “End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”. The panellists described improving nutrition as “unfinished business” that needs to be at the core of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The Roundtable put into sharp focus the linkages between nutrition, food and agriculture systems and climate change, and between nutrition and non-communicable diseases. It highlighted, in particular, the contributions of good nutrition to longer-term economic development. To promote real integration across these sectors we need clearer definitions and measureable indicators. The discussion cautioned, however, not to isolate nutrition to its technical components, as sound strategies need to be linked to basic human rights and considered within the political dimensions of malnutrition.

The Roundtable called upon the UN agencies and others to revisit proposed sustainable development goals and indicators, consider more ambitious targets than previously, and develop more robust systems to measure progress toward achieving nutrition goals at local, national and global levels. Data should include surveillance for micro-nutrient deficiencies, and geographic mapping of malnutrition in order to better target nutrition investments. We should focus on what is achievable, and we should develop strict criteria for prioritizing actions.

Weak systems – health, agriculture, or markets – betray the ability of individuals to obtain the health care and nutritious food they need to grow and flourish. In such systems, political or health emergencies, such as Ebola, are devastating; and where the systems are weak they must be strengthened.

The Roundtable concluded with five key messages:

1. The nutrition community needs to clearly define what is meant by “adequate nutrition” across societies, age groups, genders and health conditions so that nutrient needs and forecasting for food security can be appropriately determined.
2. We must continue focusing on the “1,000 days”, promote breastfeeding, and also include adolescent girls. We must promote good nutrition and physical activity, with immediate-term good health, and long-term protection against obesity and non-communicable diseases.
3. There is need for consensus to prioritize key indicators for measuring progress in nutrition, with clear definitions and robust monitoring systems that effectively inform policies and programs.

4. ICN-2 gives all of us an opportunity to contribute substantially to the Post-2015 Development Agenda for nutrition, and to ensure that malnutrition in all its forms is comprehensively addressed in all the sustainable development goals.
5. This is a unique time for nutrition with unprecedented global attention, and landmark levels of commitment with new data showing what works and what doesn't. Setting nutrition firmly within the Post-2015 Development Agenda is our opportunity to turn what was once considered an intractable problem into a global success story.

CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF ROUNDTABLE 2

Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition

First of all, let me thank the moderators, main speakers and panellists, as well as all distinguished delegates for participating in the discussions within the Roundtable 2 called “Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition”. I particularly thank Mr Tito Pizarro, Head of the Division of Health Public Policies and Promotion of the Ministry of Health of Chile, for his invaluable help in chairing this Roundtable.

Let me summarize the objectives of the three panels:

Panel 1 on *Coherence between economic policies and healthy changes in diets* was to assess the challenges and opportunities of creating greater coherence between and among public policies in order to improve nutrition and achieve healthy diets.

The objective of the next panel on *Policy coherence for nutrition-sensitive agriculture* was to provide concrete examples on how agricultural projects, programmes and policies can be designed to be more sensitive to nutritional needs.

Finally, the objective of the last panel on *Nutrition-in-all sectors* was to illustrate the ways in which countries integrate nutrition in various sectors such as agriculture, health, education, trade and social welfare.

The discussions were focused on the current situation, identified, opportunities and provided recommendations. We also considered possible ways to operationalize commitments and turn them into actions.

Many important issues were raised during the discussions around policy coherence for nutrition and achieving healthy diets. Many speakers shared with us their national experiences, both success and failure stories. They raised their concerns about challenges, noted the opportunities and referred to the existing nutrition policies. All voices in the debate were interesting and very accurate.

There is no doubt that policy coherence for nutrition is a challenge. It was clearly indicated by many speakers. Such approach is not free of charge. It is an investment which requires many resources – money, time, strong engagement and a lot of attention. But it is an investment that pays off – once completed, it brings high revenues for generations.

We do not lack knowledge on how to achieve this goal - the paradox is that currently we know enough but we do less than we should. The participants shared with us their national solutions, among others in fiscal policies, education and health programmes, school food schemes, breastfeeding promotion, reformulations or food labelling. This is a knowledge we have to use and let me shortly mention some examples.

We heard about many national experiences in developing and implementing national multisectoral nutrition policies and strategies in coordination with relevant organizations and ministries, civil society and the private sector. These policies focus mainly on family farming or school feeding programmes. Success stories from many countries, like Brazil (with its Zero Hunger Initiative which lifted 36 million Brazilians out of poverty) and Ireland, were particularly welcomed and carefully heard. We were also happy to hear that many countries develop legal frameworks and fiscal policy measures concerning taxes on unhealthy food products, following the experiences of tobacco taxes.

Today, we can also confirm that we have the tools, such as food supply and demand value chain analysis which helps to focus on the totality of evidence, activities, actors, and incentives in the food system and can test the assumption of value for nutrition and value for economics.

Unfortunately, we can also notice that although different tools were implemented, in many countries growing incidence of overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases was still observed. That forces us to take as radical steps as possible to reverse the trends.

In establishing new public policies and strengthening the existing ones we need to increase availability and affordability of nutrition rich foods and diverse diets. Reducing inequalities and shaping the consumer demand is equally important. We also need to select value chains more nutrition-sensitive, for instance by enhancing nutrient content, engaging educator actors, stimulating demand.

In establishing policies we should be focused on the most vulnerable groups: infants and women. National school nutrition programmes and supplemental nutrition for children may serve as a good example of these focused actions.

But there cannot be “one fits all” approach. The policies should also reflect specific national settings and cultural environment.

When we speak about vulnerable groups we have to notice that special attention during the session was paid to women. Women’s empowerment, including land ownership, is considered as crucial for improving nutrition outcomes. Since women are often primary caregivers, they can directly, through their own nutritional status, influence nutrition of their children and the whole family.

During our discussion it was underlined that we need to adopt approaches involving all government departments, ensuring that nutrition issues receive an appropriate cross-sectoral response. We clearly see the need to include nutrition in development cooperation initiatives, economic development policies and poverty-reduction strategies. To get high quality food and strengthen capacity building in its production, the close collaboration between health, agriculture and trade sectors is obvious. To raise social awareness and improve health literacy of the society, an active engagement of the education sector is vital. Again, children and their parents are crucial target groups.

But the government alone will not do everything.

During the discussion there was also a common agreement that we need to engage all parties and sectors of society, including civil society and the private sector, to generate effective responses to address malnutrition in all its forms. We should not forget that constructive dialogue with all key actors is a prerequisite for common success. This dialogue, however, should be supplemented with necessary regulations, as public health cannot be the hostage of economic profit. Establishing a national accountability framework for the private sector was one of the ideas we discussed as a possible option.

Finally, we cannot forget about international cooperation. For many countries seeking the support through the technical assistance from the UN system, in particular from WHO and FAO, to reinforce and accelerate national efforts to address policy incoherence is often the first choice while introducing legal changes.

All relevant policies should be based on the recommendations included in global instruments, such as WHO Global Strategy on Healthy Diet, Physical Activity and Health, 2011 UN Outcome

Document on NCDs, 2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs or Helsinki Statement on Health-in-All Policies.

Multilateral cooperation in many different formulas is also very much needed and we heard a lot how much benefit it brings.

We hope that our strong determination presented during the discussions will bring the expected results in the near future across the countries. Let's hope that during the next ICN we will all share the success stories and not the examples of failure policies.

I would like to thank one more time all the participants of the Roundtable. I truly believe the outcomes of the discussion will encourage us for taking the necessary actions to improve nutrition and health of the population. After many decades of disinvestment in nutrition, we have a unique opportunity to make hunger and malnutrition part of history, not of the future. Let's not waste it.

CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF ROUNDTABLE 3

Governance and Accountability for Nutrition

The Roundtable 3 on Governance and Accountability for Nutrition consisted of two panels: one focusing on governance and the other on accountability.

Panel 1: Nutrition Governance

The panel 1 on **governance for nutrition** explored key components for effective nutrition governance at national and international levels and shared experiences across countries.

The Roundtable underlined effective nutrition governance as key for follow-up to the commitments embedded in the Rome Declaration on Nutrition. Embedding nutrition in a human rights agenda makes issues of governance and accountability central to effective implementation.

The Roundtable highlighted hurdles to be overcome for strong nutrition governance:

- 1) the signs of malnutrition are often invisible, and thus remain a hidden problem;
- 2) in every country in the world, there are people who suffer from malnutrition;
- 3) those most affected by malnutrition are typically those with the least voice in society, so they are not heard;
- 4) malnutrition is often poorly measured and reported;
- 5) nutrition has become everyone's business and no one's responsibility, thus it is unclear who is accountable for nutrition in existing governance structures; and
- 6) the range of country perspectives shared in the presentations.

The discussions all highlighted the importance of making nutrition issues visible and establishing appropriate governance mechanisms across key Ministries and Departments, and that governance mechanisms were not only important at global and national levels but also at local levels.

Discussions also considered whether there is a need to establish a new international organization on nutrition. In addition to the substantial resources required to establish and maintain a new organization, it was recognized that the necessary elements already exist at global, regional, national and local levels. Resources could be better used reinforcing and building up these existing governance mechanisms.

The issue of if, how and when the private sector should be involved in both policy-setting and governance in general was also raised. Different views, opinions and experiences were shared.

There are several key conclusions emerging from the Panel 1. I will mention a few of them here:

1. **Make malnutrition visible:** many of the effects of nutrition and those worst affected are invariably invisible and lacking in voice. Raising the visibility of nutrition is thus vital. In this regard, improving the quality and frequency of data and information on malnutrition and the impact of programmes, as well as changing the narrative about nutrition issues will be important steps. For example, if we use the terms "chronic malnutrition", we underplay the urgency of addressing nutrition problems.

2. Be inclusive and empowering: those who need to act must be empowered to do so, including with evidence-based facts.
3. Focus on meeting the needs and human rights of people.
4. Work in a multi-stakeholder setting that makes the sectors and stakeholders accountable on delivering on nutrition targets.
5. Recognize that work on improving nutrition needs to be political but not partisan, so that transitions in governments will not impede efforts to improve nutrition.
6. Request FAO and WHO to develop a definition of nutrition security.
7. Be results-oriented. Governance should not be an end in itself, but a means to end malnutrition.
8. Ownership and leadership are critical elements to nutrition governance: ownership and good leadership at all levels is needed for good governance.
9. Anchoring nutrition targets in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is key and inputs are urgently needed.

Panel 2: Nutrition Accountability

The panel 2 on **accountability for nutrition** explored the effectiveness of current accountability mechanisms. Experiences and selected country examples were discussed. It was recognized that accountability often is difficult to define – and even more challenging to measure. Why? Many manifestations of poor nutrition are invisible, or become visible only over time. Likewise, nutrition improvements reflect the combined and coordinated efforts of many sectors and many actors, reflecting some of the hindrances to nutrition governance identified in Panel 1.

The panel discussed the importance of accountability mechanisms bringing together different sectors. Moreover, the country examples emphasized the importance of linking accountability to government planning, budgeting, expenditures and results. The critical importance of embedding governance mechanisms – at the global, regional, national and local levels – was underscored.

A model for accountability was presented. This outlines five distinct steps:

- 1) To identify commitments, including quantifying what governments are spending on nutrition, so that expenditures are in line with nutrition strategies.
- 2) To monitor and track progress, including filling data gaps and budget commitments.
- 3) To assess response to commitments.
- 4) To leverage commitments, applying global targets at national level, if necessary.
- 5) To respond to assessments, using results for raising awareness and commitments and research for indications of what works and what does not work.

The country perspectives shared in the presentations emphasized that accountability is an essential pillar of good governance. The discussions also stressed this. Accountability must be applied to nutrition and nutrition outcomes, and in order to ensure this transparent public accounting is imperative.

The discussion also highlighted the need to establish indicators to track national commitment and coordinating mechanisms within countries to plan for, advocate for and promote better nutrition.

There were several key conclusions from Panel 2; I will mention some of them.

The first one is that accountability is a critical factor in turning commitments to improve nutrition into results. Progress in nutrition strongly depends upon accountability systems being put in place. The second is that some outcome and action accountability mechanisms do exist, but they need to be strengthened. It is important to invest more in them, in order to find more and better mechanisms. Thirdly, global level agreements provide a useful benchmark for nutrition outcomes at national level. Fourthly, we need to reach agreement on indicators and data gathering. Information systems need to be strengthened with regular and more detailed reporting and publications of results. Fifthly, nutrition is a cross-cutting issue. It requires an integrated, multi-sectorial engagement, and civil society needs to be included. Sixthly, resource allocation should be in line with priorities for nutrition improvement, bringing budgeting, planning and implementing exercises together. The last conclusion is that efforts are needed to embed nutrition more broadly in the SDGs.

The Roundtable gave us important insights regarding good practice and lessons learned, and also provided some concrete recommendations for the way forward for the work on nutrition governance and accountability.

ANNEX IV: PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

COUNTRIES AND EUROPEAN UNION

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia

Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Union (Member Organization of FAO)
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy

Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman

Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Samoa
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Associate Member

Puerto Rico (Associate Member of WHO)

OBSERVERS

Holy See

Sovereign Order of Malta

Palestine

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank (WB)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

African Union (AU)

Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)

Bioversity International

Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)

International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS)

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Nordic Council of Ministers

Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

South Centre

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Society

1,000 Days

Acción Contra el Hambre

Action Against Hunger

Action contre la faim

Action pour la survie et le développement harmonieux de l'enfant

Adventist Development and Relief Agency

Alianza Enfermedades no Transmisibles Chile

Alliance for the Control of Tobacco Use and Health Promotion

American Society for Nutrition

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

Bread for the World Institute

Breastfeeding Association of Zambia

Brot für die Welt

CARE International

Catholic Relief Services

Centre for Equity Studies

Centre for Health, Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness

Centro Internazionale Crocevia

Chicago Council on Global Affairs

Church World Service

Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition Nepal

Concern Worldwide

Consortio por la Mar R.L.

Consumers International

Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance

Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights

Enlaces Continentales Mujeres Indígenas Americas

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Fédération internationale des mouvements d'adultes ruraux catholiques

Feed the Children

FIAN International

Food and Nutrition Society of Ethiopia

Food Security Working Group

Global Health Advocates France

GOAL

Gorta-Self Help Africa

Habitat International Coalition

Health Related Information Dissemination Amongst Youth

Healthy Caribbean Coalition

Helen Keller International

Humana People to People

Infant and Pediatric Nutrition Association of the Philippines

Institute of Development Studies

InterAction

Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation

International Association of Students in Agriculture and Related Sciences

International Baby Food Action Network

International Council of Women

International Diabetes Federation

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

International Indian Treaty Council

International Medical Corps

International Public Health Agency

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association

Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium

La Via Campesina

Max Planck Institute of Social Anthropology

Micronutrient Initiative

Mouvement international de la jeunesse agricole et rurale catholique

Movement of Small Farmers

Movimiento Agroecológico de América Latina y el Caribe

National Council for Food and Nutrition Security

Nutritional Health Alliance

Passionists International

Peoples Health Movement

Plan International

Plateforme des acteurs de la société civile au Bénin

Plate-forme des organisations paysannes de l'Afrique centrale

Prisma

Proyecto AliMente México

Public Health Institute

Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs agricoles de l'Afrique de l'ouest

RESULTS Educational Fund

Rotary International

Save the Children

Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Organization Kenya

Slow Food

SNV Netherlands Development Organisation

Society for International Development

Terra Nuova Centro per il Volontariato ONLUS

The Hunger Project

The NCD Alliance
Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling up Nutrition
Urbain-Rural: Générer des Echanges Nouveaux entre Citoyens
WaterAid
Welthungerhilfe e.V.
World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action
World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People
World Cancer Research Fund International
World Chefs/Feeding Good
World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers
World Forum of Fisher People
World Heart Federation
World March of Women in Mozambique
World Obesity Federation
World Public Health Nutrition Association
World Vision
World Vision International
Zambia Alliance of Women

Private Sector

Agency for Research and Information on Fruit and Vegetables
Ajinomoto Co. Inc.
Amway Corporation
Associação Brasileira da Indústria da Alimentação
Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik
Bayerische Motoren Werke
Cargill Inc.
Coca-Cola Company
Deere & Company

DSM
Dutch Dairy Association
Edesia Inc.
Elanco
Elanco Animal Health
European Food Law Association
Ferrero Group
Firmenich
FoodDrinkEurope
Fromageries Bel
Gallup
German Federation for Food Law and Food Science
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
Global Dairy Platform Inc.
Global Harvest Initiative
Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association
Grupo Bimbo
International Agri Food Network
International Association of Infant Food Manufacturers
International Co-operative Alliance
International Dairy Federation
International Egg Commission
International Federation for Animal Health
International Feed Industry Federation
International Food and Beverage Alliance
International Meat Secretariat
International Poultry Council
LB Bulgaricum PLC
Mars Inc.

McDonald's Corporation

McGill Centre for the Convergence of Health and Economics

Mead Johnson Nutrition

Monsanto International Sarl

National Fisheries Institute

Nutriset

Protein Kissèe-La

P.T. Indofood Sukses Makur Tbk

Pulse Canada

Results for Development Institute

Royal DSM

Royal FrieslandCampina

Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network

Sociedad Química y Minera Europe NV

Unilever

Unione Importatori Esportatori Industriali Commissionari Grossisti Ingrassatori Macellatori Spedizionieri
Carni Bestiame e Prodotti Derivati

US Council for International Business

World Farmers Organisation

Yara International ASA

Foundations

Access to Nutrition Foundation

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Children's Investment Fund Foundation

HealthBridge Foundation of Canada

Wellcome Trust

Wemos Foundation

ANNEX V: LIST OF ICN2 DOCUMENTS

Working Documents

ICN2 2014/1 Rev.1	Provisional Agenda
ICN2 2014/2	Conference Outcome Document: Rome Declaration on Nutrition
ICN2 2014/3 Corr.1	Conference Outcome Document: Framework for Action

Information Documents

ICN2 2014/INF/1 Rev.1	Provisional Timetable
ICN2 2014/INF/2 Rev.1	Arrangements for the Second International Conference on Nutrition
ICN2/2014/INF/3 Rev.1	Provisional List of Documents
ICN2 2014/INF/4	No document
ICN2 2014/INF/5 Corr. 1	Co-Chairs' Cover Note of the Conference Outcome Documents

Roundtable Concept Notes

ICN2 2014/RT/1	Roundtable 1: Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
ICN2 2014/RT/2	Roundtable 2: Improving Policy Choices and Policy Coherence
ICN2 2014/RT/3	Roundtable 3: Governance and Accountability for Nutrition