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Progress Report on Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), including Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition

Biennial Report

Executive Summary

In November 2014, FAO and WHO co-hosted the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), which adopted the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its Framework for Action. In April 2016 the UN General Assembly endorsed the ICN2 outcome documents and proclaimed the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025 (Decade), providing a clearly defined, time-bound cohesive framework to implement the ICN2 commitments, along with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UN General Assembly mandated FAO and WHO to: (i) co-lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with WFP, IFAD and UNICEF; (ii) cooperatively develop a work programme for the Decade; and (iii) produce biennial reports about the Decade's implementation.

This report provides an update on progress made in implementing the Decade and in following up on ICN2 commitments. In the past two years, while efforts to implement ICN2 international commitments have been actively pursued, global nutrition targets are yet to be achieved. While almost all countries have nutrition-related policies, nutrition is not always a stated objective in national sectoral policies and development plans. Implementation needs therefore to be scaled up, with investments for nutrition increased and policy coherence on nutrition further enhanced.

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I. Background

1. In November 2014, the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) co-hosted the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), which adopted the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its companion Framework for Action (FfA). The Rome Declaration sets out a common vision for global action to eradicate hunger and end all forms of malnutrition, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, and puts forward ten broad policy commitments. The FfA sets forth 60 recommendations to guide the effective implementation of the commitments enshrined in the Rome Declaration.
2. In 2015, the FAO Conference and the World Health Assembly endorsed the ICN2 outcome documents and urged Members to implement the commitments set out in the Rome Declaration and the FfA recommendations¹. The Conference also encouraged FAO to continue its collaboration with WHO on ICN2 follow-up, including the proposed Decade of Action on Nutrition. A similar request was made by the World Health Assembly to the Director-General of WHO.
3. The UN General Assembly acknowledged ICN2 commitments by including in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development a specific goal to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), as well as embedding nutrition-related concerns in the other SDGs.
4. Compiled jointly by FAO and WHO, this document outlines progress made in the last biennium on ICN2 follow-up and the Decade's implementation, reflecting key developments at international and country levels.

II. Implementation of ICN2 commitments at international level

A. The Decade of Action on Nutrition and its Work Programme

5. In April 2016, the UN General Assembly endorsed the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the FfA, and proclaimed the *United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)* through Resolution 70/259² whereby FAO and WHO were mandated to: (i) co-lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with WFP, IFAD and UNICEF; (ii) develop a work programme for the Decade, using coordination mechanisms such as the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), in consultation with other international and regional organizations and platforms; and (iii) produce biennial reports for use by the UN Secretary-General to inform the UN General Assembly about the Decade's implementation.
6. The World Health Assembly welcomed in 2016 Resolution 70/259 and requested the Director-General to work with the Director-General of FAO "to support Member States, upon request, in developing, strengthening and implementing their policies, programmes and plans to address the multiple challenges of malnutrition, and convene periodic meetings of inclusive nature to share best practices, including consideration of commitments that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) within the framework of the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)". Likewise, in 2017 the FAO Conference welcomed the proclamation of the Decade by the UN General Assembly and encouraged FAO to further support its Members in fully achieving the global nutrition targets.

¹ C 2015/REP- <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mo153e.pdf>; WHA68.19-
http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA68/A68_R19-en.pdf

² A/RES/70/259- https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/259

7. In July 2016, the Decade was launched in New York during the meeting of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and a further advocacy event was arranged in September 2016 during the 71st session of the UN General Assembly.

8. The aim of the Decade is to provide a clearly defined, time-bound cohesive framework that works within existing structures and available resources to implement the broad commitments made at ICN2 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The added value of the Decade is to establish a focused period to set, track and achieve impact and outcomes, and provide an accessible, transparent and global mechanism for tracking progress and ensuring mutual accountability for the commitments made.

9. The Decade will build on existing efforts, promote alignment among actors and actions, accelerate implementation of commitments, and foster additional commitments in line with the transformative ambitions of ICN2, the SDGs and the World Health Assembly targets. It will be inclusive and provide an enabling environment such that policies and programmes respect, protect and fulfil human rights obligations and gender requirements.

10. The Work Programme of the Decade³ was developed through an inclusive and collaborative process, including face-to-face discussions with Members and two open online consultations organized by UNSCN. It embraces six cross-cutting and connected action areas derived from the FfA recommendations, namely:

- a) Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets;
- b) Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions;
- c) Social protection and nutrition education;
- d) Trade and investment for improved nutrition;
- e) Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages;
- f) Strengthened governance and accountability for nutrition.

11. The Work Programme of the Decade was outlined in the ICN2 progress reports to the World Health Assembly in May 2017 and the FAO Conference in July 2017, and it will also be conveyed to the UN General Assembly during its 72nd session. This achievement was acknowledged by the World Health Assembly and the FAO Conference.

12. The means of implementation of the Decade include:

- a) the submission to FAO and WHO by Members of their ICN2 SMART commitments for action, in the context of national nutrition and nutrition-related policies, and in dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders, tracked through an open access database;
- b) the convening of action networks, i.e. informal coalitions of countries aimed at advocating for the establishment of policies and legislation, allowing the exchange of practices, highlighting successes and providing mutual support to accelerate implementation;
- c) the convening of fora for planning, sharing knowledge, recognizing success, voicing challenges and promoting collaboration;
- d) the mobilization of financial resources to support implementation of national policies and programmes.

³ <http://www.who.int/nutrition/decade-of-action/workprogramme-2016to2025/en/>; <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bs726e.pdf>

B. International developments related to ICN2

13. In October 2016, CFS decided to scale up its role in advancing nutrition. To this end, it endorsed a framework to step up its contribution to the global fight against malnutrition in all its forms, serving as an intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder global forum on nutrition, in line with its mandate.
14. In December 2016, FAO and WHO co-hosted in Rome an *International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition*, with a focus on three tracks: (i) supply-side policies and measures for increasing access to healthy diets; (ii) demand-side policies and measures for increasing access and empowering consumers to choose healthy diets; and (iii) measures to strengthen accountability, resilience and equity within the food system. The Symposium fostered collaboration between governments and other stakeholders in developing innovative solutions to enable food systems to deliver healthy diets for better nutrition.
15. Other international developments related to the Decade and ICN2 follow-up include:
- To raise awareness of malnutrition challenges and build support for improved nutrition stemming from ICN2, two FAO *Special Ambassadors for Nutrition* were nominated: Queen Letizia of Spain in 2015 and King Letsie III of Lesotho in 2016;
 - The *Third International Conference on Financing for Development* (Addis Ababa, July 2015) adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as part of the 2030 Agenda, which encourages increased public and private investments for nutrition;
 - In January 2015, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture endorsed *Voluntary Guidelines for Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Policies, Programmes and National and Regional Plans of Action on Nutrition*, which identify relevant sectors and development goals into which concerns related to biodiversity for nutrition can be mainstreamed, including ICN2 follow-up actions at country level;
 - The 2015 and 2016 *Global Nutrition Reports* underlined the relevance of ICN2 commitments and recommendations especially in giving prominence to the issue of food systems;
 - *Recommendations to Improve Nutrition through Agriculture and Food Systems*, which explicitly refer to ICN2 and the Decade, were formulated by the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition in August 2016;
 - The joint communiqué from *Nutrition for Growth* (Rio de Janeiro, August 2016) stressed the importance of nutrition-related financial and policy commitments in the context of ICN2 and the Decade;
 - *Panorama of Food and Nutrition Security in Latin America and the Caribbean*, issued in January 2017 by FAO and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) as an ICN2 follow-up activity linked to the Decade, reported that obesity affects 23% of the region's population, and that around 58% of its inhabitants are overweight and calls for coordinated policies and actions to address obesity in the region;
 - The *FAO Strategy on Climate Change*⁴, adopted in July 2017, guides FAO's action to achieve, *inter alia*, improved integration of food security and nutrition within the international agenda on climate change, ensuring that food security and nutrition are appropriately prioritized in international fora addressing climate change, and working with relevant funding bodies to promote food security and nutrition in financing decisions related to climate change;

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7175e.pdf>

- 11 countries shared policies, programmes and plans in nutrition and specifically on childhood overweight and obesity including measures addressing the food environment at the *Latin America Regional Meeting for Tackling Child Obesity - Towards the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition*. The meeting, convened by Brazil in March 2017 and hosted by the Pan American Health Organization, aimed to encourage countries of the region to engage in active coordination for the implementation of the Decade, with particular focus on childhood obesity. All countries presented their ideas to develop SMART commitments, building on their national plans. During the meeting the participating countries discussed potential mechanisms for cooperation (such as country-led action networks) under the Decade;
- The implementation plan on ending childhood obesity, developed to implement the recommendations made by the WHO Commission on Ending Childhood Obesity by focusing on addressing the obesogenic food environment, was welcomed by the World Health Assembly in May 2017.

16. Alignment of global efforts under the Decade with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was undertaken through the following actions:

- A set of recommendations on optimizing the role of agriculture in ensuring food security and improving nutrition has been submitted in the Report of the Secretary-General on Agriculture development, food security and nutrition to the UN General Assembly in 2016⁵;
- The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution that stresses the importance of continued consideration of the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition, and encourages Member States and all stakeholders to give due consideration to this issue while implementing the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs⁶;
- Recommendations with a view to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the right to adequate food and nutrition were put forward by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food in her report transmitted by the Secretary-General to the UN General Assembly in 2016⁷;
- The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), FAO, IFAD and WFP organized an expert group meeting (EGM) on progress in achieving SDG 2 on 12-13 June 2017 at UN Headquarters in New York. The EGM was convened in preparation for the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Key issues that emerged addressed the transformative change necessary to reach SDG 2. This means transforming food systems through a holistic approach, from production to consumption, so that they are more sustainable, inclusive and resilient to climate change and support the production, access and consumption of safe and nutritious food. SMART policy and financial commitments made under the umbrella of the Decade will be key to the achievement of SDG 2.

III. Implementation of ICN2 commitments at country level

A. Overview

17. Addressing all forms of malnutrition: 815 million people were undernourished globally in 2016, up from 777 million in 2015 but lower than the 900 million estimated for 2000. In 2016, global child stunting, wasting and overweight rates were 22.9% (155 million), 7.7% (52 million) and 6.0% (41 million), respectively. The increase in undernourishment is not reflected in child stunting rates. Levels of stunting continue to fall although at a slower rate in some regions. Exclusive breastfeeding

⁵ <http://undocs.org/A/71/283>

⁶ A/RES/71/245- http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/245

⁷ <http://undocs.org/A/71/282>

reached 43% and anaemia was 29%. 49 countries reduced stunting since 2012 and 36 reported increase in exclusive breastfeeding. Conversely, overweight is increasing and anaemia is not decreasing. Obesity in adults nearly doubled between 1980 and 2014; in 2014, 11% of men and 15% of women were obese.

18. Increasing investments: donor funding for nutrition is primarily focused on undernutrition. The World Bank estimates that current yearly spending on nutrition-specific interventions to address stunting, severe acute malnutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, and women's anaemia is USD2.9 billion from government sources and USD1 billion from donors. To fully achieve the World Health Assembly targets an additional USD7 billion per year should be spent in the next 10 years.

19. Raising the profile of nutrition in national policies: currently 183 countries have national policies on nutrition, 105 have health sector plans with nutrition components and 48 have integrated nutrition objectives in their national development plans. Among the 60 United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks analysed, 50% include the World Health Assembly Global Nutrition Targets. Over 70 countries worldwide have made efforts in 2014 and 2015 to mainstream food security and nutrition in sectoral policies and investment programmes⁸.

20. Strengthening human and institutional capacities: 73 countries have trained nutrition professionals and 63 provide training for health workers on maternal and child nutrition. Capacity building has been carried out on food safety, the Codex Alimentarius and antimicrobial resistance.

21. Supporting Small Island Developing States (SIDS): As called for by the SAMOA Pathway⁹, FAO, together with UNDESA and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS) has led the development of a Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS (GAP), which was launched at the FAO Conference in July 2017¹⁰. The GAP is a guidance document intended to promote coordinated actions of governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations and other development partners required to accelerate action to halt and reverse the growing in food security and nutrition crises in a comprehensive manner.

22. During the 70th World Health Assembly in May 2017, Brazil became the first country to make ambitious concrete commitments as part of the Decade, with a focus on reversing the obesity trend. The announcement of three SMART commitments supported by 41 policy measures, to be achieved by 2019, was made by the Minister of Health of Brazil. The second country to make specific commitments to the Decade was Ecuador. His Vice-Minister of Health announced five commitments, supported by 15 policy measures, with the long-term aim of improving and safeguarding the health and well-being of all Ecuadorians.

23. A joint letter from the Directors-General of FAO and WHO calls upon governments to present SMART commitments under the Decade, in line with national priorities and international recommendations, in the policy areas highlighted by the Rome Declaration and FfA.

24. Norway announced, at the Ocean Conference in May 2017, the establishment of a Global Action Network on Sustainable Food from the Ocean for Food Security and Nutrition, and invited interested Member countries to join this Action Network under the umbrella of the Decade.

B. Key activities under the six action areas

⁸ Sources: 2nd WHO Global Nutrition Policy Review (2016-2017) and <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ms430e.pdf>

⁹ A/CONF.233/10, *Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway)*, 2014 (www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.233/10&Lang=E).

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7297e.pdf>

25. Against the FfA recommendations, progress is reported under the six action areas of the Work Programme of the Decade (see para 10).

1. Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets¹¹

26. ICN2 highlighted the need for coherent national policies with explicit nutrition targets and strategies to improve food systems, including all components of production, processing and distribution, to provide in a sustainable manner adequate, safe, diversified and nutrient rich foods for healthy diets.

27. 27 countries have been assisted to reduce food loss and waste through awareness-raising campaigns, capacity building and evidence-based policies. An increasing number of countries are considering incorporating sustainability in their food-based dietary guidelines.

28. Prevention and mitigation of food insecurity risk have been implemented in 57 countries and 28 countries have applied socio-economic measures that reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats and crisis.

29. Efforts to improve the nutrition quality of the food supply are underway with 67 countries fortifying wheat, 102 fortifying salt with iodine and 42 fortifying oils with vitamin A. 50 countries are implementing product reformulation measures (mandatory or voluntary) and at least 10 have established measures to reduce trans fatty acids in food products.

30. 51 countries have policies to reduce marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children; about 30 countries use fiscal policies to drive food choices; and 11 countries have improved various aspects of their national food control systems, including legislative and institutional frameworks, and technical and scientific capacities to design and implement risk-based food safety management programmes.

31. Five countries shared their national policies and actions highlighting how impact assessment tools can provide decision-makers with analysis of the situation and the potential impact of policies on food environments and diets, in the CFS intersessional event on Impact assessment of policies to support healthy food environments and healthy diets, which took place on 26 May 2017.

2. Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions¹²

32. Main interventions delivered are iron or iron-folic acid supplementation to women of reproductive age (111 countries) and micronutrient supplementation to children under 5: vitamin A (71 countries), iron (37 countries), zinc (33 countries), multiple micronutrient powders (47 countries). 63 countries conduct deworming programmes. Nutrition is integrated into programmes addressing HIV/AIDS in 71 countries and tuberculosis in 57 countries.

3. Social protection and nutrition education¹³

33. 42 countries address nutrition through social protection; and 38 implement conditional cash transfers. FAO's strategic programme on rural poverty reduction employs contextualized strategies to support countries to strengthen social protection systems through policy advice, capacity development, information systems and evidence-based knowledge instruments for improving rural livelihoods and strengthening ability of the rural poor to manage risks.

¹¹ FfA recommendations 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57.

¹² FfA recommendations 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49.

¹³ FfA recommendations 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

34. On nutrition education, 108 countries have counselling programmes on healthy diets and 90 media campaigns; 89 have school health and nutrition programmes, with 61 including nutrition education; 116 have developed food-based dietary guidelines. Many countries are implementing nutrition labelling, but only 25 have front-of-pack labelling. Food safety is integrated in nutrition programmes through the Five Keys to Safer Food.

4. Trade and investment for improved nutrition¹⁴

35. FAO supported countries and regional economic communities in the formulation and implementation of 18 international trade agreements. WHO promoted the use of international food safety standards through the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. Some countries have imposed restrictions and tariffs on imports on foods high in fats, sugars and salt, sometimes facing challenges to comply with international trade agreements.

36. CFS and UNSCN jointly organized an intersessional event in June 2016 on *Trade and Nutrition: Opportunities and Risks*. This event addressed the often neglected linkages and aimed to increase common understanding about healthy diets in the context of trade and value chains. It highlighted the opportunities and constraints in enhancing coherence between trade policy and nutrition action as well as provided insights from various perspectives and experiences that showed the relations between trade and nutrition. The Rome-based agencies shared their learning regarding the trade implications of nutrition sensitive value chains. Furthermore linkages, tensions and trade-offs were discussed that need further attention.

37. Five countries shared their approach to investments in food systems for improved nutrition and human health at the CFS convened intersessional event on 9 May 2017 by providing concrete examples of how different stakeholders have addressed the issue of healthier food systems through specific investments in different contexts. This event represented a contribution of CFS to the Decade, to the implementation of ICN2 FfA and to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

38. FAO has reviewed the design of about 50 World Bank agriculture investment programmes in countries to evaluate how their commitment to integrate nutrition in their agricultural investments is progressing. The lessons learnt from this country programme review have been captured in a toolkit and e-learning modules on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems that are specifically designed for national agriculture investment experts for further capacity development.

5. Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages¹⁵

39. 114 countries recommend exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, and 85 continue to recommend breastfeeding until two years or beyond. However, only 12% of births occur in facilities designated as “Baby-friendly”. 135 countries have enacted legal measures covering some of the provisions of the International Code of Marketing Breast-Milk Substitutes, but only 39 incorporate all or most provisions. 77 countries currently provide maternity leave cash benefits of at least two thirds of prior earnings for 14 weeks.

40. 46 countries included in their plans or policies actions to create healthy food environments in the workplace, 32 in hospitals and 97 in schools, but only 40 countries have clear standards for foods and beverages available in schools. Adolescent underweight and anemia was addressed only in 23 countries.

6. Strengthened governance and accountability for nutrition¹⁶

¹⁴ FfA recommendations 4, 8, 17, and 18.

¹⁵ FfA recommendations 13, 15, 16, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 51, and 52.

¹⁶ FfA recommendations 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 58, 59 and 60.

41. To achieve coherence in relevant national strategies, policies, plans and programmes and align national resources to achieve nutrition objectives and targets, intersectoral mechanisms are needed to oversee and monitor implementation and accountability. 146 countries have one or more intersectoral coordination mechanisms, involving multiple stakeholders and chaired by Agriculture (27 countries), Health (115 countries) or the Prime Minister's or President's office (36 countries). Such mechanisms include the private sector in 51 countries, which emphasize the need for robust safeguards against conflicts of interest.

42. The Scaling Up Nutrition Movement has 59 participating countries and three Indian States. 49 countries have an active multi-stakeholder platform at the national level, with private sector representatives included in 29 platforms. A national common results framework is in place in 35 countries, and 32 countries have a nutrition action plan.

43. 11 countries received support to establish systems to monitor, analyze and reform food and agricultural policies. Through the South-South Cooperation programme, FAO promoted exchange and learning among governments and civil society representatives from 10 countries at the Knowledge Share Fair on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment.

IV. Contributions by Non-state Actors

44. The Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) and the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM) for relations with the CFS actively participated in online consultations to help shape the Decade, including by providing specific text to enrich its Work Programme. Participants from 48 countries responded through 189 individual contributions. Their added value and concerns were also presented by way of speakers and interventions in the several events organized to promote the Decade, and captured in the UNSCN flagship publication UNSCN News 42 – A Spotlight on the Nutrition Decade.

45. Individual members from the CSM and PSM are starting to make their SMART commitments official. Since the commitments are in support of national government priorities on nutrition, they are also encouraging their country teams to use their commitments as engagement tools to persuade national governments to make theirs. A platform of public interest civil society organizations and social movements that have actively engaged in the preparatory process for ICN2 and continue to advance its follow-up also submitted a collective position "Manifesto" to highlight the principles on which the Decade should evolve, their expectations and how they will be engaged.

V. Contributions by UN Agencies

46. FAO has mainstreamed nutrition in its Strategic Framework, making nutrition one of the four cross-cutting themes for the Organization, and bringing to the fore the need to focus on food systems as a sustainable way to address malnutrition in all its forms. FAO provided technical support to over 90 countries (20 Latin America/Caribbean; 5 Europe/Central Asia; 40 Africa; 9 Near East/North Africa; 20 Asia/Pacific) with focus on integration of food-based approaches in multi-sectoral nutrition strategies, and of nutrition in agriculture policies and investment plans, school food and nutrition, nutrition information systems and nutrition education. FAO is contributing to address the global dietary data gap through the development of the Global Individual Food Consumption database. FAO is supporting the organization in 2017 of regional conferences to incorporate the food systems approach to address all forms of malnutrition.

47. WHO provided policy and programmatic guidance to nearly 90 countries with focus on successful nutrition policy formulation, guidance on essential nutrition actions, and technical support to measure and report nutrition indicators strengthening surveillance systems. WHO developed evidence-informed guidance on healthy diet and effective nutrition interventions and provided

technical assistance to 70 countries, with a focus on guidelines dissemination and adaptation, nutrition surveillance, capacity building, development of strategies, action plans and national legislation. Furthermore, WHO developed a new 2016-2025 nutrition strategy.

48. UNICEF supported 127 countries with a high burden of malnutrition; provided vitamin A supplements to nearly 270 million children and supported severe acute malnutrition management in both development and humanitarian contexts, reaching nearly 2 million children. UNICEF has a specific outcome for nutrition in its Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and has developed a new Nutrition Strategy.

49. WFP reaches more than 70 million vulnerable and food-insecure people each year, supporting the development and delivery of national plans and policies to end malnutrition in all its forms. The WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021 includes a nutrition objective and a new Nutrition Strategy has been endorsed.

50. IFAD's investments are aimed at strengthening local food production through smallholder and family farmers with a focus on women. One third of projects approved in 2016-2018 are nutrition-sensitive, aimed particularly at dietary diversification.

51. To enhance coherence in the UN system, UNSCN has released a new Strategic Plan 2016-2020 and produced a Discussion Paper on 'Global Governance for Nutrition' describing the current nutrition architecture, with a detailed overview of the main nutrition actors and their mandate, including the role of UNSCN focusing on three specific areas: enhancing coherence; stewardship; evidence and accountability. The Decade provides the opportunity for connectivity among all partners working on food and nutrition for national policy change to end all forms of malnutrition in all countries.

VI. Conclusion

52. Efforts to implement ICN2 international commitments have been actively pursued. Global nutrition targets are yet to be fully achieved, but some progress has been made in the implementation of national commitments. Almost all countries have policies related to nutrition, often covering all forms of malnutrition. However, nutrition is not always a stated objective in national sectoral policies or development plans. Intersectoral coordination mechanisms have been established, often including multiple stakeholders. In general, implementation needs to be scaled up, investments for nutrition have to increase and greater policy coherence is required. The Decade provides an opportunity to accelerate progress on all these fronts.