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PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Hundred and Fourteenth Session

Rome, 11 - 15 November 2013

Follow-up to the Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Nutrition

Background

1. At its 108th session in October 2011, the Committee considered the Evaluation of FAO's work and role in nutrition, and the Management Response to that Evaluation.¹
2. There were 14 major recommendations, grouped under six headings: corporate position on nutrition (1 and 2); focal areas for nutrition (3-7); strategic framework (8); institutional arrangements (9-12); collaboration and partnership (13); and networking (14).
3. The Management Response was generally favourable toward the Evaluation's findings. Out of the 14 major recommendations, 10 were accepted by Management with some minor qualifications; one sub-component under Recommendation 5 was only partially accepted; and the four recommendations on institutional arrangements (9-12) were deferred pending further review.
4. The Committee:²
 - a) appreciated the Evaluation and Management Response, but requested more detailed information on financial implications and prioritization;
 - b) reiterated that nutrition was both an important cross-cutting issue requiring mainstreaming, as well as a strong hub to ensure visibility and leadership of FAO in the field of nutrition;
 - c) accepted the recommendation to focus on stewardship and normative work and reiterated the important link between gender and nutrition, and partnerships and coordination;
 - d) endorsed the development of a strategy and vision for FAO in nutrition.

Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:

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¹ PC 108/6; PC 108/6 Sup.1

² CL 143/7

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5. The strategy and vision for FAO's work in nutrition³ was considered by the Committee at its 112th session in November 2012. The Committee welcomed and commended the strategy and stressed that work in nutrition should be firmly based on scientific data, which must be maintained and updated in order to learn from past experiences. The Committee strongly emphasized that the nutrition strategy should be fully integrated into the reviewed Strategic Framework, particularly in Strategic Objective 1, and expressed the need for due attention to implementation of the strategy within the Programme of Work and Budget 2014-15.⁴

Follow-up key issues

6. Good progress is reported on implementation of many of the recommendations during 2012-13. The Strategic Thinking Process, which led to the reviewed Strategic Framework and new Medium Term Plan and Programme of Work and Budget, facilitated the mainstreaming of nutrition in the work of the Organization. All of FAO's nutrition activities, whether nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive, are reflected in all the Strategic Objective action plans.

7. The nutrition work of FAO is now fully reflected in the international nutrition architecture, within the SCN and REACH,⁵ and through recent commitments under the UN System Network for SUN.

8. Insufficient progress is reported on implementation of activities addressing focal countries. Existing commitments to country-specific activities are currently being finalized, and it is envisaged that new country-specific commitments will address a limited number of focal countries.

Challenges and way forward

9. Staffing remains a critical issue, which will be addressed by the newly appointed Director of Nutrition, who took up her assignment in October 2013. Efforts to mobilize extrabudgetary funds for project posts in country offices are producing some successes, but remain challenging.

10. Further progress in the implementation of the recommendations is directly linked to the implementation of the Medium Term Plan 2014-17 and Programme of Work and Budget from 2014. The Strategic Objective 1 Action Plan integrates some of the nutrition-specific work, with the remainder of the work reflected in the SO2 and SO4 Action Plans. Throughout the Strategic Objectives, much of the work in every technical area is nutrition-sensitive.

11. Management will continue to implement follow-up actions on the Evaluation recommendations, building on the strengths of the already improved visibility and commitment to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes and policies. Further strengthening of core technical capacities for delivery of normative products will continue, and further refinement of the technical skills mix across regional and country offices will be a priority.

12. Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of FAO's work in nutrition will be strengthened in order to demonstrate that food and agriculture can provide sustainable solutions for addressing malnutrition in all its forms.

13. The status and impact of the implementation of the Evaluation's recommendations is detailed in the following matrix.

³ PC 112/2

⁴ CL 145/6

⁵ Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN); Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH)

Matrix – Follow-up to the Evaluation of FAO’s role and work in nutrition

Evaluation Recommendation	Action Agreed	Comments on actions taken, including reasons for actions not taken	Impact (changes) of actions taken in terms of programme, policies and/or procedures
<p>Recommendation 1 (by January 2012): Senior management in FAO has to commit to a strong focus on nutrition across the Organization requisite to its mandate. This commitment should be “championed” by the Deputy Director General Knowledge (DDG-K). There are six principal areas which require the urgent attention of senior management:</p>	<p>1.1 Led by DDG-K, an inter-divisional Steering Committee with AG, ES and TC as core members, along with Regional ADGs and others will be established to ensure nutrition-sensitive food systems work throughout the Organization. Terms of reference will be developed to guide this Steering Committee (SC).</p> <p>1.2 An Inter-divisional Task Team (ITT), under the direction of the Steering Committee, will formulate a corporate vision and strategy on a nutrition-sensitive food systems approach with the goal of mainstreaming nutrition throughout FAO’s programme of work (also applies especially to Recs. 2 and 8). Terms of reference will be developed to guide the Task Team, which will include ways to address recommendations within the current PWB as well as preparation for the next MTP-PWB.</p>	<p>1.1 The interdivisional Steering Committee was never formally established due to transformational changes and senior staff realignment during 2012-13.</p> <p>1.2 The ITT was established in 2011 with specific terms of reference for the development of the nutrition strategy and ensuring mainstreaming of nutrition throughout the Organization; the ICN2 was a standing item on the agenda. The ITT continues to meet regularly related to mainstreaming nutrition into SOs, programmes and activities, and for exchange of information on the ICN2.</p>	<p>The Nutrition Strategy was considered by the Programme Committee in November 2012, and influenced the Strategic Thinking Process and preparation of the reviewed Strategic Framework and new MTP/PWB during 2012-13. ESN, ITT members, and SO coordinators have worked to ensure that nutrition is represented in each of the SOs, either as nutrition-specific activities or nutrition-sensitive activities.</p>

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<p>- a clear articulation of FAO's projection of the key food and agriculture issues most likely to affect malnutrition in the 21st Century and the Organization's commitment to addressing nutrition insecurity;</p>	<p>1.3 Articulation of key nutrition issues in the 21st Century will be addressed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICN+20 preparatory work, including regional consultations • The State of Food and Agriculture - 2013 will focus on Nutrition in Agriculture • Global Perspective Studies - Feeding the World in 2050 <p>1.4 Nutrition is reflected in the current PWB work plans in several Unit Results (UR) contributing to SO-H, SO-D, SO-F, SO-I, SO-B; and actions will be taken to strengthen the nutrition-sensitive approach in the overall FAO Strategic Framework (see also Section 3 below).</p>	<p>1.3 The ICN2 preparatory work is underway; SOFA was prepared and launched in June 2013 with the title Food Systems for Better Nutrition. Long-term scenario development for food and agriculture that includes projections of the percent and level of undernourished is an ongoing process and ESN is working with ESS to integrate nutrient data into existing data systems.</p> <p>1.4 Nutrition has been incorporated into all the new SOs for 2014-15, with no single SO being identified as its unique "home".</p>	<p>1.3 Visibility of nutrition is very high throughout the Organization and in all its flagship publications.</p> <p>1.4 Perceptions and awareness of nutrition within FAO are high. Core, high-priority nutrition activities have been accommodated in all the new SOs.</p>
<p>- a clear indication of FAO's commitment to the international development agenda on nutrition including the Organization's engagement in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) as a global initiative;</p>	<p>1.5 In the short term, FAO will officially endorse the SUN movement and actively participate in the various SUN structures.</p>	<p>1.5 FAO made formal commitments to the REACH partnership through an MoU signed in Dec 2011. On 7 June 2013, five heads of agencies endorsed the SUN work plan and formalized the UN Nutrition Network. FAO has strongly contributed to this shift through regular work with the REACH secretariat and support to REACH facilitators at country level, as well as regular engagement with the SUN secretariat and networks.</p>	<p>Agriculture and food-based approaches to nutrition are more strongly reflected now than in 2010, in both SUN and REACH. In REACH, in particular, there has been a change of strategic focus from 13 interventions of which "household food security" was one alongside "improved infant young child feeding", to a more balanced intersectoral approach focused on governance, advocacy, capacity</p>

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			development for multisectoral planning, and M&E. The SUN framework now recognizes and incorporates agriculture's contribution and emphasizes more intersectoral processes.
- recognizing nutrition as an overall outcome for FAO which has to be reflected across different stages and levels of the planning and budgeting frameworks with appropriate indicators and measurement of nutrition;	1.6 Guidelines will be developed to incorporate nutrition considerations into the planning and budgeting frameworks, and nutrition prompts to be incorporated into PWB planning and budgetary frameworks, PIRES, PPRC.	1.6 Guidelines have been developed for incorporating nutrition into planning frameworks, e.g. "Guiding principles for improving nutrition through agriculture" were widely disseminated and used in project development and review, CPFs and other systems and fora.	Nutrition, including measurements and indicators, has been well reflected in the reviewed Strategic Framework and SO Action Plans, and is work in progress for indicators and budget allocations.
- establishing nutrition as an Impact Focus Area within FAO's global strategic framework for which it should be accorded requisite resources;	1.7 The IFA's approach is currently being reviewed. The integration of nutrition-sensitive food systems into the IFA's framework will be considered with the scope of this review.	Nutrition is being integrated across the implementation of the reviewed Strategic Framework.	Nutrition has been included de facto in all the new Strategic Objectives.
- separating Nutrition from Codex and Food Safety and re-establishing "Nutrition" within FAO's institutional structure to service and strengthen the clear strategic links with information, statistics and policy assistance; and	1.8 Specific consideration will be given to this recommendation during the process of developing an overall corporate vision and strategy for nutrition under Rec. 1.	1.8 On 1 January 2013, the Nutrition Division (ESN) was established in the Economic and Social Development Department as an institutional structure separate from Food Safety and Codex, which remained in the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department.	It is too early to determine impact.

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<p>- ensuring that FAO makes concrete achievements in addressing malnutrition at country level.</p>	<p>1.9 The process of developing an overall vision and strategy for nutrition under Rec. 2 (specific reference to focal countries) will inform, but also be informed by the process of developing objectives,</p>	<p>Country level achievements require country level presence, and there has been much progress in the recruitment of nutrition officers at country level (especially through extrabudgetary funding, namely UN Junior Professionals). A network of nutrition officers has been established in the Africa region to develop their capacities. FAO continues to strengthen its country-level impact through its role in REACH.</p>	<p>Several nutrition officers have been recruited / extended within country offices, who have contributed to strengthening FAO's presence in the field and to relevant nutrition process (e.g. SUN, REACH, CAADP⁶ Nutrition Regional Initiative). Monitoring and evaluation to determine actual impact in reducing malnutrition in all its forms is ongoing.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2 (by mid-2012):</p> <p>A Vision and Strategy for nutrition-sensitive agricultural development should be drawn up and articulated reflecting FAO's commitment to address both under-nutrition and over-nutrition.</p>	<p>See 1.1 and 1.2 A corporate vision and strategy on nutrition-sensitive food systems approach will be formulated as described above, taking into consideration the sub-components of this recommendation.</p>	<p>Through a year-long consultative process, the Strategy and vision for FAO's work in nutrition was presented to the Programme Committee in November 2012. It reflects FAO's commitment to address both undernutrition and overnutrition, along with micronutrient nutrition.</p>	<p>More recognition of the nutrition-specific activities within the agriculture sector is evident. A sustainable food-systems approach is being applied throughout the UN system (e.g. through UN Nutrition Network under SUN, within REACH and via the SCN), with FAO in a leadership role.</p>

⁶ Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

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In view of current capacity constraints, an external senior expert reporting to the DDG-K will be hired to lead/develop the process specifically for the duration of this exercise.- Key elements of the strategy must include:	2.1 Develop TORs and recruit an external expert to assist the DDG-K, Steering Committee, and ITT in this exercise.	An economist, formerly with IFPRI, ⁷ was engaged during 2012 and work was completed as planned.	N/A
- an agreed conceptual framework for the recently adopted term of Food and Nutrition Security within the Organization;	2.2 The formulation of a new corporate vision and strategy on nutrition-sensitive food systems approach will include an appropriate conceptual framework to guide these efforts.	Included in the strategy, completed and delivered to the 112 th session of the Programme Committee in November 2012 http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/me902e.pdf	Impact has been evident in the development of new Strategic Objectives.
- identification of focal countries where there is capacity within FAO to deliver relevant and effective interventions and there is a country-led commitment to address levels of malnutrition which are high and persistent ;	2.3 Criteria for focal country/regions will be developed that consider, inter alia, those countries with high and persistent malnutrition, FAO capacity, relevant interagency initiatives (e.g. UNJP, UNTFHS, MDG Spanish funds, REACH, SUN) etc.	Included in the strategy, but more broadly than in the Evaluation. Focal countries per se have not been selected. At country level in Africa, FAO's contribution to SUN and REACH is being provided by FAO nutrition officers (Senior Nutrition Officer from Africa, country officers, HQ backstopping missions), and through the NEPAD ⁸ CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development initiative. FAO is NEPAD's lead technical partner. SUN and REACH secretariats, as well as the SUN country focal points and REACH facilitators, are actively engaged in strengthening linkages between agriculture	Impact has been evident in some countries. For example, i) Sierra Leone has mobilized resources and is running a project for implementing practical actions for integrating nutrition and agriculture with the support of FAO; ii) Ethiopia has added a substantial nutrition component to the CAADP Investment Plan; iii) joint missions with WFP, UNICEF, WHO have led to nutrition being much higher in the agenda in the agriculture sector in

⁷ International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

⁸ New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

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		coordination mechanisms and nutrition coordination mechanisms. Similar examples are found in Asia and Latin America/Caribbean.	Burundi and The Gambia.
- causal analysis of malnutrition to be undertaken (preferably through national government initiatives and including other development partners) in all focal countries which should be factored into Nutrition Country Profiles and Country Programming Frameworks (CPF);	2.4 Linked to Rec.13 below, CPF guidelines will be reviewed to ensure nutrition is properly integrated, building on the guidance note to incorporate food security and nutrition into the UNDAF process, which is a joint FAO/WFP/ILO effort.	Included in the strategy. Draft guidelines were developed and used in preparing some CPFs.	It is too early to determine impact.
- situation analysis of where and how governments and other development partners are actively engaged in addressing nutrition concerns which should also be factored into the CPF of focal countries to ensure FAO plays a complementary role;	Linked to above criteria for focal countries and review of CPF guidelines in action 2.4.	Included in the strategy. Situation analysis is being undertaken by many countries in preparation for the ICN2 and through both SUN and REACH processes. SCN has commissioned analyses for several countries, and these will feed into the ICN.	It is too early to determine impact.

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<p>- linkages between the field programme in these focal countries and the normative work in nutrition (and vice versa);</p>	<p>Part of action 2.4.</p>	<p>Included in the strategy. Delivery is undertaken through FAO country and regional officers, as well as training and capacity development through REACH. Distance learning and online training are facilitating better linkages between normative activities and field programme, e.g. in nutrition education, food composition, nutrition/food labelling.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>
<p>- a communications strategy (both internal to FAO and external) which in a first phase would raise awareness and understanding of the new vision and strategy on nutrition across FAO professional staff at regional, sub-regional and country levels (including Heads of Office and FAO Representatives), starting in the focal countries, and in a second phase include governments of Member Countries and relevant development partners; the strategy should also take into account greater prominence of nutrition on FAO's website, lines of communication for better learning between focal</p>	<p>2.5 A corporate communication and advocacy strategy will be developed and implemented to share FAO's corporate vision and approach and spell out its distinctive role in scaling up investment in nutrition through nutrition-sensitive food systems. 2.6 Relevant briefing and policy papers to be further elaborated to present to Members and development partners.</p>	<p>ESN has been engaged in corporate communication activities, trying to ensure that nutrition is well represented (e.g. in the Committee on Agriculture, in WFD, etc.).</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>

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countries and modalities for the effective dissemination of normative products on nutrition;			
<p>- an advocacy strategy to promote broader understanding and application of the linkages between agriculture, food security and nutrition; FAO's advocacy work should be pro-active rather than responsive, based upon explicit goals against strategic priorities that relate to the nutrition focal countries and its contribution to the international development agenda.</p>	See action 2.6.	<p>Included in the strategy. Advocacy is being addressed within the UN system and with academia, the research sector, food industry, and more. Multisectoral platforms have been engaged, including health, environment, education, labour, social protection, right to food, indigenous peoples, fisheries, forestry, and more. A core list of "key recommendations (also known as "guiding principles") for improving agriculture through nutrition" have been widely circulated and are used by a large diversity of stakeholders to mainstream nutrition in their agricultural programmes (namely CAADP, USAID Feed the Future). They are also a key reference for members of the SUN Movement. Issues papers on "social protection and nutrition", "gender and nutrition" and "resilience and nutrition" are also under preparation and will serve as background papers for the ICN2.</p>	<p>Visibility and awareness is very high. The principles are being used in the CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Initiative and for designing / revising CAADP investment plans in 50 African countries. Awareness and interest in the ICN2 is very positive. The overall trend among nutritionists internationally is to move toward sustainable food-based approaches (e.g. sustainable food systems, sustainable diets) as advocated by FAO.</p>
<p><i>2.- Focal areas for nutrition</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: Building the evidence and linking food and agriculture work to nutrition outcomes</p>			

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<p>FAO's normative work to focus on the development of tools, methods and guidelines for food consumption surveys, assessments and monitoring including nutrition-related indicators (food consumption, biodiversity and dietary diversity) in both rural and urban contexts.</p>	<p>3.1 Using the new vision and strategy, and building on past and current work, normative tools, methods and guidelines will be strengthened within the context of the nutrition-sensitive food systems approach.</p>	<p>The normative work is ongoing. New food consumption tools and guidelines have been prepared, e.g. linking dietary diversity and biodiversity. Key issues papers and several information documents on nutrition were prepared for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and a report on biodiversity indicator for nutrition was prepared and published. The new tools and guidelines have been prepared in order to have relevance for both urban and rural contexts.</p>	<p>Capacity development began in early 2013 (West Africa, Asia) and is continuing, providing training for putting guidelines, tools, instruments to use.</p>
<p>FAO to act as "knowledge broker" of good practice and lessons learned from nutrition-sensitive development work by a wide range of governments and development partners including evidence of the impact agriculture and food security interventions have on nutrition in different contexts.</p>	<p>3.2 Using the new vision and strategy, and building on past and current work, FAO will strengthen its role as a "knowledge broker" towards building evidence to support nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture in different contexts. A paper will be produced which synthesizes existing literature on nutrition impacts of the nutrition-sensitive food approach and provide guidance for programme and research design that generate valid evidence of nutrition impact</p>	<p>Several papers, books, book chapters and reports have been produced which synthesize existing literature on nutrition impacts. These include material prepared for Rio+20 on sustainable production and consumption, Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems books, SOFA 2013 on sustainable food systems and nutrition, methods development for sustainable diets. Sessions and side events at international scientific and intergovernmental conferences have been organized to present lessons learned in different contexts (e.g. forestry and nutrition).</p>	<p>Awareness and interest in the role of agriculture in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive development is very high. Impact is being measured through ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Strengthening nutrition analysis in statistics and information</p>			

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<p>Under-nourishment calculations to be updated and indicators developed that can be used to monitor food consumption trends, and the debate on how the under-nourishment indicator can better reflect micronutrient deficiency opened to wider debate through the frameworks of the SCN and the CFS.</p>	<p>4.1 Under-nourishment calculations and methodology are being reviewed through several fora in 2011 and 2012. Existing indicators, tools and standards will be revised as appropriate and disseminated more widely. The need to better reflect micronutrient deficiency is part of the above methodological review, also linked with Recs. 7, 13, 14. Various fora (e.g. CFS, SCN, others) will be used to seek input, debate and seek endorsement, as appropriate.</p>	<p>A shortlist of micronutrients has been prepared which will serve as markers to judge overall micronutrient adequacy. These are being used in several aligned activities, including assessments of sustainable diets, and nutrient losses and waste. The marker micronutrient proposal has been presented to SCN and in other fora, but not yet agreed for incorporation into FAOSTAT to accompany Dietary Energy Supply (used to assess undernourishment). The dietary diversity score manual for households was published in 2012 to assess micronutrient adequacy, and training workshops have been held to disseminate the methodology. In the future, it is intended to strengthen quantitative dietary assessment and thus provide better data for the assessment of undernourishment and micronutrient deficiencies.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>
<p>Representatives of the Nutrition Team placed on the Steering Committee for ISFNS and to establish a strong working relationship with the IPC Global Support Unit.</p>	<p>4.2 AGN will be formally represented on the Steering Committee of ISFNS and will strengthen linkages with the IPC Global Support Unit.</p>	<p>The Nutrition Assessment Group has been invited to participate actively in the launch of the FSIN (Food Security Information Network) and in the IPC working group on Chronic Hunger Scale, although not yet officially on the Steering Committee for ISFNS. ISFNS and IPC Global Support Unit are funded by the EU-FAO Programme “Global Governance for Hunger Reduction” – and mainstreaming nutrition is one of the key priorities of this programme. The coordination team of this programme is working with ESN to mainstream nutrition within the relevant outputs. IPC Global Support Unit has strengthened the relationship with FAO’s Nutrition Assessment Group.</p>	<p>Nutrition is well reflected in the FSIN work plan for 2013, which includes work on harmonisation of food-based nutrition indicators. Capacity Assessment of Food Security Information Systems at country level includes aspects of nutrition (e.g. Yemen, South Sudan). The IPC Technical Sub-Working Group on Nutrition has been established and is actively directing the Study on Applicability of the FSNAU Nutrition Classification to Complement the IPC Food Security Scale: West Africa Case Study on relationship between food</p>

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			security and nutrition outcomes. The current IPC chronic scale reflects well nutrition aspects.
Recommendation 5: Mainstreaming nutrition into agriculture and food security interventions and prioritizing focal countries.	See Rec. 2 above.		
In focal countries, the CPF to be developed around stated nutrition objectives drawn from the causal analysis and programme interventions clearly linked to those objectives;	Linked to actions under Rec. 2, in line with the review of CPF guidelines to ensure nutrition is properly integrated, building on the guidance note to incorporate food security and nutrition into the UNDAF process.	See Rec. 2.4 above.	Several CPFs have been reviewed and efforts are underway to ensure, through guidelines, that nutrition is well incorporated.
Nutrition mainstreamed into agriculture and food security projects (including ISFNS and policy assistance) of focal countries. Projects to be of sufficient duration to incorporate baselines and monitoring of nutrition-related indicators to assess impact on nutrition and thus generate evidence of the relevance and effectiveness of the intervention. Opportunities	5.1 Internal capacity development materials are being developed to assist in formulating nutrition-sensitive objectives, identifying nutrition-related indicators, and for designing and implementing M&E systems for programme and policy development work. Capacity development material already developed will be updated where necessary and widely utilized for both internal and external capacity development. FAO will explore collaboration with external partners to increase capacity of governments	Capacity development materials, including e-learning training courses, have been and are being developed. Collaboration with partners in REACH has led to greater use of these materials. Online training modules in food composition and nutrition education are widely used. Regions have organized training for FAO officers and focal points. RAF organized a regional training workshop for FAO nutrition officers and focal points in Africa, in February 2012, where FAO materials and country experiences were shared. These materials are now widely used in the region.	It is too early to determine impact.

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sought to include nutrition outcomes in projects including livestock and fishery activities.	and non-governmental organizations to validly assess impact on nutrition.		
Projects with nutrition mainstreamed to articulate clearly how they take into account issues of gender (with a particular focus on adolescent girls and women of reproductive age), social inclusion and climate change and how they link with other elements of FAO's nutrition work.	5.2 Building on existing work on nutrition-sensitive food systems a paper will be developed to highlight how to take into account gender issues, such as differential impact of poor nutrition and food insecurity, as well as differential response to interventions (e.g. CFS Round Table on hunger estimates; SOFA on gender, etc.).	Professionals throughout the Organization have been an active member of the ITT, including specialists in gender, social inclusion and climate change. Several papers have been jointly prepared and published. Social protection is a main feature of the preparatory meeting for the ICN2, and climate change is a key feature of the SCN preparatory meeting for the ICN, and ongoing sustainable diets work.	Visibility is very high, although it is too early to determine impact.
Recommendation 6: Integrating nutrition into policy work			
The Policy and Nutrition Team to develop normative guidelines for integrating nutrition into agriculture and food security policies at different levels.	See actions under Recs. 2 and 5. Guidelines to be developed as part of the tasks of the "Senior Expert" (action 2.1).	Guidelines have been developed including Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Food-based Approaches; Impact of Financial and Economic Crisis on Nutrition; FAO's Approach to Nutrition-sensitive Agricultural Development. Information from these documents has been used as a basis for the development of Nutrition Country Papers for the ICN2. Policies and programmes: work includes publications – Impact of Financial and Economic Crisis on Nutrition; Impact of Climate Change and Bioenergy on Nutrition.	Impact on policies and programmes through publications.

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<p>The Policy and Nutrition Team to ensure that “knowledge” generated of good practice and lessons learned from nutrition-sensitive development work and nutrition information and analysis generated through ISFNS contributes to policy work at all levels.</p>	<p>See actions under Recs. 2 and 5.</p>	<p>ISFNS and other sources have been used to prepare nutrition country papers and country case studies which are part of the preparatory process leading up to the ICN2. This information will be important to: i) review progress made towards improving nutrition since 1992 (first ICN); ii) reflect on nutrition problems that remain, as well as on the new challenges and opportunities for improving nutrition presented by changes in the global economy, in food systems and advances in science and technology; iii) and identify policy options for improving nutrition. The country nutrition papers and the country case studies feed into and inform the ICN2, both the Preparatory Technical Meeting (13-15 November 2013) and the high-level event itself (19-21 November 2014).</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>
<p>The FAO Nutrition Team to be engaged with the policy assistance “node” established by TCS and to contribute to the guidelines being developed for CPF and participate actively in policy events facilitated by FAO.</p>	<p>See actions under Recs. 2 and 5.</p>	<p>Guidelines and guiding principles were developed. Other actions include ensuring complementarity between CPFs and Nutrition Country Profiles for the ICN2, and reviewing policy inputs as a continuum originating with the development of global public goods in nutrition. ICN2 will be the first global intergovernmental conference devoted solely to addressing the world nutrition problems in the 21st century and represents FAO’s global policy response to food and nutrition insecurity. The Conference will identify a flexible policy framework to address the major nutrition challenges of the next decades and priorities for international cooperation on nutrition in the near and medium term.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>

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<p>Recommendation 7: Focusing on food composition and related scientific advice.</p>			
<p>FAO should shift from ad-hoc country support to work strategically to build capacity at the regional and sub-regional levels, encourage regional collaboration to support countries (especially focal countries) to collect and analyze food composition data that is demanded by end-users for ensuring the nutrition sensitivity of policies and programme interventions.</p>	<p>7.1 Capacity development for collection and analysis of food composition data will be carried out systematically through the International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS) regional data centres (part of SO-D).</p>	<p>The focus of food composition is now capacity development targeting regions and subregions, and standard setting activities at the global level. Examples published 2011-2012 are the West African Food Composition Tables, several global databases (Biodiversity; Analytical Food Composition Database; Density Database), international guidelines (Guidelines for Food Matching, Guidelines for Converting Units, Denominators and Expressions) and updating of INFOODS tag names. ESN has produced several manuals and databases to enable countries around the world to improve the quality of their food composition data. E-learning course on Food Composition Data have been developed to enable self-learners and universities to increase the knowledge of professionals on food composition issues.</p>	<p>National and regional food composition data have been compiled and recently published using INFOODS standards, guidelines and tools (e.g. Bangladesh, Madagascar). Demand is high for data on nutrient content of food biodiversity and nutrient data for use in food labelling and trade.</p>
<p>FAO to support the function of an international repository of the data, and provide quality control of that data, which should in turn be readily accessible to all potential users</p>	<p>7.2 The role of FAO as an international repository of food composition data will be strengthened and will include activities of data collection and compilation, database management support, and published results.</p>	<p>ESN has compiled and published food composition databases (FCDB) which are freely available and widely used by Member States in preparation of their national and regional FCDB, and specialty databases (e.g. food labelling, biodiversity). However, these need to be better integrated into existing data systems (e.g. FAOSTAT).</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>

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<p>Within FAO, the normative work in food composition should demonstrate its value added to assessments, statistics and policy assistance.</p>	<p>7.3 Increase visibility of FAO food composition work for use as a global public good for key outputs, such as FAOSTAT and SOFI and through promotion of these activities, improved Web sites and partnerships with collaborators.</p>	<p>The INFOODS Web site has been newly designed and updated in 2012 to make it more attractive and easier to search and use. The INFOODS mailing list, which reaches professionals working with food composition data around the globe, promotes INFOODS products. This list has grown significantly over the last two years. Requests have been received from many national and intergovernmental bodies to prepare more datasets. Interaction with FAOSTAT and SOFI still requires attention and agreement for inclusion of nutrient data beyond dietary energy, protein and fat.</p>	<p>FAO/INFOODS continues to maintain a high profile and leadership in developing and disseminating standards, guidelines and basic data. The data are widely used to analyse quantitative dietary assessments, to nutritionally characterize agro-ecological zones, to inform agriculture policy and to measure the role of biodiversity in nutrition.</p>
<p><i>3. Strategic framework</i> Recommendation 8: Mainstream nutrition into the strategic framework and planning and programming documents through:</p>	<p>8.1 Building on the new corporate vision and strategy (Rec. 1), nutrition will be mainstreamed in the Strategic Framework in collaboration with technical departments.</p>	<p>Nutrition has been mainstreamed, explicitly and implicitly, in all the new SOs.</p>	<p>Nutrition is represented in all the new SOs. It is too early to determine actual impact.</p>
<p>In the immediate term, systematically identifying specific joint unit results linking nutrition with other areas of work of the Organization in particular (but not exclusively) statistics, assessments, policy, food security programming; and</p>	<p>8.2 (see also action 1.4) FAO nutrition work is being mainstreamed through joint URs contributing to Strategic Objective H (Improved Food Security and Better Nutrition) in 2012-13; mainstreaming will be more strategic and systematic in future MTPs and PWBs.</p>	<p>In the 2012-13 biennium, nutrition specific activities are included in SOs A, D, F, H and I. Nutrition is reflected in all new SOs, as both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine actual impact.</p>

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<p>In the medium-term, taking account of the need to strengthen the linkages between the strategic objectives and organizational results within the Global Goal 1 relating to food and nutrition security in the upcoming revision of the strategic framework and the formulation of the MTP 2014-2017 and the PWB 2014-2015.</p>	<p>8.3 (see also action 1.4) As part of review of FAO Strategic Framework and following the development of the corporate vision and strategy to be incorporated into the next MTP-PWB, building on lessons learned from the current MTP-PWB.</p>	<p>Nutrition is visible in all these processes.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>
<p><i>4. Institutional arrangements</i></p> <p>Recommendation 9 (by January 2013): The “nutrition” element (AGND) of the current Nutrition and Consumer Protection (AGN) to disengage from Food Safety and Codex (AGNC) and have a clearly defined institutional home with a staff dedicated to a multi-sectoral service function. The new nutrition entity must operate as a “service provider” offering technical assistance and normative</p>	<p>9.1 The inter-divisional Steering Committee led by DDG-K (Rec. 1) will review the recommendation and prepare a management response taking into account the corporate vision and strategy on nutrition-sensitive food systems approach (Recs. 1 and 2).</p>	<p>See 1.8 also. As of 1 January 2013, nutrition has been disengaged from food safety and Codex, and ESN has a clearly-defined institutional home in the Economic and Social Development Department.</p>	<p>See 1.8 also.</p>

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<p>guidance to other relevant services of the Organization (notably all divisions within ES as well as AGA, AGP, TCS, TCI and TCE) in accordance with agreed strategic priorities. A move back to the Economic and Social Development Department (ES) would empower and strengthen links with information, assessments, statistics, policy and gender, which are most strategic to nutrition work.</p>			
<p>Recommendation 10 (by January 2013): The technical composition of the new Nutrition Team to be determined according to the strategic priorities of the nutrition vision and strategy when it is developed. It will be headed by a strong, internationally recognized, Director of Nutrition. New job descriptions to be developed for the team with emphasis on staff having the requisite experience and knowledge to interact</p>	<p>See action 9.1</p>	<p>New job descriptions were developed for the Director's post, a dietary assessment P4 post. A P5 and a P4 post were downgraded to two P3s and a new P2 was created. One P3 post will have a policy, mainstreaming and advocacy function. The other P3 post was developed as nutrition education and communication. The new P2 post will be nutrition anthropology.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine positive impacts.</p>

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effectively with staff of other divisions in the Organization. Core competencies will be required in: (i) food composition, (ii) dietary measurement and assessment, (iii) nutrition information and statistics; and (iv) nutrition policy and advocacy.			
<p>Recommendation 11 (by January 2013): Nutrition Officer posts (separate from Food Safety Officers) to be established in regions and sub-regions where there are nutrition focal countries. This team will provide technical backstopping for focal countries developing Country Programming Frameworks, which include agriculture and food security projects with nutrition outcomes. Technical backstopping to support the development of baselines and monitoring systems to assess those nutrition outcomes based upon work already completed by AGN and</p>	See action 9.1	<p>The transformation of the Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division (AGN) into the Nutrition Division (ESN) and Food Safety and Codex Unit in Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department during the 2012-13 biennium led to a clearer distinction between “nutrition” and “food safety” officers in decentralized offices. At present, there are nutrition positions in four regional offices and 1 subregional office. Officers are covering both food safety and nutrition issues in one regional office and one subregional office. Proposals are currently being considered to establish additional nutrition positions in the subregional offices, particularly in Africa, as part of the ongoing skills mix and work planning exercise for 2014-15. In addition, a number of nutrition-related positions have been established using extrabudgetary resources in subregional and country offices. Guidance on nutrition-related matters was provided to country offices during the CPF formulation process, resulting in an increased presence of nutrition priorities and proposed activities in country</p>	It is too early to determine impact.

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<p>TCSF. Opportunities should be sought to rotate staff between headquarters, regional, sub-regional and country offices (where feasible) to promote better synergies across the nutrition team and more effectively address field concerns at all levels.</p>		<p>programmes. It is expected that FAO's mobility policy will facilitate the rotation of nutrition staff between headquarters and decentralized officers and vice versa.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 12 (by January 2013): Given the trends of FAO's core budget over the past biennia, Nutrition Officers at country level to be resourced through extra-budgetary support and therefore resources will have to be mobilized for that purpose. A principal role of the Nutrition Officers will be to: (i) promote nutrition high on the agenda of governments and development partners through established or new networks; (ii) offer technical assistance and guidance on food-based approaches to nutrition in national policies and programmes; and (iii) help</p>	<p>See action 9.1</p>	<p>Nutrition officers in regional, subregional and country offices have been actively engaged in interagency and multisectoral processes to promote nutrition, including through the REACH partnerships and SUN mechanisms. Donor funding has been mobilized for regional workshops, training and information exchange.</p>	<p>Although it is too early to determine impact, M&E processes are in place and visibility and commitment to achieving impact is very high.</p>

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<p>mainstream nutrition in the agriculture and food security work of FAO.- Information exchange across countries will be facilitated through annual workshops for nutrition staff at either regional or sub-regional level (as recently conducted in the Asia and Pacific Region).</p>			
<p><i>5. Collaboration and partnership</i></p> <p>Recommendation 13 (by January 2013): FAO needs to realign existing collaborative arrangements and develop strong multi-sectoral partnerships to deliver on its defined nutritional outcomes.- Specifically this will include:</p>		<p>FAO has directed much attention to this recommendation through a number of avenues.</p>	<p>FAO's visibility in nutrition is very high, and strong sectoral partnerships exist with health, education, environment, social development.</p>
<p>FAO to phase out its leadership role on expert consultations concerning nutrient requirements (in consultation with WHO), but continue to maintain close technical</p>	<p>13.1 FAO will re-examine and redefine its relationship with WHO in the provision of scientific advice on nutrition in the context of the new corporate vision. 13.2 The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Nutrition (JEMNU), which was</p>	<p>FAO and WHO together have re-examined and redefined their relationship in the provision of scientific advice on nutrition, and have relaunched the JEMNU.⁹ The two agencies will have equivalent roles in the provision of scientific advice on nutrition to Codex, as fully analogous to the equivalent roles of FAO and WHO in the provision</p>	<p>Joint meetings are once again planned, but it is too early to determine actual impact.</p>

⁹ Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Nutrition (JEMNU)

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collaboration with WHO on scientific advice pertaining to food composition and nutrient requirements;	established in 2010 to strengthen the role of FAO and WHO in providing scientific advice on nutrition to Member States and bodies or other equivalent expert bodies will provide the joint FAO/WHO recommendations.	of scientific advice on food safety, as requested by the Codex Committees on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses and the Committee on Food Labelling, and the 2013 Codex Commission.	
FAO to develop other strategic alliances to deliver more effectively on nutrition outcomes especially in the area of policy assistance (notably with WHO, UNICEF and IFPRI) building upon the model developed with WFP on ISFNS;	13.3 Linked to Recs. 1, 2 and 5. FAO will investigate opportunities to strengthen alliances with these organizations and others to spell out its distinctive role in policy assistance through the nutrition-sensitive food systems approach.	FAO is a fully functioning partner with WHO, UNICEF, WFP, and IFAD in the contexts of REACH, SUN and SCN. In addition, alliances have been established with Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), several CGIAR Centres (Biodiversity most notably), NGOs (WWF) and others.	Visibility is high and impact is evident through the development of new, and strengthening of existing, collaborations. However, it is too early to see results on nutrition outcomes.

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<p>FAO to build on its comparative advantage of working in close collaboration with governments, in particular Ministries of Agriculture, and use the opportunity to promote and harness a multi-sectoral approach and platform for nutrition-sensitive development in focal countries as it has already achieved successfully in some countries (e.g. Afghanistan and Bangladesh).</p>	<p>Linked to action 2.4 above, to review CPF guidelines and ensure nutrition is properly integrated, building on the guidance note to incorporate food security and nutrition into the UNDAF process, which is a joint FAO/WFP effort.</p>	<p>Many processes now integrate nutrition into platforms for development.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact.</p>
<p><i>6. Networking</i></p> <p>Recommendation 14 (immediate): FAO should be constructively engaged in nutrition-related networks at all levels and its visibility as an international partner in nutrition raised. Specifically, this will include:</p>	<p>14.1 In line with the above actions, FAO will strengthen its engagement at all levels and with its partners to share FAO's corporate vision and approach and spell out its distinctive role in addressing nutrition insecurity through a nutrition-sensitive food systems approach.</p>	<p>FAO is constructively engaged in many nutrition networks and has achieved higher visibility through several high-profile processes.</p>	<p>Impact is evident in the scientific literature and popular press, with agriculture's role in nutrition featuring prominently and FAO's documents cited frequently.</p>
<p>FAO to contribute to global, regional and country coordination mechanisms that relate to</p>		<p>FAO has achieved broader engagement with REACH, as part of the Steering Committee which meets monthly, and as part of a training team for REACH facilitators.</p>	<p>The role of the agriculture sector for nutrition has been highlighted as part of the REACH Initiative. The REACH Nutrition Action Guides, soon to be</p>

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<p>nutrition and effectively contribute to national agendas (including the IASC Cluster system and REACH where appropriate) thus facilitating broader engagement with development and humanitarian partners in nutrition;</p>			<p>released and shared among the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition, include sections on agriculture, food and diets for better nutrition.</p>
<p>FAO's contribution in the area of nutrition to the SCN and the CFS to be maintained and strengthened, provided that the SCN reform is ultimately successful in making the SCN an effective UN system nutrition coordinating body;</p>	<p>See Rec. 4</p>	<p>FAO is one of the main agencies involved in SCN reform and governance, and as part of the UN System Network for the SUN movement.</p>	<p>SCN has embraced the nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dimensions of agriculture, and is promoting food-based approaches as the priority for addressing malnutrition.</p>
<p>FAO's commitment to SUN should be corporate, and FAO's engagement with its task forces should be clarified and communicated internally and externally to avoid any further confusion;</p>	<p>See Rec. 1</p>	<p>FAO, along with four other agencies, has formalized its engagement with SUN, through a letter signed by heads of agencies in June 2013. See also Recommendation 1.5.</p>	<p>It is too early to determine impact, but improved goodwill is evident at all levels.</p>

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The joint FAO/WHO initiative to convene an ICN+20 should have obvious relevance to others in the UN system and be inclusive of the SUN movement.	See Recs. 1 and 13	The SCN, SUN, REACH and other global programmes and initiatives, are engaged in the ICN2 planning.	It is too early to determine impact.