

COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH BACKGROUND INFORMATION

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CASE STUDIES

As part of the preparation for the Coordination and Linkages with CFS session at CFS 42, CFS stakeholders, through the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group network, were asked to submit case studies on the following themes:

REGIONAL:

Enhancing regional food supply systems and processes to improve nutrition

NATIONAL:

National multi stakeholder approaches and experiences to improve nutrition

These case studies will serve as background for their respective sessions in CFS 42 .

The call was open from 30 April to 31 May 2015. A total of 9 regional case studies and 23 national case studies were submitted. They are compiled below.



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REGIONAL THEME: ENHANCING REGIONAL FOOD SUPPLY SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES TO IMPROVE NUTRITION

AFRICA: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 1

Uncommon food safety partnerships enhance food security and sustain nutritious, diverse food systems

Countries/region: African countries, with global implications and adaptability

Organizations: Mars, Incorporated in partnership with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Business Platform for Nutrition Research (BPNR), WFP, African Union Commission- Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa (PACA) and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)

Description and Key Findings

Problem: Eliminate contaminated foods that thwart development of regional food systems, exacerbate poverty, create health problems, premature deaths and childhood stunting.

Unsafe foods are significant and pervasive global challenges, especially in Africa, that attack the human faces of nutrition, health and economic development for billions of people, especially poor women and children.

FAO estimates 25% of food crops are contaminated by mycotoxins, especially aflatoxins, exposing 4.5 billion people annually; causing premature deaths of women; high rates of liver cancer; and childhood stunting. WHO estimates that 2,000 people die in Africa daily from food safety related illnesses.

Deficient food safety management capabilities expose food safety challenges. But solutions exist to address safety and Mars is focusing on partnerships that: (1) create awareness, especially of mycotoxins, including aflatoxins; (2) demonstrate linkages among food security, nutrition and safety; and (3) share solution opportunities.

Partnerships: Mars expertise and capabilities collaborate with multi-sector, multi-disciplinary partnerships:

- WFP helps improve provision of safe, locally-sourced foods in Africa
- African Regional Organization PACA provides aflatoxin mitigation and management techniques, research, knowledge, information dissemination, talent development and capacity building
- BPNR leads food safety research
- SUN explores supporting country programmes that improve health and nutrition with safer foods

These partnerships are part of an interconnected Mars network of more than 60 initiatives and research collaborations to enhance success in Africa including:

- IBM Consortium for Sequencing Food Supply Chain leverage genomics advances to improve understanding of what makes food safe
- Global Food Safety Center works with partners to expand knowledge in food safety management

Lessons learned:

Process

- Collaboration and sharing best practices increases access to safer and more nutritious foods and builds sustainable food systems
- Co-creation essential to mutuality
- Pre-competitive, transparent and non-product collaborations lessen conflict concerns
- Vision and long term commitment essential

Content

- Partnerships help raise the bar on identifying, assessing and managing food safety problems
- Interactive network creates synergies to solve food safety management problems through knowledge
 - Capture: identifies potential safety threats
 - Generation: develops research and methods
 - Sharing: builds capacity
- Seeking ways to collect, assess and use data to make food supply safer.

AFRICA: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 2

Mainstreaming nutrition into CAADP investment plans

Organization: NEPAD - Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme

Description and Key Findings

The Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) is the regional framework that Africa launched in 2003 to boost, improve the effectiveness and coordinate investment in agriculture in the continent. It translates at country level to multistakeholder compacts and National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs)

While CAADP and NAIPs are initially concerned with the agriculture sector, NEPAD has realized during the past 3-4 years that they can also contribute to food security and nutrition through mainstreaming nutrition into the NAIPs. This has been the purpose of three sub-regional workshops between 2011 and 2014 to mainstream nutrition into NAIPs and that covered all African countries. NEPAD led this exercise, supported by various partners including FAO, donors, World Bank, etc. The purposes of these workshops included: (i) the preparation of nutrition country papers to highlight nutrition features and challenges; (ii) developing capacities of participants to mainstream nutrition into NAIPs; (iii) the development of country roadmaps to apply the skills back home.

CAADP is an Africa-owned multi-stakeholder and multisector process. Six to eight participants per country participated from sector ministries (agriculture, health, education), planning commissions, ministries of finance (for resource mobilization), representatives of coordination mechanisms, civil society and development partners.

Lessons included the importance of: (i) regional and country ownership as CAADP is owned by NEPAD country stakeholders; (ii) the effective link between regional and country processes; (iii) critical importance of capacity development; (iv) multistakeholder and multisector processes to ensure broad appropriation of processes, programmes, coordination and results.

Find out more:

http://www.nepad.org/system/files/Communique%20of%20the%20East%20and%20Central%20Africa%20CAADP%20Nutrition%20Capacity%20Development%20Workshop_Final.pdf

<http://www.fao.org/food/fns/capacity-development/caadp-nutrition/en/>

AFRICA: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 3

Evidence informed decision making for food safety policy: considering multiple criteria

Countries/region: East African Community (EAC) countries (Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Kenya) and Ethiopia

Organization: FAO

Description and Key Findings

Food safety issues are gaining increasing attention within the African region, in particular with the high volume of informal food trade among the countries in the continent. Food safety governance is essential to protect public health and facilitate movement of foods, and hence forms an integral part of food supply systems. Food safety decision-making needs to take into account various factors such as health (includes nutritional well-being), trade and economy.

Too often, the majority of resources are allocated to assuring the safety of foods exported, at the expense of domestic and regional, often defined as “informal sector” in African region. Where this happens, health and nutritional well-being can be compromised, with impact even worse for the poor and nutritionally vulnerable. Examples include – mycotoxins in staple foods (e.g. maize, groundnuts, sorghum), where chronic exposure could lead to growth stunting in children. Moreover food-borne illnesses and food-borne parasitic infections that reduce the absorption of ingested nutrients, thereby increasing nutrient requirements and exacerbating ongoing nutrient deficiencies. Chronic malnourishment has a lifelong impact on children and their families. Furthermore, unsafe food may limit a country’s access to export markets and trade and reduces the farmers’ income and livelihood (with knock on effects for food security).

In order to build on efforts to harmonize food safety policy approaches and controls, in the East Africa region, multi-disciplinary teams from six countries met at a workshop in April 2015, to discuss improvement of food safety policy-making and linking to other relevant sectors, including food and nutrition security.

Through this workshop, countries reviewed approaches of considering multi-criteria in food safety decision-making.

Positive feedback:

- Strong support for improving policy coherence across sectors, and considering multiple factors and balancing them
- Facilitates communication and data exchange among the stakeholders in different ministries – improves coordination

Challenges:

- Lack of data and the coherent information system is a fundamental challenge for the countries that would be interested to use this approach
- Defining means to measure the impact of the food safety issue on various factors could be complicated.

AFRICA: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 4

From the Lake to the Plate: enhancing regional food security and nutrition around Lake Victoria

Countries/region: Lake Victoria riparian countries: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

Organizations: Indian Ocean Commission and FAO (IOC SmartFish Programme)

Description and Key Findings

The Lake Victoria fisheries resources are crucial for food security and nutrition in the region. Small pelagic particularly are the object of a very important regional trade and enter in the diet of most vulnerable groups. However the Lake is overfished and some of the highest rates of malnutrition are still reported around the Lake.

Important work to enhance the overall “fish value chain” from the Lake to the plate was initiated to help sustain local supply and to improve the safety and quality of fish products. Efforts focused simultaneously on fishers, processors, retailers, consumers, national administrations, regional fisheries management organisations and policy makers at national and regional levels.

Aside from support to enhance fisheries management, in particular to fight most detrimental fishing practices and illegal trade, initiatives were undertaken in the following domains:

- Reducing losses (quality, quantity) at processer, retailer and consumer levels
- Sensitizing people on fish handling, hygiene and nutrition
- Developing fish quality standards
- Promoting regional trade

Below are described some of the means used to reach those objectives.

At ground level, a multimedia awareness mobile campaign (44 communities, 100,000 people, five participatory videos) focusing on financial incentive for change, promoting safe fish consumption and good handling practices.

At trade level, Regional Fish Trade Events to promote better quality and link buyers and sellers, resulting in examples of improved product and expanded markets were organised.

At decision makers’ level, the East African Community (EAC) was supported to develop their Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Guidelines for Fish and Fish Products. At the same time, harmonized border fishery inspectors’ procedures were developed and inspectors trained to fight illegal trade and ensure that nutritious and safe food reaches markets.

Stakeholders: Local associations, Fishery National Administrations, Lake Victoria Fishery Organization, EAC.

ASIA-PACIFIC: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 5

Save Food Asia-Pacific Campaign

Organization: FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Description and Key Findings

The Asia-Pacific region is home to 62% of the world's hungry and must increase its food production outputs by 60% in order to feed an additional 1.5 billion people by the year 2050. Increased food requirements must come from virtually the same land area under cultivation today. Food prices in the region remain high relative to prices before 2007 and poor and vulnerable groups in the region, continue to face challenges in accessing safe and nutritious food that is affordable to them.

Given the high levels of food losses and the growing problem of food waste in the region, the Save Food Asia-Pacific Campaign was launched by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in order to advocate against the negative consequences of food losses and food waste, and raise awareness of the importance of saving food.

The Campaign seeks to:

- Strengthen regional/sub-regional coordination and cooperation, and promote partnership and multi-stakeholder networking to reduce post-harvest losses and food waste across the region
- Increase support for the development of national and regional/sub-regional policies and strategies to reduce food losses and food waste
- Raise awareness of food losses and food waste in the region and advocate for action to reduce food losses and waste
- Identify the underlying causes of post-harvest losses and food waste and their impact on food security, nutrition, hunger and the environment
- Develop joint initiatives and efforts at different levels to reduce post-harvest losses and food waste and to promote sustainable food consumption

Campaign partners include public sector institutions, research, development and educational institutions, private sector, civil society, Regional bodies and UN Organizations.

A regional strategy to address food loss and food waste reduction is being developed and will be discussed with partners in July 2015.

Find out more:

www.savefood.net

<http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/en/>

ASIA-PACIFIC: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 6

Launching of the Regional Zero Hunger Challenge and the formulation of a Regional Guiding Framework for Achieving Zero Hunger in Asia and Pacific

Organization: FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Description and Key Findings

The Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) launched the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) addressing the five critical elements for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition: i) zero stunted children less than 2 years of age; ii) 100% access to adequate food all year round; iii) all food systems are sustainable; iv) 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income; and v) zero loss or waste of food. As a follow-up to the global initiative, the Asia-Pacific ZHC was launched by the UN Deputy Secretary-General in April 2013.

However, given the large scope and ambition of the ZHC, it is challenging for Member Countries alone, especially developing ones, to implement the ZHC, and it was necessary to translate the ZHC into concrete, time-bound actions at country level towards achieving a hunger-free Asia-Pacific by 2025. It was in this context that the Regional Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific was launched in April 2013 and “Regional Guiding Framework for Achieving Zero Hunger in Asia and the Pacific” was developed by the UN Regional Thematic Working Group on Poverty and Hunger (UNRTWG-PH) which is chaired by FAO and co-chaired by UNDP and the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and has more than 40 members including UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and international non-governmental organizations.

The Guiding Framework was developed through a series of consultations amongst the UNRTWG-PH members as well as a “multi-stakeholder consultation writeshop” where 28 development partners and Civil Society Organizations took part in drafting recommended outcomes and outputs of the ZHC. It addresses an important development agenda including strengthening food supply from local producers, including women smallholder farmers, as well as equipping stakeholders in food supply chains with knowledge base and technical skills to reduce post-harvest losses.

In December 2013, the Guiding Framework was launched at the Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia and the Pacific organized by ESCAP, and its “Bangkok Declaration” recognizes the importance of the ZHC for providing a framework for (1) regional cooperation in the area of food security and (2) its implementation at country level. The Guiding Framework has since been widely used by many Member Countries in the Asia-Pacific region including Cambodia, Nepal, Myanmar, Vietnam and Timor-Leste as a basis for developing a National Action Plan for the ZHC and ultimately for eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

Find out more:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/docs/aprc32/Zero_Hunger_Challenge_Regional_Guiding_Framework_for_Achieving_ZHC_in_A-P.pdf

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 7

Spaces for policy coordination and social participation within the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP): CONSAN-CPLP and the National Councils for Food Security and Nutrition

Countries/Region: Community of Portuguese Language Countries (Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, East-Timor)

Organization: Facilitation Mechanism for Civil Society Participation in CONSAN-CPLP

Description and Key Findings

The Regional Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security within the CPLP (ESAN-CPLP), approved in 2011 by the respective Member States, is an important political step, centered on the approach of Human Right to Adequate Food. Based on an integrated approach at various levels, ESAN-CPLP provides an effective participation space by different actors within their respective entities. The participation of civil society is ensured through the Facilitation Mechanism for Civil Society Participation in CONSAN (MSC-CONSAN), whose guidelines were approved by the CPLP member states in 2012.

To ensure social control of public policies as a communication channel between society and government and as a space for monitoring of existing governmental initiatives, various spaces of articulation have been set up, with the aim of influencing the development of public policies.

As stated within ESAN-CPLP, these National Councils for Food Security and Nutrition will need to involve different government ministries and various actors, in order to coordinate policies and to ensure social participation. The implementation and operation of these national spaces has been happening at different speeds in the various countries, depending on the capacity of the actors involved as well as technical, institutional, financial and political limitations.

The MSC-CONSAN stresses the importance of national multi-actor and multi-sector areas, and believes that these coordination processes and social participation can be reinforced through proposals to interconnect the School Lunch programs with Family Farming initiatives, based on the promotion of the concept of students receiving each day, food that is healthy, adequate and produced locally by Family Farms. There are already examples of School Nutrition Programs that are based on Public Procurement of food that is locally produced by family farms. This is the case in different countries such as Brazil, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe. These programs are directly benefiting farmers (thus contributing to productive inclusion, income generation, aggregation of regular value, job creation in rural areas, reduction of rural poverty and strengthening of cooperatives and associations). It also benefits students (through regular and ongoing access to quality food products in schools, ensuring healthy food and nutritional habits that respect the local culture and the regional eating habits), in short, ensuring Food Security and Food Sovereignty.

Find out more:

www.msc-consan.org

G20 COUNTRIES: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 8

Reducing food waste and food losses towards sustainable food systems

Organization: Turkish G20 Presidency

Description and Key Findings

Food security and nutrition is a concern for the G20 as discussed at recent Agricultural Ministers' meeting of members and non-members alike. A comprehensive food systems approach taking into consideration the entirety of food value chains from production through food processing and distribution to retailing and consumption is needed. In addition to public efforts, the important role of the private sector is making investments and developing the technologies and good practices needed to enhance productivity, efficiency and sustainability in food value chains. The G20 encourages the use of policy guidance, such as the voluntary Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by CFS in 2014 and the OECD Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture as appropriate.

The significant extent of food loss and waste especially, but not limited to developed economies throughout food value chains, their negative consequences for food security, nutrition, use of natural resources and the impact on the environment is a shared concern. The G20 Agricultural Ministerial meeting highlighted the global problem of enormous economic, environmental and societal significance and encouraged all G20 members to strengthen their efforts to address it. The reduction of food loss and waste is a good objective for G20 collective action and that the G20 can provide global leadership in this regard. In the context of policy coherence, the G20 encourages the Developing Working Group to continue its efforts to develop actions to reduce food loss and waste as part of its Implementation Plan for the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework.

ALL REGIONS: REGIONAL: CASE STUDY 9

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

Organization: FAO

Description and Key Findings

The 31st Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in June 2014. Being the first international instrument on small-scale fisheries, they represent a global consensus on guidance for the sector's governance and development to enable it to fully contribute to food security and poverty eradication.

Small-scale fisheries play an important role in food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, equitable development and sustainable resource utilization. Small-scale fisheries provide nutritious food for local, national and international markets and generate income to support local and national economies. Over 90% of all full-time and part-time workers directly depending on commercial capture fisheries work in the small-scale fisheries sub-sector.

For the preparation of the SSF Guidelines, a participatory consultative process held between 2011-2014 directly engaged more than 4,000 stakeholders across all regions of the world, representing governments, fisher and fishworker organizations, regional organizations, CSOs and academia.

The SSF Guidelines focus on the needs of developing countries and apply to small-scale fisheries in marine and inland waters covering fishing as well as related pre-harvest and post-harvest activities. They complement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and are based on international human rights standards, responsible fisheries governance and sustainable development in line with the outcome document 'The future we want' of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and other relevant instruments, e.g. the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (the VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (Right to Food Guidelines).

The participatory development process has generated a high level of commitment by stakeholders to implement the SSF Guidelines and a number of activities at national, regional and international level are already taking place, driven by governments, CSOs, regional organizations and academia.

Find out more:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/ssf/guidelines/en>

NATIONAL THEME: NATIONAL MULTI STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES AND EXPERIENCES TO IMPROVE NUTRITION

AFRICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 10

Multi stakeholder initiative to improve contribution of fisheries and fish products to food security and nutrition on the Burundi side of Lake Tanganyika

Countries/region: Burundi, South-eastern Africa

Organizations: Indian Ocean Commission and FAO (IOC SmartFish Programme)

Description and Key Findings

On the one hand, Burundi's case is characterized by a low fish consumption (2.2 kg/capita/year) and low fish availability. On the other hand, the share of fish in the animal protein intake is almost 20% and 99% of the fish consumption originates from Lake Tanganyika.

The programme developed a multistakeholder and integrated set of activities to improve the overall fish products value chain from Lake Tanganyika to plate of consumers.

The Lake Tanganyika Authority, the national authorities and the fishermen Federation decided to work together on better co-managing fisheries with a focus on improving compliance with fishing regulations to secure the supply, while also improving quality standards (through better hygiene) and reducing losses for food security and nutrition.

The initiative comprises:

- Support to Motor Carrier Service patrols and co-management arrangements/initiatives to ensure that all stakeholders participate in preserving the Lake's resources
- Developing voluntary processing standards for key products
- Reducing losses (quality, quantity) at landing sites and retailer levels
- Raising awareness with the Lake communities on fish handling, hygiene and nutrition
- Training fishers, retailers and traders about price premium gain through attractive packaging while maintaining quality
- Rehabilitating the Cotebu fish market in Bujumbura that was destroyed by a fire two years ago, with the aim to ensure safety and quality of fish to be sold enabling effective marketing transactions

The means to achieve these objectives include the development of participatory videos, training, awareness raising sessions through video demonstrations, debates, workshops and the distribution of small equipment for fish preservation.

This global initiative is covering the 18 landings sites of Burundi Lake shores expecting to reach at least 35,000 people and to improve the supply of quality fish originating from Lake Tanganyika to consumers.

Stakeholders: Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA), African Development Bank (ADB), Federation of Fishermen and Fish Suppliers in Burundi (FFFSB), Department of Water, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Department of Agriculture and Livestock.

AFRICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 11

Urban HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Food Security Project

Country: Ethiopia

Organization: WFP

Description and Key Findings

The “Urban HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Food Security” project is carried out by WFP, with funding from USAID/President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and in partnership with multiple government counterparts, including the Ethiopian HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO). Its overall goal was to strengthen the capacity of food insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS to cope with the impacts of the disease. However, the strategy used to reach this goal included multisectoral objectives, covering not only food, nutrition, and health, but also social protection and livelihood strengthening. Therefore, it also required the participation of multiple stakeholders from the national all the way down to community level.

A major component of the project was to provide nutrition assessment and counselling to people living with HIV both before and after initiation of treatment, as well as nutrition support to those found to be malnourished (with a BMI lower than 18.5). This was done in coordination with the Ministry of Health, through community health clinics, which were themselves targeted with capacity building for nurses, health officers and doctors to strengthen delivery of these nutrition activities. Additionally, food assistance was provided to households affected by HIV to improve their food security and offset the economic impacts of having a sick family member.

These food and nutrition interventions are an essential element of ensuring that people living with HIV who are brought on treatment will also be able to adhere to treatment, without being lost to follow up due to barriers such as malnutrition or food insecurity. However, the project also recognized the need for livelihood strengthening activities to ensure that these results are maintained over time. This was referred to as the project's Economic Strengthening (ES) component. Once people living with HIV had been nutritionally rehabilitated and were established on treatment, the project would connect them with village savings and loan associations and opportunities to form small businesses and begin earning income again. Livelihood strengthening activities were tailored to ES participants' level of household food insecurity and hunger, and in severe cases, food and assets were provided in addition to the business training and financial education WFP carried out with all participants. These activities were also coordinated with the Ethiopia Micro and Small Enterprise Agency.

Success indicators include: improved adherence to treatment and retention in care among people living with HIV, improved nutritional status of people living with HIV and more food secure households, strengthened capacity of the health sector to deliver nutrition activities.

- A continuum of care is needed for people living with HIV before and during treatment, with nutrition integrated throughout, as well as linkages to other food security and social protection mechanisms

- Structuring activities along a continuum of care (similar to a life cycle in nutrition) also helps illustrate the systems and partnerships that need to be put in place to deliver a package of interventions
- Working in partnership with governments at all stages of this process also improved their capacity to deliver nutrition interventions and make systems linkages

Find out more:

<https://www.wfp.org/stories/leading-positive-life-ethiopia>

AFRICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 12

National Workshop on Community Forestry and Food Security and Nutrition

Country: Gambia

Organizations: FAO Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) and Natural Resources Consulting (NACO)

Description and Key Findings

Gambia's Community Forestry Policy (CFP), which was put in place with support from FAO, the National Forest Programme (NFP) Facility and other development partners, has been well-recognised as one of the world's most inspiring and innovative forest policies.

Owing to the successful implementation of the CFP, the Gambia managed to reduce a severe deforestation trend in the country. In particular through the CFP, over 350 villages managing 12% of the country's forests were able to achieve a net increase in forest cover by 8.5% over the last two decades (FAO, 2011). It is important to note that during the same period, the Gambia has met the Millennium Development Goal 1c on halving the proportion of undernourished people (State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2014).

Multi-stakeholder national policy dialogue

In this context, a national workshop on "Community Forestry and Food Security and Nutrition" was organised in December 2014. The workshop provided a cross-sectoral platform where policy dialogue among various stakeholders in the forestry sector as well as the food security and nutrition sector was facilitated. The key factors and policy elements behind the Gambia's success on reforestation together with food insecurity alleviation outcomes were highlighted during the workshop.

Outcomes

The workshop ensured multi-stakeholder participation across all sectors of the government (e.g. Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Water Resources, and National Assembly etc.), farmers groups and producers organizations.

Among the workshop participants there was consensus that, in order to enhance further the contribution of forests to Food Security and Nutrition at national level:

1. Policy innovation is required as part of a revision of the legislation on community forestry
2. Harmonization and reinforcement of the Agriculture and Natural Resources policy is required
3. "Regional task-forces" will be established within the country to promote and speed up the forest land tenure transfer process to communities with an objective to strengthen the contribution of forests to food security and nutrition

AFRICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 13

Rice-fish culture boosting Malagasy Highland population food security and nutrition

Country: Madagascar

Organizations: Indian Ocean Commission and FAO (IOC SmartFish Programme)

Description and Key Findings

In Madagascar Highlands, rice-fish farming plays a vital role in enhancing the food security and alleviating poverty of rural populations by increasing fish supplies and rice productivity in remote areas.

Out of 200.000 ha of Madagascar's rice fields, 34.000 ha are very favourable to farmed fish in rice fields (*Cyprinus Carpio*). Considering that farming fish in rice fields also improves rice productivity, the potential to both improve food security and alleviate rural poverty is high: the expected production of fish in rice field is between 3-400 kg/ha with a 10 to 30 % increase of rice production with the introduction of fish farming.

The programme concentrated on developing an innovative, low cost, large scale diffusion channel for fish aquaculture in existing rice fields: the curricula of the rural colleges. In these regions nearly 60% of the pupils leave school before college to go back to rural life and 80% of them have parents that possess a rice field.

A major awareness raising and training programme was piloted in three regions and 20 colleges, including:

- the elaboration of the learning material
- the identification of the suitable colleges close by fingerling producers
- the training of teachers (learning material and practical training)

By mid-2015, 50 teachers and 5,000 students were already trained. By late 2015 and in 2016, 100 more colleges in five regions will have benefitted from the training. At least 25,000 more pupils are expected to be reached.

Loss of information from teachers to pupils to their parents is being monitored during the initiative as well as the impact on rice and fish production. Compared to other methods of training, the cost per beneficiary is very low and sustainability is expected to be higher since the training is included in the curricula of existing schools.

The expected impact in three years' time is an increase of rice production of around 3,000 t. per year and an increase of fish production of around 250 t. per year

Stakeholders: APDRA Pisciculture Paysanne, national and regional education authorities, college Directors, Directorate of Aquaculture

AFRICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 14

The 3N Initiative in Niger: an example of a country-led, multistakeholder approach to improving nutrition

Country: Niger

Organizations: 3N, les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens (Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens) & Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)

Description and Key Findings

The 3N Initiative in Niger: an example of a country-led, multistakeholder approach to improving nutrition. 3N is high level, multistakeholder government initiative in Niger that is presided over directly by the President. The initiative, which runs from 2012-2015, aims to fight malnutrition while improving community resilience. It provides an overarching, common framework under which a variety of individual programs and initiatives for nutrition are organized and linked to. While the 3N initiative includes a Steering Committee that is chaired by the Ministry of Public Health, all other ministries concerned with food and nutrition security are also represented in the 3N initiative. UN agencies (working directly as well as through REACH), donors, civil society, private sector and research and training institutions are also included in the Steering Committee. The 3N strategy was finalized at the same time as Niger joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

Niger has high levels of chronic and acute malnutrition, and its food and nutrition security is frequently threatened by climate-related crises such as drought. In recent years, however, due to the collaboration facilitated by the 3N initiative, major progress has been made in scaling up both treatment and prevention of undernutrition through a mix of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

The focus on prevention of undernutrition is relatively new in Niger, and has developed alongside the recognition that a multisectoral response is needed, particularly for nutrition-sensitive actions in critical sectors such as agriculture and education. The 3N initiative embodies this type of collaboration, which has been especially strong under the “communities of convergence” approach that WFP and UNICEF jointly advocated for including in the 3N. Here, communities themselves plan their nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions, which are then coordinated by government, UN agencies and NGOs.

Niger has also made improvements in its use of data to inform programming and policy. WFP has provided technical input and support to Niger’s Agency for Food Crisis and Prevention, which manages the country’s food security crisis surveillance system, including on the integration of nutrition indicators within the agency’s assessments.

Success indicators include: Multistakeholder, multisectoral platform for nutrition; mix of nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions targeting prevention and treatment of undernutrition.

Key findings

- Effective multistakeholder platforms are led by governments and this requires strong, high level political buy-in
- 3N provided a common results framework that other nutrition initiatives, carried out by a range of stakeholders, could feed into. This strengthened overall harmonization and collaboration among partners
- Multisectoral collaboration can enable flexible packages of interventions, as in the “communities of convergence” approach, where communities identify needs

Find out more:

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-countries/niger#tab-1>

AFRICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 15

Value added fish by-products towards human consumption

Country: Uganda

Organization: FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

Description and Key Findings

The role of fish as a provider of micronutrients is gaining interest. At the same time our fisheries resources are limited and fish products are often not available at an affordable price for people in need. One paradox is that fish, or parts of fish, with the highest value from a micronutrient point of view, are often considered to be of lower value from an economic point of view. Fish by-products like heads, bones and viscera represent about 50% of the fish when processed at industrial level. These by-products contain micronutrients like vitamin A, iron, zinc, calcium and phosphorous, at levels ten, 100 or even 1000 times higher compared to the levels found in the main product - an untapped source of micronutrients!

In Uganda, with an attempt to reduce the food and nutrition security gap with an affordable nutrient-dense fish product, locally available fish by-products are being processed into safe and nutritious products for use in local diets.

The fish by-products are dried, powdered, and analysed for nutrients and potential contaminants. The powder will be added into local diets in balanced proportions to meet nutritional requirements and taste acceptance, based on previous experiences from Ghana. This product can be incorporated into school-feeding programs and also distributed in identified food-insecure areas.

As a further step, the product will be vacuum packed to extend shelf life and the potential use in school feeding programmes and for emergency situations will be explored. A market study will be done to evaluate product acceptance compared to other fish powders recently introduced to the Ugandan market as a result of previous activities.

Stakeholders: FAO and National Agricultural Research Laboratories, Uganda

Find out more:

http://www.sciencepub.net/rural/rural0402/011_9765rural0402_65_70.pdf

AFRICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 16

A multi-criteria approach for food safety decision making: a pilot study

Country: Uganda

Organization: Ministry of Health

Description and Key Findings

Assuring the safety of food is a multi-disciplinary activity, and food safety decision-makers often need to consider the consequence of unsafe food on more than one risk factor – e.g. health, trade, economy, and food and nutrition security.

Similar to many countries, responsibility for food safety in Uganda is spread across multiple ministries, departments and agencies. As a consequence, expertise, data and knowledge is located in different ministries – each Ministry is responsible for their specific mandate, eg. Health, Agriculture, Trade.

To ensure coherence, and overcome challenges, the National Food Safety Advisory Committee (NFSAC) was formed by the Ministry of Health, with a broad stakeholder membership. This group contributed to the pilot study and examined data and evidence on 5 food safety issues considered important to Uganda. They were: *Brucella spp.* in dairy products, aflatoxins in maize, acute diarrhoea in children under five, *Taenia solium cysticercosis* in pork, and methanol in unregulated alcohol. Each issue was considered in relation to potential impact and risk to public health (including food-borne illnesses, nutritional status), trade and market access, food security and social aspects.

Specific nutrition considerations included, for example, acute diarrhoea in children under five estimated to be 50-60% food-borne, resulting in severe dehydration, hospitalisation and even death, and reduced nutrient uptake leading to stunting.

Key findings

- The approach provided a structured, highly participative framework for decision making which was clear and transparent to all stakeholders
- Identified data gaps, and where cross-sectoral dialogue needs to be improved as part of improved “policy coherence”
- Challenges remain in how to measure the impact of food safety issues on social and food and nutrition dimensions
- Created a common understanding of the linkage between food safety and food and nutrition security which can foster an increased cross-sectoral dialogue between those working in food safety and nutrition, and an exchange of data and knowledge to ensure the overall objective of improving nutritional status and access to safe food

ASIA-PACIFIC: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 17

National food policy and country investment plan for agriculture, food security and nutrition

Country: Bangladesh

Organizations: Food Planning and Monitoring Committee and Food Policy Monitoring Unit

Description and Key Findings

Food security and nutrition is the first priority of Bangladesh that has developed its comprehensive National Food Policy (NFP - 2006) and its translation into a Country Investment Plan (CIP- 2011) for agriculture, food security and nutrition. The CIP is conceived as a tool to mobilize financial resources to enhance food security and nutrition in a coordinated and harmonized way.

Nutrition linkage: The NFP and CIP are results based. Two of their three highest level impact indicators are nutrition ones: prevalence of child stunting (to be reduced from 43% to 25% by 2015) and prevalence of underweight children under five (from 41% to 33% by 2015). Specific investment in nutrition programmes is one of the three pillars of the CIP. Nutrition is also mainstreamed throughout the other programmes of the CIP that deal with food availability and safety nets.

CFS linkage: Bangladesh put in place a 3-layer institutional set up to govern the NFP and the CIP: the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC) at Prime Ministry level to coordinate 13 ministries involved; the Food Policy Working Group (FPWG) to monitor and report on progress, outcomes and outputs; the Food Policy Monitoring Unit (FPMU) as a secretariat to support these functions. This governance mechanism can be considered as a functional CFS at national level.

Findings - 3 elements of success: The NFP/CIP monitoring system is institutionalized in the Government. Annual monitoring reports cover: (i) achievements in terms of food security and nutrition outcomes; (ii) the extent to which the NFP is implemented and remaining gaps; (iii) a detailed analysis of financial resources mobilized to finance the CIP. Monitoring reports document yearly progresses results on these three fronts. They are accountability mechanisms to make the NFP and CIP living documents.

The importance of the above multi-stakeholder governance mechanism that enables the mobilization of many sectors: 13 ministries, civil society, development partners and the academics. The inclusive NFP/CIP process is essential to ensure broad ownership and therefore use by all of these tools.

The importance of years of capacity development efforts (supported by FAO and donors) to make these policy and investment tools and governance mechanisms work.

Find out more:

<http://fpmu.gov.bd/agridrupal/>

ASIA-PACIFIC: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 18

Reducing stunting and empowering women through safety nets and nutrition education in Bangladesh

Country: Bangladesh

Organizations: WFP and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Description and Key Findings

Social safety nets are a major component of the Government of Bangladesh's poverty reduction efforts as it now moves towards establishing its new National Social Security Strategy. Among those groups that the safety nets would seek to target, ultra-poor women with small children are identified as being especially vulnerable. Bangladesh has a high prevalence of stunting, affecting over 40% of all children under the age of five. The precarious position of women—who experience their own nutrition challenges, lack access to important health services and livelihood opportunities, and suffer from low self esteem and confidence due to social dynamics in Bangladesh—is a major constraint to efforts to reduce maternal and child undernutrition.

From 2012 until 2014, WFP and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) engaged in an innovative research study, aimed at building evidence for the Government of Bangladesh, which compared the performance of different combinations of cash, food and nutrition education in social safety nets targeted at ultra-poor women with small children for achieving nutrition benefits. Using state-of-the-art impact evaluation, researchers found that while all of these interventions caused improvements in food consumption, diet quality, and nutrition, it was the combination of cash and nutrition education which led to the greatest impacts. In the northwest of Bangladesh, this combination led to a 7.3% decrease in stunting prevalence.

Importantly, the researchers noted that the nutrition education intervention may have had broader impacts than just nutrition. Women received one-on-one counselling by trained community volunteers as well as weekly group sessions, where other family members joined in cooking demonstrations as well as training in skills and behaviours around health, hygiene and sanitation. This resulted in empowerment among the women, who felt more independence to take decisions related to the health of their children (e.g. going to the health clinic for vaccinations), and were more cognizant of the importance of their own health as well.

Success indicators include: reduced prevalence of stunting; improvements in household diet quality and food poverty; improved health-seeking behaviour among ultra-poor women.

Key Findings:

The combination of regular cash transfers and nutrition education provided to ultra-poor women with small children can produce significant reduction in child stunting within a short period of time.

Social safety nets may provide a platform not only for integrating nutrition interventions, but also for empowering women and improving health seeking behaviour and access to health services.

Government social protection programmes should establish close links with the health system and

other service providers to enable the realization of this broad package of benefits at community level.

Among the ultra-poor, nutrition education may need to be complemented with poverty reduction measures, in the form of cash transfers, to enable improvements in nutrition; likewise, the study found that recipients of nutrition education consumed more diverse foods than those who only received cash and no education.

Find out more:

<https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/safety-nets-cash-nutrition-education-has-greatest-impact-child-nutrition>

ASIA-PACIFIC: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 19

Country policy analysis: nutrition impact of agriculture and food systems

Country: Nepal

Organization: UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)

Description and Key Findings

Nepal is committed to improving nutrition and has recently demonstrated this commitment with its Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP), its Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) with a Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (FNSP) embedded within its core cross-cutting mandate. Nepal has also demonstrated its commitment to improve nutrition in the country by joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

The Nepalese economy is fundamentally agrarian and profit generated through its agriculture contributes to approximately one third of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is the largest source of informal employment to the Nepalese people. Without inclusive development of the agriculture sector in an agrarian-dominated economy such as Nepal's, it is unlikely the country can achieve its goals of poverty reduction, improved food and nutrition security and sustainable development.

The Study reviews the specific ways in which Nepal's food and agricultural policies have or are intended to have an impact on nutrition in the country. The study reviewed the MNSP, ADS) and the FNSPA.

Findings

Overall, all three plans have:

- Explicit nutrition objectives in their design
- Elements of doing no harm, particularly to women
- Nutritional impact measurements in their monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Opportunities to maximize through multi-sectoral multi-stakeholder coordination
- Targeted the most vulnerable (particularly the FNSP)

The three national plans reviewed include activities, and in some way, shape, or form activities and interventions that:

- Diversify production and livelihoods for improved food access and dietary diversification, natural resource management, and improved income
- Increase production of nutritious foods, particularly locally adapted varieties rich in micronutrients and protein, chosen based on local nutrition issues and available solutions
- Reduce post-harvest losses and improve processing
- Increase market access and opportunities, especially for smallholders
- Reduce seasonality of food insecurity through improved storage and preservation and other approaches

- Target household income to improve nutrition, mainly by increasing women's income

Implementation

International NGOs and local civil society groups are essential partners in the design, planning and implementation of Nepal's various nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture plans. The National Planning Commission (NPC) and other government structures oversee and manage the coordination of multiple layers of organizations and stakeholders working in nutrition sensitive agriculture and food-based approaches. With the many activities proposed, progress tracking platforms and accountability mechanisms should be reinforced to ensure smooth implementation. In addition, the three strategies and plans have distinct implementation mechanisms that should be coordinated by the NPC, to streamline activities and not to create additional complications.

Coordination

With the NPC leading the coordination of the three main plans - the MNSP, the ADS and the FNSP - mechanisms that will vertically coordinate central, regional, district and village development committees are essential and should be vitalized to ensure ownership by all sectors. At the central level, the NPC should frequently assess and refocus their efforts by overseeing the allocation of funding, monitoring progress on outcomes, and integrating ministries. For this analysis to be successful, the NPC needs high-level political support and appropriate funding. The national and local governments should create legal frameworks, technical capacities and incentives to transfer resources, share information and remain accountable to one another.

Find out more:

http://www.unscn.org/files/Publications/Country_Case_Studies/UNSCN-country-case-study-Nepal-FINAL.pdf

ASIA-PACIFIC: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 20

Best practices on integrated policies: Forests, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods

Country: Republic of Korea

Organizations: FAO and Korea Forest Service

Description and Key Findings

The Republic of Korea's (RoK) National Forest Rehabilitation Plans, which have been implemented since 1973 in ten-year cycles, serve as an exemplary case on how to achieve reforestation and national food security and nutrition objectives, integrated into a rural development framework.

FAO Forestry Department (FO) in collaboration with the Korea Forest Service is conducting a case-study on the RoK's National Forest Rehabilitation Plans in the context of "Saemaeul Undong" (i.e. the "New Community Development Movement") in the 1970s and 1980s. The case study aims to offer an opportunity to learn from the country's experience in formulating, and effectively implementing integrated forestry and food security and nutrition policies and programmes, which can ultimately contribute to socio-economic development and improved livelihoods.

During the 1970s and 1980s, RoK's National Forest Rehabilitation Plans were implemented under the Rural Community Development framework of "Saemaeul Undong". Saemaeul Undong's strategic vision was to improve the living and agricultural environments, resolve food security problems, increase profits of family farmers, reduce the income gap between urban and rural communities, and improve the morale of the populace.

Within the context of the New Community Development Movement at national level, almost all rural communities participated in growing seedlings and planting trees in exchange for food and income provided by the government. Multiplier effects were recognized by the reinvestment of money-earned (e.g. in agriculture or in the rural economy) as well as through improved agro-ecosystem services.

As a result, the growing stock of forests increased to 0.8 billion m³ in 2010 from 64 million m³ in 1960 after the Korean War which led to the extreme degradation of forests; this represents a more than twelvefold increase. During the same period hunger was almost eliminated.

RoK's experience is therefore a successful and informative example regarding the integration of forestry within rural development policies.

The case-study provides evidence that Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) policies and programmes which are integrated into overall rural community development not only ensure generation of greater socio-economic benefits including food security and nutrition but also enlarge the number of beneficiaries.

ASIA-PACIFIC: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 21

National multistakeholder approach and experiences to improve nutrition in Thailand

Country: Thailand

Organizations: Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University and Ministry of Health

Description and Key Findings

Thailand has achieved a remarkable reduction of maternal and child malnutrition since the eighties. Antenatal care coverage increased steadily from 35% in 1980 to 95% in 2006 while anaemia in pregnancy was reduced from around 60% to 10%. Prevalence of underweight in the under-fives also reduced strikingly from 51% to less than 10%. Prevalence of stunting declined from over 10% in 1995 to 6% in 2008. Active participation of key stakeholders including public sector, academia, private sector, and people at community level has been essential in all working processes as it has been recognized that no single sector can act alone to alleviate malnutrition. How has Thailand done this?

The National Rural Development Committee acted as an umbrella and developed the Poverty Alleviation Plan that was implemented in 1982 in rural areas. This multi-stakeholder model incorporated nutrition goals and indicators into the strategies, programmes and actions implemented at community level (district and below). Provisions of basic services (agriculture, health, education and local administration) have been made available in all areas. Mass mobilization has been implemented by community volunteer system of 1 volunteer per 10 households in order to increase coverage to all. Community leaders and volunteers collaborate with service providers to take remedial actions based on the basic minimum indicators that incorporated nutrition indicators. Roles of agriculture and food systems under multi-sectoral efforts included strengthen food production for the subsistence economy, production and promotion of supplementary food from local healthy snacks for mothers, production and promotion of complementary foods for infants and young children from local ingredients. Pregnant mothers received supplementary food, multivitamin and iron tablets through antenatal care. Infant and young children received essential services including promotion of breast feeding, appropriate complementary feeding and care, and growth monitoring and promotion. Significant improvement of maternal and child nutrition was observed after a few years of implementation and more drastic improvement was seen later. Since 1992, Thailand has begun school lunch and school milk programmes starting from kindergarten with per head budget allocation and gradually increased cover up to grade 6 in 2009.

With the increasing prevalence of overweight, obesity, and non-communicable diseases, Thailand has created by law the National Food Committee to act as an umbrella for the multistakeholder approach linking agriculture and food systems to nutrition and health in ensuring adequate supplies of healthy and safe foods for consumers at local, national, and international levels with the ultimate goals of good nutrition and well-being for all.

Find out more:

http://www.unscn.org/files/Publications/Country_Case_Studies/Thailand_case_study_FINAL.pdf

ASIA-PACIFIC: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 22

Launching and implementation of the National Zero Hunger Challenge in Timor-Leste

Country: Timor-Leste

Organization: FAO

Description and Key Findings

In response to the global call by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for creating a world free from hunger and malnutrition, Timor-Leste became the first country in Asia and the Pacific which launched the National Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC), or “Hunger and Malnutrition Free Timor-Leste” in July 2014. The determination of the Government of Timor-Leste in its commitment to the ZHC led to the preparation of the National Action Plan for a Hunger and Malnutrition Free Timor-Leste which built on and is coherent with existing government policies and plans.

The process of formulating the National Action Plan was multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral. A series of intensive and interactive consultations and workshops were undertaken with various interested stakeholders including the members of the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (or KONSSANTIL), secretaries of state, civil society organizations, and development partners including UN Agencies. In addition, led by District Administrators, regional consultations were also held with the participation from various technical units, community leaders, civil society, private sector, and youth and women organizations. Through these inclusive and interactive consultations, it was possible to have extensive discussions of the issues and problems and possible solutions to food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition in Timor-Leste, and ultimately to finalize the National Action Plan.

The ZHC process also allowed KONSSANTIL to function as the coordinating body for the National ZHC with the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries acting as the President of the Council, the Minister for Health as the Vice President, and the UN Resident Coordinator as the Co-Chair. A High-level Advisory Committee was also set up and is chaired by the Prime Minister and co-chaired by the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General for Timor-Leste. This increased coordination has become a very important driver in achieving Timor-Leste’s food and nutrition security.

As a result of the all-out effort of the Government of Timor-Leste, approximately 10% of the national budget is annually allocated to the implementation of the ZHC. Based on the experience and lessons learned from Timor-Leste, other countries in the region such as Cambodia, Nepal, Myanmar and Vietnam followed suit to launch their National ZHCs and are currently developing own National Action Plans.

Find out more:

<http://www.fao.org/timor-leste/en/>

EUROPE: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 23

National strategy of food and nutrition elaborated

Country: Georgia

Organization: National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC)

Description and Key Findings

The National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC) initiated drafting of the National Strategy for Food and Nutrition. The strategy is not yet officially approved although the strategic framework defines areas to implement actions of food and nutrition policy by endorsing the national multisectoral action plan (2014-2018), including the concrete actions and measures with responsible organizations, agencies and periods of implementation.

The main governmental body will be authorized to coordinate, monitor and control with the mandate to effectively implement the draft strategy. There will also be a supported coalition with the governmental sectors and ministries. Linkage between government and civil society will be also strengthened.

The main directions the Government of Georgia include, but are not limited to:

- Creation of proper national legislation in the food and healthy nutrition field; development of a food fortification policy; establishment of the first national Food Composition Database and Tables for the major foods in the diet and creation of the necessary conditions and organizational structures for its maintenance, continuous development and management
- Implementation of educative and training programmes for politicians, stakeholders and health specialists considering the international standards; promotion of healthy eating principles and healthy diets
- Support the inclusion of non-governmental organizations and communities in the actions and help them in finding the finance needed for policy actions from international organizations and agencies

Find out more:

http://www.ncdc.ge/AttachedFiles/STRATEGY-healthy%20eating%20-GEO_a8b2fd0c-ca6b-4678-8b10-1f0c121677c5.pdf (Available only in Georgian)

EUROPE: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 24

Campaign on Preventing Bread Waste

Country: Turkey

Organization: General Directorate of Turkish Grain Board, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

Description and Key Findings

“The Campaign on Preventing Bread Waste” was launched on 17 January 2013 as a social responsibility project. A circular was issued in order to ensure the campaign was carried out efficiently under the coordination of the Turkish Grain Board and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and in cooperation with all relevant institutions including the private sector.

The objectives of the campaign are:

- Raising public awareness on bread waste
- Preventing waste throughout production and consumption stages
- Providing as much bread as is needed to be purchased and stored properly

Various activities, such as “symposiums, conferences, fairs, press conferences, cooking competitions, painting and essay contests, theatre performances, sports competitions” have been carried out.

Research was conducted in 2013 collecting information by interviewing officials of bakeries, flour mills, staff dining halls, student dining halls, hotels and restaurants and staff/students and family members in more than a thousand households. According to research results, the bread waste was 5.9 million loaves of bread per day (2.17 billion loaves per year) in 2012 which decreased to 4.9 million loaves of bread per day (1.8 billion loaves per year) in 2013 with the positive impact of the campaign. Therefore, 1 million 50 thousand loaves of bread each day, equal to 384 million loaves of bread each year have been saved from being thrown away.

The permanent changes in human consumption habits can only occur in the long term. The campaign aims to change consumption habits and it is very pleasing that remarkable progress has been made by means of campaign activities.

As food losses and waste have increased to larger amounts and food has become even more vital today, the outcomes of the campaign are considered to be globally significant as well.

Therefore, the campaign might set a good example to similar campaigns to be carried out in other countries.

Find out more:

www.tmo.gov.tr

<http://www.ekmekisrafetme.com/Pages/EnglishPages/Aim.aspx>

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 25

Country policy analysis: Nutrition impact of agriculture and food systems

Country: Brazil

Organization: The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) accompanied by an implementation plan (PLANSAN)

Description and Key Findings

As a country moving through the second stage of the nutrition transition, Brazil has seen a decrease in the prevalence of undernutrition accompanied by an increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity. In order to combat this rising problem and improve nutrition, policies and programmes were developed that take a nutrition-sensitive approach, one of which is The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) accompanied by an implementation plan (PLANSAN).

PNSAN/PLANSAN takes a comprehensive, multi-sectorial multistakeholder approach to improve food and nutrition security in Brazil, with explicit actions and goals for each sector involved. The Plan was prepared by the Inter-ministerial Chamber for Food and Nutrition Security (CAISAN) which represents 20 ministries. The policy plan recognizes adequate food as a human right and seeks to sustainably improve access to food, especially among the most vulnerable, including actions regarding food production, strengthening of family farming, food supply and healthy eating promotion for all the sectors involved. Other policy objectives include: the creation of nutrition education processes, development and promotion of sustainable food systems and increased integration of food and nutrition at all levels of health care.

Challenges

The current environment in Brazil poses substantial challenges to the future advancement of food and nutrition security and efforts to reduce the prevalence of overweight and obesity. Three such challenges are the apparent dichotomy between the agribusiness and family farming models, the struggle to achieve meaningful land reform, and the powerful lobby and legislative forces opposing some food and nutrition initiatives. In the face of these challenges, however, PNSAN is working to help improve the nutritional landscape in Brazil.

Moving forward

In future, more emphasis is needed on increasing production of nutrient-rich foods, improving processing to retain nutritional value, reducing post-harvest losses, and the integration of nutrition education.

Find out more:

http://unscn.org/files/Publications/Country_Case_Studies/UNSCN-country-case-study-Brazil-FINAL.pdf

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 26

Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Obesity

Country: Brazil

Organization: Interministerial Board of Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN)

Description and Key Findings

By means of coordination with the Interministerial Board of Food and Nutritional Security, the Government has implemented the Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Obesity. This initiative involves civil society (National Council on Food and Nutrition Security - CONSEA) and WHO/PAHO. It is an innovative way of tackling obesity because it focuses on intersectoral coordination.

The strategy is based around the following axes:

Access to suitable and healthy food: public procurement of products from family farming (National School Nutrition Programme and the Food Procurement Programme);

Education, communication and information actions: implementation of the Food and Nutrition Education Framework, the Guide on Feeding the Population of Brazil and the Healthy and Sustainable Brazil campaign.

Promotion of healthy lifestyles in specific environments: school, workplace and social and healthcare settings.

Food and nutritional surveillance: strengthening and ensuring food and nutritional surveillance in healthcare networks.

Comprehensive healthcare for overweight and obese persons in health networks: care pathway of preventing and treating excess weight and obesity.

Regulation and control of food quality and safety: improving labelling standards, incentives for States/municipalities to regulate sale and marketing of food in school canteens. Brazil has no national legislation on the commercial promotion of food. However, advertising is regulated by the Consumer Protection Code (which bans any misleading or false advertising).

The Federal Government is encouraging the implementation of actions in the country's states and municipalities. From 2015, there will be Healthy Food Compacts with federal states (a series of commitments to ensure people have increased access to and choice of healthy food). The compact is expected to strengthen the implementation of actions to prevent and control obesity at the local level.

Find out more:

<http://www.mds.gov.br/segurancaalimentar/educacao-alimentar-e-nutricional/estrategia-intersectorial-de-prevencao-e-controle-da-obesidade>

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 27

“Progresando con Solidaridad”

Country: Dominican Republic

Organization: WFP

Description and Key Findings

“Progresando con Solidaridad” is a nationwide governmental social protection programme that provides assistance to those Dominicans who are living in moderate or extreme poverty. Through a unique partnership with WFP, it has yielded important lessons on how social protection can be used as a nutrition-sensitive platform for delivering nutrition-specific interventions aimed at reducing micronutrient deficiencies, and on how multistakeholder involvement is a critical element of this process.

Though the Dominican Republic is middle-income country, some still grapple with issues related to poverty and food insecurity, and as of 2010, anaemia prevalence remained high, around 74% among children aged 6-23 months. On the basis of an exercise which mapped child undernutrition throughout the country and an assessment of government programmatic structures, WFP recommended to the Dominican Republic Cabinet for Social Policy, coordinated by the Vice President, that the social protection programme (then named “Solidaridad”) be complemented with micronutrient powders. After conducting a successful pilot together in 2010 in one region, WFP and the Cabinet for Social Policy scaled up the nutrition component nationwide in 2011.

“Progresando con Solidaridad” is structured as a conditional cash transfer programme, and the implementation plan proposed by WFP linked the micronutrient powders to the health component of the conditionalities already present, which required recipients of the transfer to attend regular visits to the health center. The Ministry of Public Health became an important partner in this process, as the powders were distributed through health centers and new nutrition training was required for doctors and front line medical workers. WFP played an important role as facilitator in the coordination between the Cabinet for Social Policy and Ministry, with regular meetings taking place between all three stakeholders at both regional and provincial levels.

A nutrition and health survey conducted jointly by WFP, the Cabinet for Social Policy, and Ministry of Public Health in 2013 found that since 2010, prevalence of anaemia among children 6-23 months old was reduced by 50%.

Success indicators include: reduced prevalence of anaemia among children under five years old, especially among children 6-23 months; increased capacity in communities and health sector to deliver nutrition education, including around micronutrient powders; frequent coordination meetings between government stakeholders at different levels.

Key Findings

- Social protection can serve as an effective nutrition sensitive platform for delivering nutrition-specific interventions.

- A strong link between evidence and policy created an enabling environment for nutrition. WFP and the Cabinet for Social Policy used study results on the prevalence of anaemia as well as lessons from their own joint pilot in one region to inform their decision to scale up, as well as how to target the nutrition component to reach the most vulnerable children possible.
- Progress benefited from having a high level champion in the Vice President of the Dominican Republic, who was actively exploring ways to expand and improve the national social protection programme.
- Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between WFP, the Cabinet for Social Policy and the Ministry of Public Health, in the form of Memorandings of Understanding, operational guidance and Public Health norms, enabled effective management of a complex programme

Find out more:

<http://progresandoconsolidaridad.gob.do/noticias/pma-revela-gobierno-reduce-desnutricion-en-50-en-ninos-beneficiarios-de-progresando-con-solidaridad/>

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 28

National Crusade Against Hunger

Country: Mexico

Organization: Secretariat for Social Development

Description and Key Findings

The National Crusade Against Hunger (CNcH) is a nationwide strategy for social well-being and inclusion that aims to guarantee the food and nutritional security of the 7.01 million Mexicans living in extreme poverty (so as to help them fully exercise their right to food).

It is based on a principle of coordination among the various institutions of Public Federal Administration, and a partnership with civil society and the private sector. This multi-year initiative will have short-, medium- and long-term objectives that will be used to assess achievements and identify opportunities. It will adopt accountability, transparency and responsibility criteria.

The National Crusade Against Hunger is made up of 90 programmes across 19 departments relating to food, health, education and housing services and improvement.

Objectives of the National Crusade Against Hunger:

- Zero hunger through suitable food and nutrition for people in extreme multidimensional poverty lacking access to food;
- Eliminating acute child malnutrition and improving weight and height indicators in childhood;
- Increasing food production and raising the income of peasant farmers and small-scale producers;
- Minimizing post-harvest losses and food waste during storage, transport, distribution and commercialization;
- Promoting community participation to eradicate hunger.

Initially, the Crusade was implemented in 400 municipalities chosen on the basis of extreme poverty rates, as well as the number of poor people and those lacking access to food.

Two years into implementation, the Crusade is operating in 1,012 municipalities, and has helped 4.2 million people to eat better and improve their lives. This reflects the progress made in terms of the comprehensive strategy for social well-being and inclusion.

Factors of success

Inter-agency coordination

- This strategy was notable for the collaboration and coordination of the three levels of government in municipalities covered by the Crusade.
- Participation of 16 Secretariats of State and 3 Public Bodies.
- The Crusade coordinates 90 social programmes.

Social participation

- Social policy is developed with the community. There are 63,782 Community Committees in the country.
- The Committees identify and prioritize issues in the community in order to manage projects, works and actions.

Targeting for people to exercise their rights.

Find out more:

www.sinhambre.gob.mx

NORTH AMERICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 29

Facts Up Front – food manufacturing & retailing industry front-of-pack nutrition labelling initiative, 2011-Present

Country: United States of America

Organization: Grocery Manufacturers Association

Description and Key Findings

Facts Up Front is a front-of-pack nutrition labelling initiative that brings important information from the FDA-mandated Nutrition Facts Panel on the back of the package and displays it in a simple and easy-to-use format on the front of food and beverage products, providing consumers with information to help build a healthful diet.

Facts Up Front was launched in 2011 by the Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA) and the Food Marketing Institute (FMI) representing leading U.S. food, beverage and consumer packaged goods companies and grocery retailers.

Because key nutrition information is more prominent and more accessible with a uniform label across brands, categories and stores, consumers can quickly compare products at shelf and identify the foods that meet their personal nutrition needs.

GMA and FMI conducted a consumer education campaign including paid media, retailer tools and a digital platform, supported by social media properties including Facebook and Twitter (@FactsUpFront) aimed at driving consumer awareness, understanding and use of the program. The paid media campaign, conducted March-October, 2014, had an initial investment valued at more than \$10.5 million, and reached approximately 90% of its target audience of mothers.

In addition, the Facts Up Front digital platform, FactsUpFront.org, was launched in 2013 and offers simple, interactive and user-friendly tools – in both English and Spanish -- to help consumers increase their nutrition knowledge, understand their individual nutrient needs and put Facts Up Front to use when shopping. Paid media and other communications sought to drive people to this \$1.2 million platform and the key information it provides to consumers.

An online toolkit is available to retailers to help them communicate about Facts Up Front and answer questions that consumers have while shopping. The kit includes shopper marketing assets like signage and display art that will help drive awareness of the program in stores where most purchase decisions are made.

The 2014 paid and earned media campaign resulted in increased awareness, understanding and use of Facts Up Front among consumers, especially mothers. Evaluation of the campaign showed that mothers found Facts Up Front to be credible and useful.

Find out more:

www.factsupfront.org

NORTH AMERICA: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 30

6.4 trillion calorie reduction in US (2007-2012)

Country: United States of America

Organization: Healthy Weight Commitment Foundation (HWCF)

Description and Key Findings

Sixteen of the nation's leading food and beverage companies, acting together as part of the Healthy Weight Commitment Foundation (HWCF), pledged to remove 1 trillion calories from the marketplace by 2012, and 1.5 trillion by 2015. Recognizing their role in the food supply, HWCF companies sought to do their part in providing Americans more lower-calorie choices in the grocery store. According to the findings of an independent evaluation funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), the companies sold 6.4 trillion fewer calories in the United States in 2012 than they did in 2007. The evaluation found that, thus far, the companies have exceeded their 2015 pledge by more than 400%.

The participating companies sold 60.4 trillion calories in 2007, the year defined as the baseline measurement for the pledge. In 2012, they sold 54 trillion calories. This 6.4 trillion-calorie decline translates into a reduction of 78 calories per person in the United States per day. This is the first effort to track all the calories sold by such major companies in the American marketplace.

According to a 2014 Hudson Institute study, the lower-calorie products drove virtually all of the growth at the HWCF member companies studied, accounting for 52.5% of sales and 99% of the sales growth. Companies that grew their lower-calorie products increased total sales; companies that didn't recorded total sales declines.

More lower-calorie sales were derived from in-store promotions, indicating an increased emphasis on these products. In-store promoted sales of lower-calorie products grew +9.0%, more than 1.5 times the rate of higher-calorie products.

Find our more:

www.healthyweightcommit.org

MULTI-COUNTRY: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 31

EPODE and EPODE-like programmes

Country: Multi-country

Organization: Ensemble Prevenons l'Obesite Des Enfants/Let's Prevent Childhood Obesity Together (EPODE International Network)

Description and Key Findings

The EPODE International Network (EIN) was created in 2011 to support large-scale community-based programmes for obesity and non-communication disease prevention through sustainable, multifactorial strategies and the promotion of healthier lifestyles. The core of the EPODE methodology relies on the involvement of multiple stakeholders within a community. This proven methodology is the result of a study initiated in 1992 in two towns in Northern France that began as a long-term school-based intervention which evolved into a community-based program. This long-term intervention (over 20 years) formed the basis of the methodology.

Today, there are 43 programs across 30 countries, and the EPODE International Network supports these programs, helping to scale up efforts and ensuring effectiveness on the ground. EPODE supports the entire community—schools, health providers, families, businesses, and political leaders—delivering programs that create everyday norms and settings for children to enjoy healthy eating, active play and recreation.

This science-backed methodology is endorsed not only by health, fitness and nutrition experts but also experts across the globe including WHO, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the European Commission. The first 10 towns in France to implement its programs saw childhood obesity drop 10% over five years. Two pilot communities in Belgium experienced a 22% decrease after adopting the EPODE model. All projects supported by EIN are qualitatively and quantitatively assessed in order to measure their progress, impact and learnings.

The Coca-Cola Company and Nestlé became the first global founding partners of the EIN when it was created. EPODE is also supported locally through many public-private partnerships. Global and local private partners help support long term, sustainable solutions to prevent childhood obesity at a local level and on a global scale, including expansion to the Middle East, Asia Pacific, and North and South America.

Find out more:

<http://epode-international-network.com/>

MULTI-COUNTRY: NATIONAL: CASE STUDY 32

The nutrition sensitivity of agriculture and food policies: summary of eight country case studies

Country: Multi-country

Organization: UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)

Description and Key Findings

This case study covers 8 countries from 3 different regions:

Brazil, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Thailand.

The essential role of agricultural policies in the food system is well known but their impact on nutrition needs to be better understood. A key element for improving nutrition through agriculture is the collaboration and coordination with other sectors and stakeholders, through joint strategies with common goals, to address concurrently the multiple underlying causes of malnutrition in all its forms.

The UNSCN commissioned a series of case studies that examined the nutrition sensitivity of agriculture and food policies, and how the policies influence dietary, nutritional and health outcomes in eight countries that are at different stages of the nutrition transition.

The major findings

Active participation of key stakeholders is essential in all working processes to address the complexity of the nutrition challenges of both undernutrition, overweight and obesity. Although multi-stakeholder collaboration has a longstanding tradition in many countries, this has been less applied in involving agriculture in nutrition policies and programmes.

Government ministries, non-government organizations and other stakeholders need to cooperate to achieve national nutrition goals. This cooperation should take place through legal frameworks, technical support, and incentive structures to ensure that required resources and information are shared efficiently.

The governments that have demonstrated the most success in achieving positive nutrition outcomes have strong executive leadership and are able to promote effective inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation to improve food and nutrition security in their countries.

High-level government officials play a decisive role by coordinating actions across ministries and government offices, channelling donor and civil society efforts, and developing compelling narratives around nutrition as a poverty reduction priority.

It remains a central issue for the agriculture sector, and its cooperation with other sectors such as health and education and with other stakeholders, how to effectively address the dietary and nutrition transition that is increasing the overweight and obesity burden and risk of non-communicable diseases. Issues like globalization, trade, food industry, and urbanization are

becoming more intertwined with each other and with food systems across countries, regions and the globe. More work needs to be done on how to mitigate the “globesity” trend of increasing overweight and obesity through the agriculture sector. Very few countries at the moment have effectively tackled this issue.

Find out more:

Summary report, synthesis report, as well as the eight individual country case study reports are available for download at:

http://www.unscn.org/en/publications/country_case_studies

Summary article published in the SCN News 40 on ‘Changing food systems for better nutrition’ available for download at:

http://unscn.org/files/Publications/SCN_News/SCNNEWS41_web_low_res.pdf