

Annex D SUN chronology

Year	Month	Event
1974		The first World Food Conference held in Rome by the UN under the auspices of the FAO, in the wake of severe food shortages in parts of the developing world in the preceding two years. World Food Council established as coordinating body for ministries of agriculture to help reduce malnutrition and hunger (later disbanded in 1993), as well as the Committee on World Food Security , an intergovernmental forum in the UN for review and follow-up of policies concerning world food security .
1977		UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition established by ECOSOC as a the focal point for promoting harmonized nutrition policies and strategies throughout the UN System
1992	November	First International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) : led to the unanimous adoption of a World Declaration on Nutrition, that includes a pledge to “eliminate hunger and to reduce all forms of malnutrition” within the decade; and gave rise to a wave of multi-sectoral National Plans of Action for Nutrition (NPANs).
1996	November	World Food Summit led to the adoption of the Rome Declaration which sets forth seven commitments that lay the basis for achieving sustainable food security for all, and a pledge from member states to “reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015.”
2002	June	World Food Summit: Five years later , called on the international community to fulfil the Rome declaration and for a reversal of the overall decline of agriculture and rural development in the national budgets of developing countries and ODA. Also called for the establishment of an international alliance against hunger (later formed as the Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition)
2002		Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) created at a Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Children.
2006		Global Humanitarian Reform process brings about the establishment of the cluster system, including the Global Nutrition Cluster .
2008	January	The Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition : This series filled a longstanding gap with systematic evidence of the impact of undernutrition on infant and child mortality and its largely irreversible long term effects on health and on cognitive and physical development. It also demonstrated the availability of proven interventions that could address these problems and save millions of lives. The Lancet set of interventions focused on the “window of opportunity” from minus 9 to 24 months for high impact in reducing death and disease and avoiding irreversible harm. It also served to highlight that nutrition was regarded for the most part as an afterthought in development priorities, and had been seriously underemphasised by both donors and developing countries.

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2008	May	Meeting of the UN Chief Executives Board gives rise to the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security , established to promote a comprehensive and unified response to the challenge of achieving global food security in the wake of the extraordinary rise of global food prices in early 2008.
2008	May	Copenhagen Consensus II : A Panel of economic experts produced a prioritised list recommending how best to tackle ten of the world's most pressing issues. Micronutrient supplements for children (vitamin A and zinc) was ranked as the best development investment.
2008	June	High-level Conference on World Food Security held in Rome, reaffirmed the Rome Declaration and brought about additional commitments including increased food security assistance for developing countries.
2008	July	G8 Summit in Hokkaidō, Japan , focuses on global food security and sets out support for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and its goal of 6.2% annual growth in agricultural productivity.
2008		Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) established by FAO, WHO, UNICEF and WFP to facilitate joint UN country level support for nutrition.
2009	July	G8 Summit, L'Aquila, Italy gives rise to the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), where global leaders commit to address global food insecurity through investments of USD20 billion over three years.
2009	September	World Summit on Food Security , establishes Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security (support country-led processes; pursue comprehensive approaches; coordinate assistance programmes effectively; ensure a strong role for multilaterals by improving their effectiveness and coordination; make more funds available for agriculture and food security).
2009		Horton et al publication “Scaling Up Nutrition – what will it cost?” Gave first estimates of the cost of implementing the direct nutrition interventions prioritised in the Lancet series. Linked to this, the World Bank, some UN organisations, the Gates Foundation and others formed a small committee which hired two consultants to draft what became the first SUN document presented at the WB spring meetings in 2010.
2009	November	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition Meeting exposed disagreements on the existing nutrition architecture – particularly concerning UNSCN.
2010	April	SUN Framework : The Scaling Up Nutrition Framework, which was endorsed by over 100 institutions and launched at the World Bank Spring Meetings, provided an outline of the underlying framework of key principles and priorities for action to address undernutrition and mobilise increased investment in a set of nutrition interventions across different sectors.

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2010	May/June	Rome Nutrition Forum: WFP convened actors in Rome, where the SUN Movement conceptualised. David Nabarro was asked to coordinate the translation of the Framework into a Road Map.
2010	June	G8 Muskoka, Canada: Launch of the Muskoka Initiative, a comprehensive and integrated approach to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 to reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths in developing countries.
2010	July	First meeting of Road Map Task Team chaired by David Nabarro: The Task Team consisted of 12 people from potential SUN countries, donors, civil society, business and the UN system, convened to guide the development of the SUN 2010 Road Map. The TT was functioning from July to September 2010 whilst the drafting process of the Road Map took place.
2010	~	Working Groups Convened: Based on constituent and thematic groups: a) capacity building b) advocacy c) civil society d) donors e) business. The UN System representatives acted as a reference group to reflect their normative function.
2010	September	Launch of 1,000 days partnership. In order to accelerate global action and investment to address the crisis of maternal and child undernutrition, then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, the then Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs Micheál Martin and a community of global leaders launched the 1,000 Days Partnership in September 2010 at the Change a Life, Change the Future event. The 1,000 Days partnership also encourages support for the SUN Movement of governments, the UN, civil society and private sector which seeks to coordinate and accelerate international efforts to combat undernutrition.
2010	September	1st SUN Road Map released: proposes a multi-stakeholder global effort to SUN. Focuses firmly on country-led efforts. Uses SUN Framework, and includes for the first time Nutrition Sensitive approaches.
2010	November	1st Senior Officials meeting of SUN donors in Ottawa: First meeting of what would become the Governance structure for the Donor Network. Agreed on a set of good nutrition partnership principles to which donors will work, namely: 1) support for country led efforts, 2) coordination, 3) measuring outcomes, 4) support for nutrition sensitive initiatives, and 5) nutrition leadership and governance.
2010	November	1st Transition team meeting: with a focus on coordinating collective efforts in support of SUN until mid-2011.
2010	December	UNSCN meeting in Rome: Discussion on the reform of the SCN, revealed some confusion on the relationship between SUN and SCN.
2010	December	1st Task Force Facilitators meeting: Each Task Force is led by two or more co-facilitators and has members representing different organisations.
2010	~	4 SUN Countries as of end 2010: Ethiopia, Guatemala, Peru, Zambia.

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2011	February	IFPRI conference in Delhi. First meeting where countries publically talked about their commitments to SUN.
2011	February	Stewardship report funded by WB, EC and Gates Foundation: working to establish proper stewardship arrangements given the temporary (and informal) nature of the current structure.
2011	June	Civil Society Meeting on SUN: First Global Meeting on SUN by civil society in Washington. Meeting organised by Bread for the World and Concern Worldwide. DFID agrees to fund the development of a proposal for civil society engagement in national SUN processes.
2011	September	First SUN High Level Meeting at UN General Assembly: The SUN Movement marked the anniversary of its first road map with a high level meeting hosted by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon (on the occasion of the UN High-level Meeting on NCDs).
2011	September	1st Country focal points meeting
	September	1st SUN Progress Report: Overview report developed with SUN Task Teams, led by SMS. Focusing on political commitment. Difficulty in tracking donor expenditure exposed- especially in nutrition-sensitive approaches.
2011	September	Stewardship Study released: Gives 2 options: a multi-stakeholder Lead Group, or reverting to the SCN.
2011	October	Reference to SUN Movement in G20 Communiqué.
2011	November	Meeting of TT team and TFs to discuss stewardship
2011	November	Busan meeting on Aid Effectiveness refers to SUN: example of how SUN considered a partnership model that puts countries firmly on in the centre.
2011	December	SUN Multi-Partner Trust Fund initiated: MPTF initiated with USD 2m contribution from Switzerland to promote civil society engagement in SUN.
2011	~	24 SUN Countries as of end 2011. New countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Ghana, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe.
2012	May	Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly endorses the Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, which includes six global targets for 2025 (40% reduction in childhood stunting; 50% reduction in anaemia in women of reproductive age; 30% decrease in low birth weight; 0% increase in childhood overweight; an increase in the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months to at least 50%; a reduction in childhood wasting to less than 5%.
2012		DFID established MQSUN

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2012	May	G8 Summit, Camp David, USA, New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition established, with the aim to increase domestic and foreign private investments in African agriculture, undertake innovations that can enhance agricultural productivity to scale, and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities.
2012	January	Appointment of Lead Group: All SUN country leaders asked whether they would like to participate. Lead Group ended up larger than originally anticipated (27 people). Secretary General appointed all members, based on a selection of recommendations from the TF, TT and SMS.
2012	March	27 Sun Countries: New Countries: Benin, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.
2012	April	Final Meeting of the Transition Team , as it makes way for the Lead Group.
2012	April	First Lead Group Meeting. Themes that emerged from meeting: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a robust results and accountability framework; 2. Documenting and sharing best practices especially between countries and stakeholders; 3. Establishing evidence for the cost-effectiveness of nutrition; 4. Tracking of financing and investments; 5. Ensuring an emphasis on a) the gender dimension and b) women's empowerment in policies and actions to Scale Up Nutrition. 6. Advocating for the mobilization of national and international resources for nutrition. <p>Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the SUN Movement was finalised and presented to the SUN Lead Group at this meeting.</p>
2012	May	Copenhagen Consensus III: micronutrient interventions is selected as the best development investment on the basis of research showing each dollar spent reducing chronic undernutrition has at least a \$30 payoff.
2012	June	Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launches the 'Zero Hunger Challenge' at Rio + 20 conference on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The challenge invites all countries to work for a future where every individual has adequate nutrition and where all food systems are resilient. It has five objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% access to adequate food all year round; 2. zero stunted children under 2 years, no more malnutrition in pregnancy and early childhood; 3. all food systems are sustainable; 4. 100% growth in smallholder productivity and income, particularly for women; 5. zero loss or waste of food, including responsible consumption.
2012	June	Network Facilitators Meeting: first face to face meeting to set up the development of the SUN Movement strategy and Revised Road Map.

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2012	June	EC action Fiche Submitted: Funding for Secretariat for 3 years. Alongside other donors SMS fully funded until 2015.
2012	June	G20 Summit, Los Cabos, Mexico , where leaders committed to address chronic malnutrition and emergency response (underscored by the crisis in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa) and expressed support the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, encouraging wider involvement of G20 members.
2012	~	The 1st Secretariat Implementation and financial report: Agreement with all donors to have one reporting mechanism to save time.
2012	July	SUN MPTF formalised: First meeting of MPTF Management Committee.
2012	August	Olympic Hunger Summit , London: UK Prime-Minister and Brazil VP hosted a high-level meeting bringing together representatives from international governments, charities and businesses at Downing Street on the day of the closing ceremony of the London Olympics to raise awareness of global hunger. Commitment to pledging conference one year later (Nutrition for Growth Event)
2012	September	Second High Level Meeting of SUN at UN General Assembly: hosted by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon (supported with funds from Canada)
2012	September	SUN Movement Strategy (2012–2015) approved by Lead Group in its second meeting. Presents a summary of the Movement's goals, objectives, mode of operation and accountability.
2012	September	SUN Revised Road Map is launched: details how the Movement's stakeholders will work together to ensure greatest impact of their collective actions on nutrition outcomes in SUN countries, to realise the 2012–2015 SUN Movement Strategy.
2012	September	SUN website re-launched: focus on countries, designed to be dynamic and will morph into primary tool for learning and sharing and transparency.
2012	September	MPTF releases funds: First tranche of funds released to civil society organisations at national level.
2012	December	Business network launched.
2012		32 SUN countries as of end 2012. New countries: Bangladesh, El Salvador, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, and Yemen.
2013	March	EC-convened SUN High Level Meeting in Brussels: donors agreed to draw on what has been learned about resource tracking through other processes.
2013	April	SUN Movement Monitoring & Evaluation Framework: provides basis for measuring the progress and effectiveness of the Movement as a whole.

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2013	June	New series of papers was launched by The Lancet on Maternal and Child Nutrition: containing the strongest evidence to date on the extent of undernutrition and successful interventions to address it.
2013	June	High-level meeting on 'Nutrition for Growth' (N4G): took place in London. World leaders including those from SUN countries came together to sign a Global Nutrition for Growth Compact that will aim to prevent at least 20m children from being stunted and save at least 1.7m lives by 2020.
2013	June	G8 summit takes place in Northern Ireland, covering a range of topics including food security, nutrition, and sexual violence in armed conflict.
2013	June	Sustaining Political Commitments to Scaling Up Nutrition event held in Washington, with the objectives to enshrine and embed U.S. political leadership on 1,000 Days commitment and to advance civil society advocacy and engagement in SUN
2013	June	Civil network launched in Washington, D.C at the 'Sustaining Political Commitment to Scaling Up Nutrition' event: inaugural meeting attended by 70 national civil society representatives from SUN countries, government focal points and international civil society organisations. The meeting resulted in a declaration reaffirming civil society's commitment to support national efforts to scale up nutrition, and discussions on priority actions needed to guide the SUN Civil Society network agenda and actions.
2013	June	UN System Network formally established: endorsement of the work plan by the heads of FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and IFAD.
2013	June	A baseline study was undertaken and a report delivered to the SUN Movement Secretariat: intended to provide a point of comparison for future monitoring and evaluation, including the independent evaluation of the SUN Movement and Secretariat
2013	August	UN System Network held its first meeting at a regional launch in Nairobi and agreed a harmonising framework for the role and activities of the UN Network in support of scaling up nutrition at both global and country levels.
2013	September	SUN Global Gathering: designed to create a space for in-depth, structured interaction among participants from all SUN countries and their networks of supporters. Over two days, multiple workshops and plenary sessions fostered in-depth discussions between all participants.
2013	November	Workshop on costing and tracking investments in support of SUN: focused on discussing different methodologies, and their appropriate application in different contexts, for costing nutrition specific and sensitive interventions and tracking investments in support of them. Also set out a plan to build capacity at country level for costing and tracking investments.

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2013	~	<p>45 SUN Countries as of end 2013</p> <p>New Countries: Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, DR Congo, Republic of Congo, Guinea, Myanmar, Pakistan, South Sudan, Swaziland, and Tajikistan.</p> <p>The Indian state of Maharashtra also joined in 2013.</p>
2014	January	<p>UN Secretary General extended the mandate of Lead Group Members until the end of 2015.</p>
2014	January	<p>World Economic Forum in Davos, SUN business Network announces forty global companies have now joined together to take global action against malnutrition. These companies are committed to reaching over 127 million women and children with improved nutrition every year by 2020. Additionally, the group committed to targeting 99 members by 2015 – ranging from global multinationals to local companies in SUN member countries.</p>
2014	February	<p>Scaling up Nutrition in Practice Briefing Papers: ‘Effectively Engaging Multiple Stakeholders’ and ‘An introduction to the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement’.</p>
2014	March	<p>Business Network announced the formation of its Advisory Group of Business Leaders: with the objective to support the network in its vision to ‘find the solutions required to end malnutrition through business, markets and people’. Members will champion the role of progressive business in developing the profitable, sustainable and innovative business models required to scale up nutrition globally and within SUN countries.</p>
2014	May	<p>Civil Society Network “Global Day of Action”: second Global Day of Action (GDA) saw civil society alliances calling upon their own governments and others around the world to prioritise nutrition. Activities included public marches, concerts, soccer tournaments and community gardening activities as well as parliamentary meetings and panel discussions.</p>
2014	November	<p>First Global Nutrition Report published (see summary in Annex E).</p>
2014	November	<p>2nd SUN Movement Global Gathering held in Rome from 16–18 November (immediately preceding ICN2).</p>
2014	November	<p>Second International Conference on Nutrition: 21 years after the first ICN, this follow-up conference adopted the <i>Rome Declaration on Nutrition</i> and a <i>Framework for Action on Nutrition</i> (see summary in Annex H, #23).</p>
2014		<p>54 SUN Countries as of end 2014.</p> <p>New countries: Cambodia Costa Rica Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Philippines, Somalia, Togo, and Vietnam.</p>

Annex E Key Document Summaries

This annex is a guide to some of the seminal documents for SUN. The final column is cross-referenced to the bibliography and also shows the file location in the evaluation team's electronic library.

Document	Summary	Reference
The Lancet Series 2008	Series of papers on Maternal and Child Undernutrition. The papers bring evidence on the critical role of early nutrition in the health of children, identifying a window of opportunity for intervention between minus 9 months and 24 months. They give systematic evidence of the impact of under-nutrition on infant and child mortality and its largely irreversible long-term effects on health and on cognitive physical development. The papers also demonstrate the availability of proven interventions that could address these problems and save millions of lives. While highlighting that nutrition is a desperately neglected aspect of maternal, newborn and child health, it advocates for preventing maternal and child undernutrition as a long-term investment that will benefit the current generation and the next. The final paper laments fragmented and dysfunctional global institutional architecture for nutrition and calls for the establishment of a new global governance structure for nutrition, that would more effectively represent supra-national organisations, the private sector, and civil society, as well as facilitating dialogue with national actors from high-burden countries. The papers were considered by many as the catalyser for change.	The Lancet 2008 F5.3 D1
Scaling up Nutrition – what will it cost?	A World Bank report giving the first estimates of the costs of implementing direct nutrition interventions. The report estimates the cost of scaling up a minimal package of 13 proven nutrition interventions (drawn largely from the Lancet series) from current coverage levels to full coverage of the target populations in the 36 countries with the highest burden of undernutrition. It estimates that at full implementation, the package of interventions would result in a child mortality decline of 1.1 million deaths per year, a saving of 30 million disability-adjusted life years.	Horton et al. 2010 F0.7 D3
SUN Framework for Action 2010	Endorsed by over 100 governments, development agencies, businesses and civil society organizations, the Scaling Up Nutrition Framework sets out key principles and priorities for action to address under-nutrition and mobilise increased investment in a set of nutrition interventions across different sectors. This evolved from the World Bank cost analysis that was considered by some as top-down. It largely focuses on direct nutrition interventions and less on food security for all	SUN 2010a SUN 2010a F0.0 D1

Document	Summary	Reference
	(rights dimension) and nutrition sensitive (agriculture, social protection and education).	
SUN Road Map 2010	The SUN Road Map 2010 sets concrete recommendations for the wider group of SUN stakeholders on how to scale up nutritional outcomes relevant to the realization of the MDGs. It focuses firmly on country led efforts, establishing the basic principles of a multi-stakeholder effort through which country, regional and international entities would work together to pursue a country plan to scale up nutrition. Critically, it underlines the importance of nutrition sensitive approaches alongside nutrition specific interventions.	SUN Road Map Task Team 2010 FO.0 D5
SUN Stewardship Study	This report, which was funded by the World Bank, European Commission and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, set out to examine and build consensus around possible stewardship options for SUN to replace the Transition Team. It presented two options, (i) a multi stakeholder Lead Group to provide overall leadership to the SUN movement, set its strategy and an accountability structure to support its implementation, as well as proactive advocacy and resource mobilization, and (ii) a merger of the SCN and SUN after three years. The study noted that SUN, as a multi-stakeholder movement, cannot play the role of intra-UN coordination; and the SCN, whose primary function is intra-UN coordination, cannot plausibly lead a multi-stakeholder movement. The study was presented in a way that led some to think it was inherently leading against the SCN option.	Isenman et al 2011 FO.3 D1
SUN Movement Strategy 2012–15	The SUN Strategy 2012-15 was approved in the second meeting of the lead group. A succinct document, it presents a summary of the Movement’s goals, objectives, mode of operation and accountability, and establishes a three-year plan to significantly reduce under-nutrition in participating countries.	SMS 2012s FO.0 D3
SUN Revised Road Map 2012	The 2012 Road Map compliments the SUN Movement Strategy 2012-2015. It provides a greater level of detail on how the Movement’s stakeholders will work together to ensure greatest impact of their collective actions on nutrition outcomes in SUN countries. The Road Map describes the Movement’s vision, mission and theory of change; what the Movement will do and how it will move forward over the next three years.	SMS 2012q FO.0 D2

Document	Summary	Reference
<p>State of the SUN Movement – Progress Report September 2013</p>	<p>Most recent in a series of annual reports which present an analysis on the advances made by the countries in the SUN Movement.</p> <p>It examines the benefits of investing in improved nutrition, the evidence that shows the processes needed to strengthen an enabling environment to take effective action, and how these actions are transforming the ways in which governments, and their in-country partners, are working. The report emphasises the need to intensify efforts if progress is to yield major, sustainable improvements of the nutritional status of all people.</p> <p>The report utilises the Movement’s monitoring and evaluation framework, developed the same year at the request of the Lead Group, to track progress in SUN countries and networks against a set of progress markers for four processes.</p>	<p>SMS 2013m FO.2 D5</p>
<p>SUN Movement, Annual Progress Report – September 2014</p>	<p>Most recent of the SUN Movement’s annual reports, providing a detailed overview of the progress and results towards scaling up nutrition in SUN countries and the broad evolution of the Movement, in its fourth year. The report highlights lessons learned in efforts by governments to strengthen key capacities and some of the gaps that remain to be filled. It also focuses on the ways in which support networks for donors, civil society, UN and business are evolving and contributing to improvements in capacity across the movement. Thirteen countries joined the movement during this year, with the emphasis on ensuring that the experience of being in the Movement is of maximum value for all countries.</p>	<p>SMS 2014r FO.6</p>
<p>SUN Monitoring & Evaluation Framework</p>	<p>The M&E Framework brings together, in one document, the expected results of the Movement and stakeholder commitments as outlined in the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap and in individual Network planning documents.</p> <p>It sets out three levels on monitoring: 1. Monitoring the impact of efforts to Scale Up Nutrition within SUN countries by documenting the changes in the nutritional status of women and children, and linking these changes to actions undertaken within SUN countries. 2. Outcome mapping using existing data complemented by a survey to capture behavioural characteristics of the constituent parts that make up the SUN Movement, i.e. information on outcome level. 3. Monitoring the services (outputs) provided by the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) and assessing their contribution</p>	<p>SMS 2013a FO.6 D1</p>

Document	Summary	Reference
	to the SUN Movement	
Third Copenhagen Consensus: Hunger and Malnutrition	<p>The third Copenhagen Consensus was a year-long project involving more than 65 researchers tasked with setting priorities among a series of proposals to confront ten great global challenges. A panel of economic experts, comprising some of the world’s most distinguished economists, was invited to consider these issues.</p> <p>This is the winning assessment paper, which proposed that decision-makers prioritize micronutrient interventions. It demonstrates that for about \$100 per child, a bundle of interventions (including investment in accelerating yield enhancements, investment in market innovations that reduce hunger, and nutrition interventions could reduce chronic undernutrition by 36 percent in developing countries. It also demonstrated that even in very poor countries such as Ethiopia and using very conservative assumptions, each dollar spent reducing chronic undernutrition has a \$30 payoff.</p>	<p>Hoddinott et al. 2012</p> <p>F5 D15</p>
The Lancet Series 2013	<p>The 2013 series follow up from the 2008 series bringing new data and policy recommendations on global nutrition. The new Lancet series examines the current and expected extent of maternal and child undernutrition and also examines the growing problems of overweight and obesity. It covers the evidence supporting the nutrition-specific interventions and the health impact and cost of increasing their population coverage, and also considers nutrition-sensitive interventions and approaches and their potential to improve nutrition. It examines the features of an enabling environment that are needed to provide support for nutrition programs, and how they can be favourably influenced. The interventions that are appropriate for low- and middle-income countries are also addressed.</p>	<p>The Lancet 2013</p> <p>F5.2 D2</p>
Global Nutrition Report 2014	<p>The Global Nutrition Report was launched at the Second International Conference on Nutrition in Rome in November 2014. It was delivered by an Independent Expert Group in collaboration with stakeholders. The report assesses progress in improving nutrition status across the world, identifies gaps to overcome, emphasises potential for action, and provides a nutrition accountability mechanism for the commitments made by the 96 signatories of the Nutrition for Growth Summit (2013), monitoring and assessing their self-reported progress against those public declarations of intent to act for nutrition. It is designed to raise ambitions and reenergise</p>	<p>IFPRI 2014b</p> <p>F0.2</p>

Document	Summary	Reference
	<p>actions to reduce malnutrition. The report presents analyses of a wide-ranging set of key indicators of nutrition status, actions, and resources for all 193 UN member states, in order to assess global progress in improving nutrition. Key findings show that malnutrition affects nearly every country globally and that on a global scale, the World is not on course to meet the Global Nutrition Targets agreed to by the World Health Assembly, although on a country-by-country basis, many countries are making good progress. The report also gives progress on Scaling up Nutrition Action.</p>	
<p>ICN2 Rome Declaration and Framework for Action, 2014.</p>	<p>The Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action on Nutrition were adopted in November, 2014, at the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), by Ministers from 193 countries. The Declaration commits countries to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide – particularly under-nutrition in children, anaemia in women and children, among other micronutrient deficiencies – as well as reverse the trend in obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related non-communicable diseases. The Framework for action is designed to guide the implementation of the commitments of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition, setting policy options and strategies which governments may incorporate into their national nutrition, health, agriculture, development and investment plans. The recommendations are principally addressed to government leaders, as the primary responsibility-bearers for taking action at country level. For purpose of accountability, the Framework for Action adopts existing global targets for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition and for non-communicable disease risk factor reduction to be achieved by 2025.</p>	<p>FAO & WHO 2014a F6.12.1 D1, D2</p>