



Strategic Plan 2016-2020



United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition

March 2016

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Fighting malnutrition: a new momentum!

This is an unprecedented and exciting time in the fight to overcome malnutrition in all its forms. Over the past decade, nutrition has received increased recognition and support by the international community. Multiple initiatives have been undertaken, more resources than ever are being devoted to nutrition programmes. The scope and nature of the nutrition challenges and problems are now better understood and documented; they are indeed global, extending to all countries, covering all forms of malnutrition – under-nutrition, overweight/obesity and micro-nutrient malnutrition – often simultaneously in the same country, the same household and even the same person.¹ It is also recognized that the forms and severity of malnutrition differ according to contexts; in particular, emergency and fragile situations require specific attention.² Regardless of the context, women play a key role to improve nutrition and yet they are more vulnerable to suffer from malnutrition.

Building on the 2025 targets of the World Health Assembly (WHA), the outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and the action plan on Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), the international community delivered powerful messages in September 2015 as regard nutrition, health and food systems, in the context of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. The latter highlights in particular that ending malnutrition in all its forms will be a major driver for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) which extend to all nations.³ Never before has the fight against malnutrition received such broad-based, robust and consistent endorsement.

This occurs at a time when multiple evidence and data confirm how severe and dramatic the consequences of inaction or fragmented responses can be. Malnutrition in all its forms continues to hamper the lives and opportunities of millions of people worldwide, holding back development aspirations of future generations. The Global Nutrition Report provides an annual account of progress achieved, but also of persistent challenges related to eradicating malnutrition worldwide. There is an ambitious but vital agenda which requires reinvigorated efforts and intersectoral solutions.



1 GNR 2015.

2 <http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/emergencies/en/>

3 UNSCN, Policy Brief on Nutrition and the SDGs, 2014.

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The UN system at the forefront

National governments have a prime responsibility in realising the Right to food for their citizens. They are increasingly recognizing the importance of nutrition for sustainable development, and taking responsibility for tackling nutrition challenges in their countries. UN agencies, through their country based membership and governing bodies have responsibility to contribute to global norms and goals as agreed by UN member states. Through normative and operational activities at global, regional and country levels, UN agencies have a key responsibility in supporting countries in their advocacy, governance and implementation efforts to prevent and rapidly reduce all forms of malnutrition. Building on their respective mandates, UN agencies have a central position to deliver a broad range of support and the answers to meet global and country nutrition goals.

With the newly approved SDGs and the commitment to implement the outcomes of ICN2 and 2025 WHA, as well as the NCD action plan, there is now a collective responsibility of the UN system to engage, to act and to implement. De facto, all UN agencies are actively involved in translating the SDGs into their strategic orientation and operational plans, consistent with their own specific mandates. But this is not enough. The UN interagency work on nutrition needs also to catalyse joint approaches and actions to achieve greater synergy and effectiveness of UN agency activities at the global and country levels. The UN system can and should indeed provide unified support to further advocacy for nutrition, help develop and implement robust country nutrition strategies, broker agreements and convene stakeholders, develop guidelines and analytical/monitoring tools, strengthen information systems, and leverage financial and technical assistance.⁴ The UN system also has responsibility to reach out to existing platforms and strategic partners⁵ to ensure that lessons and experiences of these other actors are captured in global learning and exchange of information, while providing guidance to their nutrition programming to ensure alignment with globally and inter-governmentally agreed nutrition targets and goals.

⁴ Refer to the broad framework of the work of the UN system organizations, UNGNA 2015.

⁵ E.g. the SUN Movement and CGIAR institutes, specifically Bioversity and IFPRI.

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Role and contribution of UNSCN



The UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) has a clearly defined mandate⁶ – embedded in the 1977 Resolution of ECOSOC – which remains totally valid, fully pertinent and relevant. UNSCN also avails of a substantive and forward-looking vision,⁷ to articulate its contribution to the global fight against malnutrition in all its forms. Specifically, the Committee has the following functions:⁸

- To provide global strategic **guidance and advocacy in nutrition** to ensure engagement and investment at the highest level and to ensure progress towards nutrition security for all;
- To enhance dialogue and linkages, fostering **joint nutrition action**, partnerships and mutual accountability between UN agencies;
- To **harmonize concepts**, including methodologies and guidelines, policies and strategies in response to the nutritional needs of countries;
- To facilitate **knowledge exchange** of practices, tools and needs, enhancing coherence of the global nutrition public goods agenda and identifying emerging issues;
- To communicate on **global trends**, progress and results and to enhance global advocacy through networks and platforms;
- To engage in and **facilitate dialogue** with stakeholders across health, food security, water and sanitation and social protection constituencies for strengthening nutrition action and mainstreaming nutrition into development policies.

⁶ See Annex 2

⁷ See Annex 3

⁸ Updated from the six functions agreed upon by FAO, WHO, UNICEF and WFP at a meeting held in UNICEF in New York on 22nd November 2010 (UNSCN, Activity Report 2012, p.3).

The UNSCN Advantage and Added Value

The nutrition landscape has changed considerably over the last decade, after years of neglect in the global policy agenda. Multiple initiatives and programmes have emerged, with a larger and more diverse set of role players. This rather crowded environment poses new challenges in terms of governance, efficiency and effectiveness, but it also creates an opportunity to reposition the UN, and specifically the UNSCN. Indeed the Committee avails itself of specific characteristics and comparative advantages as follows:

- **universal** in scope, not limited to specific groups or categories of countries,
- advocates a **human-right based** approach to nutrition,
- concentrates on **the UN system**,
- works on **all forms of malnutrition**,
- promotes **intersectoral** analysis and action,
- focuses on **global** issues that relate to local realities and needs.

The UNSCN is a dedicated platform for open, substantive and constructive dialogue amongst UN agencies on their respective strategies and efforts related to nutrition, as well as for the formulation of aligned and joint global approaches, positions and actions to address the complex and many facets of the evolving nutrition challenges. Moreover, UNSCN benefits from a well-established and respected capacity and capability to facilitate dialogue, information and knowledge sharing amongst its members and with other stakeholders.

To deliver on its mandate, the UNSCN applies a consistent approach based on five guiding principles. First, it is guided by the human rights framework, particularly the right to adequate food and nutrition and it acknowledges that gender equality and realisation of women's rights are central to achieve nutrition goals. Human rights should be respected, protected and promoted at all times, including in fragile and emergency contexts. Second, UNSCN promotes a transparent, effective and inclusive functioning and governance. Third, it builds on the mandate and strengths of its members, and works according to a principle of subsidiarity to ensure maximum impact while avoiding duplication of efforts. Fourth, it partners selectively with other organizations, programmes or platforms, to engage into broader interactions - beyond the UN system - with relevant actors and stakeholders about nutrition-related issues. Fifth, it is accountable through regular update on progress and results to relevant UN governing bodies, in particular ECOSOC.

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UNSCN strategic objectives 2016-2020

To achieve the ambitious goals of the Agenda 2030, the coming few years will be decisive for a successful mobilization of energies and resources to engage and follow through in shaping and delivering robust work plans. In this regard, consistent with its mandate and continued interagency efforts,⁹ the UNSCN will contribute to the **global nutrition agenda** along the following lines:

Strategic Objective 1: Maximize UN policy coherence and advocacy on nutrition

UNSCN will provide global strategic leadership for strengthening policy coherence on nutrition across the UN system, through dialogue, research and policy briefs, as well as through rallying UN agencies around unified positions. This effort will also serve the purpose of more effective UN advocacy on nutrition. UNSCN will also engage and facilitate exchanges of views and experience on issues related to nutrition, water and sanitation, social protection, and food and health systems, with other (non-UN) stakeholders through existing platforms, such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the Inter Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (IATF), the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) of the 10 Year Framework Program on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SFS Program) and the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. In addition, UNSCN will selectively engage in global “non-nutrition” fora to raise awareness on the impact of other sectors on nutrition (e.g. climate and trade).

Strategic Objective 2: Support consistent and accountable delivery by the UN System

UNSCN will contribute substantially to the harmonization of UN methodologies, guidelines, policies and strategies to better respond to the needs of countries in achieving their nutrition goals. It will foster joint global actions, partnership and mutual accountability between UN agencies, working closely with the UN Network for SUN, which is mobilizing UN action at country level. UNSCN will also support FAO and WHO by mobilising other relevant UN agencies for ensuring a robust and coherent response and engagement of the UN system in the implementation and monitoring of the outcomes of the 2025 WHA and ICN2,¹⁰ in the broad context of contributing effectively to the achievement of the SDGs. The envisaged Decade for Action for Nutrition will provide a helpful framework for most of the work of UNSCN.

Strategic Objective 3: Explore new and emerging nutrition-related issues

UNSCN will keep abreast of, and inform on, global trends, progress and results in relation to nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda. It will identify critical emerging issues and propose strategies to investigate them and address knowledge gaps, in collaboration with members also engaging with several platforms such as CFS, MAC and IATF, as well as strategic research and knowledge institutes. UNSCN will undertake to continuously advance nutrition challenges, in relation to emerging new dimensions, as is the case with climate change and trade.

⁹ For example through the joint undertaking of FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and IFAD in formulating a common guiding framework, the UN Global Nutrition Agenda (UNGNA), 2015.

¹⁰ The UNGNA provides a relevant frame for this. UNGNA will be updated to reflect the renewed UNSCN.

Strategic Objective 4: Promote knowledge sharing across the UN System

UNSCN will selectively convene time-bound communities of practice or working groups to advance the analysis and discussion of key topics, capitalizing on the competence and experience from its members. It will also facilitate networking and joint research within the UN system with a view of producing knowledge products and identifying normative issues to be potentially raised with FAO and WHO. Through a restructured website, supported by other means of communication, UNSCN will offer a user-friendly and state-of-the-art “one-stop-shop” for information and knowledge exchange on nutrition, including on best practices.



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UNSCN work modalities and resources

To deliver on its four strategic objectives, UNSCN formulates a biennial work plan and related budget in order to specify the actual priorities, activities, targets and expected results. For the years 2016 and 2017, the work plans are presented in Annex 6 and 7.

Building on the successful practices and modalities developed in the past decade, UNSCN will continue to use a mix of various information, dialogue and management tools including face-to-face meetings of members, regular phone or video conferences between members, participation to - and eventual organization of – focused seminars or events, as well as regular and occasional publications. It will plan annually dedicated interventions (seminars, conferences, side-events) to establish synergies with annual major events organized by its members or partners. The UNSCN website will be fully refurbished to become truly a “one-stop-shop” for its members and associated partners for accessing the latest and most pertinent information on nutrition, and to engage in debates on-line or share experience.

Since 1st January 2016, the UNSCN Secretariat is located at the FAO, Rome, which provides excellent facilities and support. More details on the governance of UNSCN are provided in Annex 4.

As part of the biennial Work Plans, the UNSCN will specify the budgetary resources required to deliver on its essential tasks and responsibilities. In addition, it may identify other important and relevant potential activities which could be implemented subject to the mobilization of additional resources from the members or external partners.

The UNSCN Secretariat will prepare an annual report to inform on the activities undertaken and the results achieved, as well as on the use of resources. Moreover, as part of its accountability, UNSCN undertakes to re-establish reporting links on its progress and results to ECOSOC or other relevant UN body.



Annexes



Annex 1. List of abbreviations

Annex 2. UNSCN Mandate

Annex 3. UNSCN Vision

Annex 4. UNSCN Governance

Annex 5. Evolving international architecture on nutrition

Annex 6. 2016 UNSCN Work Plan and Budget

Annex 7. 2017 UNSCN Indicative Work Plan

Annex 1. List of Abbreviations

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination of the UN
CAN	Compendium of Actions for Nutrition
CoI	Conflicts of Interest
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN
GNR	Global Nutrition Report
IATF	Inter-agency Taskforce on NCDs
ICN2	Second International Conference on Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IUNS	International Union of Nutritional Sciences
MAC	Multi-actor Advisory Committee
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
RBA	Rome Based Agencies
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Malnutrition
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFS	Sustainable Food Systems
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	UN Development Group
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNGNA	UN Global Nutrition Agenda
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNSCN	UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex 2. UNSCN Mandate

Keep under review the overall direction, scale, coherence and impact of the UN system response to the nutritional problems of the world.

Be a point of convergence in harmonizing the policies and activities in the UN system.

Provide initiative in the development and harmonization of concepts, policies and strategies and programmes in the UN system in response to the nutritional needs of countries.

Appraise experience and progress towards achievement of objectives, and lay down guidelines for mutually supporting action at interagency and country levels.

Reference: ECOSOC, Institutional arrangements relating to nutrition, 63rd session, E/5968, 26 April 1977

Annex 3. UNSCN Vision

- ✓ A world free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition is attainable in this generation.
- ✓ Ending malnutrition in all its forms is an essential driver for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ✓ Human rights, especially the right to food, gender equality and realisation of women's rights are key to tackling all forms of malnutrition and achieve nutrition goals.
- ✓ Tackling all forms of malnutrition is first and foremost a responsibility of national governments.
- ✓ The UN agencies have a key responsibility in supporting countries to meet global and country nutrition goals.
- ✓ Effective UN interagency work on nutrition is crucial to achieve greater synergy and impact at the global and country level.
- ✓ Inclusiveness, subsidiarity and accountability are essential principles of UN interagency collaboration on nutrition.

Annex 4. UNSCN Governance

The United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) was created in 1977 as the ACC Subcommittee on Nutrition, then accountable to the Administrative Committee on Coordination of the UN (ACC), through an ECOSOC (UN Economic and Social Council) resolution. Consistent with the governing principles in the ECOSOC resolution, while taking into account the evolving nutrition landscape, the UNSCN is governed along the following lines:

Membership

UNSCN's mandate and responsibility relate to the UN system. The five UN agencies (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) with an explicit mandate for nutrition are constituent members of UNSCN. But the membership to UNSCN is inclusive and open to all UN agencies which have a significant interest or engagement in nutrition-related issues, and which are ready to contribute their knowledge and experience, and to support UNSCN's work.

In addition, a limited number of non-UN organizations may be invited selectively to join UNSCN as **associate** members, in recognition of their strategic and global research and policy relevance, competence and experience in the field of nutrition.

UNSCN Functioning and Governing structure

The core functioning principle of UNSCN is to work in a mode of **plenary talks**, open to all its members. This inclusive approach relates to any substantive work of UNSCN, and is being implemented through face-to-face meetings, phone or video conferences, or electronic consultations and debates. Another important functioning principle is a **delegation of responsibility** to its members to lead or conduct research and policy work on nutrition, on behalf of UNSCN.

To ensure efficiency and effectiveness of processes and focus on results, UNSCN avails of a **steering committee**, which is composed of a representative of each constituent member,¹¹ the UNSCN Secretariat and the UNSCN Chair. The steering committee ensures the oversight on the functioning of the Secretariat, approves the work programme and the budget. It also intervenes for reaching closure on any substantive issue not concluded or resolved by the plenary sessions.

The **UNSCN Chair** is a senior UN official, appointed by consensus amongst the principals of the constituent member agencies. The Chair provides leadership in the field of intersectoral approach to nutrition, and is a high-level advocate for UN interagency work in the fight against malnutrition in all its forms. The Chair ensures a robust strategic orientation of UNSCN work, with as strong focus on results. The Chair maintains regular interaction with the ECOSOC or other relevant UN body. The UNSCN Chair is appointed for a term of two years, renewable once.

¹¹ Usually the head of the nutrition unit or a leading senior staff in the agency.

The **UNSCN Secretariat** is headed by the **UNSCN Executive Secretary** who is nominated by the agency hosting the secretariat. The Secretariat ensures the smooth implementation of the annual work plan and the prudent management of UNSCN funding. It prioritizes and organizes the direct implementation of activities, and coordinates and oversees tasks delegated to members or other partners. The Secretariat coordinates all work related to plenary talks, the UNSCN website and knowledge products; it also supports the Chair and the steering committee. The Secretariat establishes an annual activity report.

UNSCN Resources

The UNSCN provides adequate facility and support for the smooth functioning of the Secretariat. Each member makes available free of charge, time and availability of senior staff to advance the UNSCN work.

As regards the administrative costs for implementing the core activities identified in the annual work plan, members aim at providing funding as follows:

- constituent members: annual contribution of at least USD 130'000;
- other members: voluntary annual financial contribution and/or contribution in kind (consultants, time senior staff, etc.)

For other important non-core activities, UNSCN will be in a position to engage only subject to the actual mobilization of additional resources from members, donors or partners.

The UNSCN Secretariat will open a dedicated UNSCN trust fund, subject to annual FAO audit, to receive financial contributions of members and external donors.

Annex 5. Evolving International Architecture on Nutrition

In the aftermath of the food crisis of the mid-1970s, the UNSCN was established through a resolution of the ECOSOC, at the request of the World Food Conference. Since then, UNSCN has made significant strides in advancing the UN interagency work on nutrition. In recent years, it delivered the authoritative reports on the World Nutrition Situation (a forerunner of today's independent Global Nutrition Report), published valuable policy and technical briefs including on nutrition targets and indicators for the post-2015 SDGs, advanced the discussion of nutrition in relation to emerging issues such as climate change, and actively supported the launch and take-off of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

Since the start of the new century, but especially during the last five years, many new actors entered into the nutrition landscape such as the SUN Movement, the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) and the Global Nutrition Report (GNR).¹² Multiple private initiatives also emerged. Other well-established intergovernmental actors also revamped or re-positioned their activities towards nutrition such as the CFS or the WHA. This changed and still evolving nutrition landscape asks for a renewed and strengthened governance role of countries, supported by the UN system.

At the level of the UN system, ECOSOC established the UNSCN in 1977 to focus on the direction, scale, coherence and impact of the UN system response to the nutrition problems of the world. Over the years, other mechanisms were developed to promote interagency work such as the Inter Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (IATF), the High Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security (HLTF), the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) and the UN Network for SUN. Further efforts to advance more harmonisation of policy and action within the UN system are also noteworthy, such as the joint undertaking by the FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to formulate a guiding framework, the UN Global Nutrition Agenda (UNGNA¹³). Another strong actor is the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) Task Force on Climate Change and Nutrition. All these actors operate at different levels and have different mandates. Some have a strong norm setting role, such as intergovernmental bodies (WHA and CFS) and FAO and WHO; others have a stronger focus on resource mobilisation and country-based implementation.

The outcomes of the WHA and ICN2 in 2014, and the SDGs adopted in September 2015, formulate a new ambitious commitment of the international community to overcome malnutrition in all its forms during this generation. The UN system has a crucial role to play in supporting all countries to meet their national nutrition goals. In this regard, the UNSCN is presented with a new opportunity to reinvigorate the UN interagency work on nutrition, to deliver more synergy and impact in the delivery by the UN agencies.

¹² The GNR (the successor of the UNSCN-supported Report on the World Nutrition Situation) is an independent mechanism and intervention that describes trends and pushes for accountability in actions.

¹³ UNGNA will be updated following the finalisation of the UNSCN Strategic Plan 2016-2020.

Annex 6. 2016 UNSCN Work Plan and Budget

In addition to the activities that belong to the strategic objectives (see table below), the proper functioning of UNSCN according to the rules and mandate as defined by ECOSOC resolution, merits extra investment in 2016. During the first 6 months of 2016 the Chair will reach out to all constituent members to inform the Principals about UNSCN developments, seek guidance, advice and continuous support. In addition, the Chair will re-establish relations with ECOSOC and agree on a reporting format to this UN body. UNSCN Secretariat will support the Chair in these activities where relevant and upon request. The activities of UNSCN consist of ongoing activities that incorporate the regular attendance of key meetings and events in global fora as well as the delivery of a concrete set of products: policy/discussion papers and joint UN system narratives as described hereunder.

For 2016, the first year of the renewed UNSCN special focus will be on the following priorities: 1. UNSCN positioning; **2.** Ensuring coherence of UN engagement in global fora; **3.** Engaging with UNDG to integrate nutrition in UNDAF and **4.** Initiate the mapping of evidence gaps. The following thematic areas have been identified for 2016, for which specific products will be developed in support of the priorities: Healthy diets in the context of sustainable food systems (e.g. school feeding, trade, climate change); engagement Private sector and Col; and Humanitarian aid/fragile contexts (climate change, SAM).

Strategic Objectives	Activities	Expected Results	Lead responsibility
1. Maximize UN policy coherence and advocacy on nutrition	<p>Shaping UNSCN position and value added in following-up on the outcomes of ICN2 and WHA2025 and SDGs.</p> <p>Consolidating the UN interagency response to commitments and deliverables under the Decade for Action on Nutrition.</p> <p>Ensuring coherence of UN engagement in global fora, committees and networks in the context of global nutrition targets, specifically:</p> <p>Providing consolidated inputs in the development of the nutrition work-streams of the CFS.</p> <p>Providing inputs to the SUN UN network plan of work.</p> <p>Engaging actively in the IATF.</p> <p>Contributing to more sustainable consumption and production patterns (MAC/SFS).</p> <p>Engaging in a limited number of major annual events for UNSCN outreach, policy influencing and knowledge sharing; (such as, WHA, CFS, SUN Movement).</p> <p>Assuming a focal role to consolidate a UN unified position for the 2016 UNGA/Launch Decade/N4G.</p>	<p>Clear UNSCN positioning. Policy Brief/narrative prepared, UNGNA updated.</p> <p>Clarified UNSCN role. UNSCN Policy Brief prepared, SCN News 42 initiated, action plan and roadmap formulated.</p> <p>Active and measurable positive influence on CFS nutrition (research agenda and) work streams.</p> <p>Narrative delivered (see above).</p> <p>Active and measurable positive influence within IATF: Understanding of NCDs in context of all forms of malnutrition.</p> <p>Active and measurable positive influence within MAC/SFS: attention for nutrition and NCD's.</p> <p>Measurable influence and visibility through participation at key regular annual: at least two (side) events (co) organised.</p> <p>Measurable influence and visibility: joint position papers used and referred to in the events.</p>	<p>UNSCN Secretariat, supported by FAO and WHO.</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat, with input of all constituent members.</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat (either in person or by delegated responsibility).</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat (with delegated responsibility to WHO).</p> <p>FAO, UNEP, WHO (supported by UNSCN Secretariat).</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat or delegated to members. All members represent UNSCN in at least one occasion per year (if UNSCN Sec cannot be present).</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat, supported by relevant members.</p>

Strategic Objectives	Activities	Expected Results	Lead responsibility
<p>2. Support consistent and accountable delivery by the UN system</p>	<p>Development of two specific technical papers: school feeding and treatment of SAM.</p> <p>Ensuring a close and efficient dialogue and interaction with the SUN Movement, and in particular the UN Network for SUN, as regard strategic priorities and work programmes.</p> <p>Engaging with UNDG on preparing and strengthening guidance on how to integrate nutrition in UNDAF and other UN frameworks, and undertake joint and intersectoral actions.</p> <p>Reaching out for new UN agencies to join UNSCN, specifically in support of priorities UNSCN.</p>	<p>Two technical papers delivered.</p> <p>UNSCN contribution recognized and integrated in the SUN Movement work streams, particularly in the work plan of the UN Network for SUN.</p> <p>Work initiated with UNDG, with a view to prepare, update and disseminate relevant guidelines.</p> <p>UNSCN membership increased (baseline is January 2016).</p>	<p>RBAs for school feeding UNICEF and WHO for SAM.</p> <p>UNSCN Chair with constituent members, part of UN Network for SUN.</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat in collaboration with SUN UN Secretariat.</p> <p>UNSCN Chair and Secretariat.</p>
<p>3. Explore new and emerging nutrition-related issues</p>	<p>Mapping evidence gaps for nutrition specific and sensitive actions, and consolidating/ updating a list of new or emerging issues of potential significance and interest to UNSCN, for later analysis or research.</p> <p>Continuing active engagement with IUNS on climate change and nutrition.</p> <p>Engaging in the formulation of the work stream of the CFS.</p> <p>Initiating the definition of a clear UNSCN work stream regarding nutrition indicators and data gaps, in close collaboration with partners such as the GNR team.</p> <p>Initiation of dialogue on role private sector in nutrition.</p> <p>Identification of CoP and knowledge fora on nutrition.</p> <p>Participation in relevant research/scientific fora.</p>	<p>Mapping of evidence gaps and list of new or emerging nutrition-related issues established and updated, with initial strategy to address them.</p> <p>UNSCN policy brief Organisation of Seminar to promote brief. Analysis of countries action plan to mitigate climate.</p> <p>CFS agenda of work addresses nutrition.</p> <p>UNSCN work and contribution on nutrition indicators strengthened by additional analysis on remaining nutrition data gaps and ways to tackle the issue.</p> <p>Role private sector and CoI discussed in various events and fora, development of guideline developed initiated.</p> <p>Identification and overview of current CoP and knowledge fora.</p> <p>Knowledge gaps discussed and identified.</p>	<p>UNSCN Secretariat and members.</p> <p>Delegated to member(s).</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat.</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat, subject to resources.</p> <p>UNSCN members, facilitated by UNSCN secretariat.</p> <p>UNSCN Secretariat.</p> <p>UNSCN secretariat, subject to resources.</p>

Strategic Objectives	Activities	Expected Results	Lead responsibility
4. Promote knowledge sharing across the UN System	Restructuring the UNSCN website.	UNSCN website established as a state-of-the-art and "one-stop-shop" , linking effectively with existing UN platforms and portals. Growing follow-up and increased measurable use.	UNSCN Secretariat.
	Formulating an UNSCN Communication Plan, including preparation and dissemination of products on specific topics.	Communication Plan adopted and implemented. Regular News letters sent out.	UNSCN Secretariat with input of all members.
	Support dissemination the Compendium of Actions on Nutrition (CAN).	CAN disseminated.	UNSCN Secretariat with SUN UN Network secretariat.
	Initiation of SCN News 42.	SCN News 42 initiated: topics and potential authors identified.	UNSCN Secretariat, with inputs of all constituent members.
	Issuing of focused UNSCN Policy Briefs.	Up to 4 UNSCN Briefs prepared.	UNSCN Secretariat.
	Issuing global nutrition narratives and highlighting UN interagency good practices on joint actions.	At least one narrative prepared highlighting UN interagency good practices on joint actions.	UNSCN Secretariat.
	Facilitating monthly phone/video conferences between members.	Regular conferences took place.	UNSCN Secretariat.
Organizing of Face-to-Face meetings amongst members (in person or through video).	At least 3 F-to-F meetings organized.	UNSCN Secretariat.	

The above table presents core activities to be funded from UNSCN core funding; [items highlighted in blue in the above table are important activities which could be implemented subject to the mobilization of additional resources from members or external partners.](#)

Budget 2016 and resources

The indicative budget for conducting the core activities of the work plan 2016 amounts to 650,000 USD.

For undertaking additional important but non-core activities, UNSCN will need to mobilize additional resources up to 200,000 USD.

Annex 7. 2017 UNSCN indicative Work Plan

By the end of 2016 a more detailed work plan for 2017 will be developed. It is foreseen that many activities in 2016 are longer term activities and will continue in 2017. These activities have been indicated below. New thematic areas will be selected in consultation with members following global developments.

Strategic Objectives	Activities
<p>1. Maximize UN policy coherence and advocacy on nutrition</p>	<p>Updating existing and developing new policy briefs.</p> <p>Ensuring coherence of UN engagement in global for a, committees and networks in the context of global nutrition targets, specifically:</p> <p>Providing consolidated inputs in the development of the nutrition work-streams of the CFS.</p> <p>Providing inputs to the SUN UN network plan of work.</p> <p>Engaging actively in the IATF.</p> <p>Contributing to more sustainable consumption and production patterns (MAC/SFS).</p> <p>Engaging in a limited number of major annual events for UNSCN outreach, policy influencing and knowledge sharing; (such as, WHA, CFS, SUN Movement).</p>
<p>2. Support coherent and accountable delivery by the UN system</p>	<p>Updating CAN (possibly starting in 2018).</p> <p>Use and dissemination of policy brief and discussion papers.</p>
<p>3. Explore new and emerging nutrition-related issues</p>	<p>Mapping evidence gaps for nutrition specific and sensitive actions, and consolidating/updating a list of new or emerging issues of potential significance and interest to UNSCN, for later analysis or research.</p> <p>Continuing active engagement with IUNS on climate change and nutrition.</p> <p>Engaging in the formulation of the work stream of the CFS and engagement with HLPE team about emerging issues.</p> <p><i>Finalisation the definition of a clear UNSCN work stream regarding nutrition indicators and data gaps, in close collaboration with partners such as the GNR team.</i></p> <p>SCN participation in IUNS Argentina (jointly with GNR).</p>
<p>4. Promote knowledge sharing among the UN System</p>	<p>Updating CAN, possibly starting in 2018.</p> <p>SCN News writing and editing.</p> <p>Support dissemination the Compendium of Actions on Nutrition (CAN).</p> <p>Preparation SCN News 42.</p> <p>Regular E- newsletters and tweeting.</p> <p>Issuing of focused UNSCN Policy Briefs.</p> <p>Issuing global nutrition narratives and highlighting UN interagency good practices on joint actions.</p> <p>Facilitating monthly phone/video conferences between members.</p> <p>Organizing Face-to-Face meetings amongst members.</p>

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UNSCN vision

A world free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition is attainable in this generation



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