

Summary of Recommendations of Commitments by N4G theme



Introduction

Complementing the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) [Vision and Road Map](#) and the [Commitment Guide](#), the six thematic working groups of the N4G International Advisory Group have formulated recommendations and examples of commitments across the six N4G thematic areas. Developed through a multistakeholder consultative process,¹ they provide a thematic analysis of gaps and evidence on effective strategies to advance nutrition outcomes, with an aim to support stakeholders – such as governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN organizations, civil society organizations, businesses and research institutions – in developing meaningful financial and political commitments for N4G Paris.

These thematic recommendations are available at the following links (link upcoming):

- [Nutrition, Health and Social Protection](#)
- [Nutrition and Transition to Sustainable Food Systems and Climate](#)
- [Nutrition and Resilience to Crisis](#)
- [Nutrition and Gender Equality](#)
- [Data, Research, Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) and Innovation for Nutrition](#)
- [Financing and Accountability for Nutrition](#)

The recommendations and example commitments in these documents are supportive resources and should not be considered prescriptive or exhaustive. As described in the [Commitment Guide](#), commitments should be contextualized and developed through a consultative process.



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¹ The thematic working groups are composed of representatives from organizations in the N4G International Advisory Group representing governments, international organizations, civil society organizations, philanthropies and the private sector. These groups have been moderated by UN agencies.



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Although the recommendations were developed by N4G thematic areas, they are inherently interconnected, with overlapping areas for action. Stakeholders developing commitments are encouraged to **explore thematic recommendations in relation to the issues and contextual realities they address**. Commitment makers are encouraged to approach malnutrition in a holistic manner in relation to the level at which the commitment is made (global, regional, national and sub-national) to enhance results, limit unintended negative impacts and maximize resources. Commitment makers should consider that **recommendations can cut across multiple thematic areas and should consider the interconnectedness of their commitments in different areas as contributions to a broader strategy to advance nutrition**, addressing all forms of malnutrition and their determinants. This includes the convergence of commitments from different stakeholders toward a shared national vision, priorities and targets led by governments. **Focusing on cost-effective approaches with demonstrated effects is of paramount importance** due to constraints in funding, particularly in fragile and crisis-affected contexts.

The present document provides a high-level summary of the thematic resources, and includes a synthesis of the call to actions by theme as well as a selection of examples to illustrate them. This summary does not reflect the full richness of the recommendations and examples produced by the working groups; rather, commitment-makers are encouraged to refer to each thematic document to dive deeper into the details of the thematic challenges, opportunities, recommendations and examples.

Call to action

N4G Thematic Working Groups have identified and provided recommendations for high-impact, evidence-based commitments at global, regional, national and subnational levels. Commitments to N4G Paris can be made by various stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, donors, civil society, businesses and academic organizations. They should be tailored to the local context and the needs of the population, particularly the most deprived and marginalized.

Commitment-makers should aim to maximize impact with available resources by investing in evidence-based nutrition interventions. This should be guided by the latest analyses on cost-effectiveness and return on investment.

TRANSVERSAL AREAS

Nutrition leadership and governance is not an N4G thematic area but should be considered when making commitments across N4G themes. Commitment-makers, particularly governments and multilateral organizations, should **strengthen governance mechanisms for nutrition** to meaningfully integrate nutrition actions into systems, plans and policies, while enhancing coordination and leadership capacities in relation to those, particularly the equitable participation and leadership of women.

Commitments should promote policy coherence, integration and coordination across relevant sectors, including health, food systems, climate, water and sanitation, social protection, gender, education and finance. Governments, international organizations, donors and civil society should commit to strengthening coordination and breaking down silos across multiple sectors, actors and systems to effectively address malnutrition. Enhanced alignment and integration of efforts can minimize duplication, streamline service delivery and improve responsiveness to emerging needs.

Commitments should also **reinforce coherence and coordination of nutrition actions between different levels of governance**, as well as **between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors**.

The sustainability of nutrition actions and systems ultimately depends on strengthening the capacity environment at all levels: individual, organizational and institutional. Commitment-makers should therefore prioritize capacity strengthening to ensure effective implementation, monitoring, evaluation, measurement and sustainability.

Financing and accountability for nutrition

Financial commitments should be designed to maximize impact, returns and sustainability.

Commitments should be directed towards strategically packaged nutritional investment programmes and plans of evidence-based, cost-effective and high-impact interventions.

Financial commitments should leverage sectoral investments and financing instruments to expand resources that contribute to nutrition improvement. Strategically packaged programmes should support multisectoral approaches where nutrition objectives are integrated into sectoral investments, programmes and services, including initiatives that address the climate-nutrition nexus.





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To expand the funding base and maximize impact, financial commitments that favour mixed approaches by funders are encouraged. **Commitment-makers are called to pool or align different financial resources and instruments toward joint goals and targets.** This includes grants, concessional finances, domestic resources and private sector financing, through catalytic, pooled or co-financing mechanisms.

Financial commitments for fragile and crisis-affected contexts should be sufficient, long-term, predictable and flexible to build resilient systems, enable early response and address both acute and chronic crises (see 'resilience to crisis' section). This requires:

- 1. Long-term investments from governments and development partners** to build resilient systems that tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition
- 2. Risk financing and shock-responsive financing mechanisms** to enable the scale-up and early response to shocks to prevent and mitigate impacts on nutrition and diets
- 3. Predictable financing in the face of predicted and emerging crises** to address humanitarian needs and help chronically at-risk people meet their immediate nutrition needs.

Commitments should aim to leverage responsible private sector investments for nutrition improvement, in line with N4G Principles of Engagement through regulatory and fiscal policies or market incentives. Businesses are encouraged to make financial commitments on responsible and impactful investment in healthier, more nutritious and more sustainable diets. **Commitment-makers should also ensure the need for enhanced accountability of private sector investments,** particularly in fragile contexts, including through more transparent information disclosure and the adoption of do-no-harm standards.

Policy commitments on nutrition financing and accountability are encouraged to strengthen institutional capacities, including reinforcing transparent nutrition planning and budgeting, engaging citizens and civil society, establishing financing targets for nutrition, and setting up accountability mechanisms. At the global level, it is recommended that commitments include better budget tracking instruments to manage the complexity of flows of humanitarian financing and longer-term multisector development investments.

Financial commitments for data, research, innovation and AI are encouraged.² For all N4G commitments, **necessary resources should be dedicated to funding accountability mechanisms** and commitment-makers should set up appropriate mechanisms to ensure that commitments meet the 'do-no-harm' approach.

Data, research, AI and innovation for nutrition

The growing recognition of contributions from different sectors to good nutrition offers an opportunity to generate new data, strengthen data linkages and make the most effective use of existing evidence, data and innovations. Better data lead to more effective advocacy for new investments, ensure programmes and policies are relevant and impactful and help monitor progress. **Better data systems also contribute to better decision-making and strengthen accountability** (see 'financing and accountability' section). Commitments to address gaps in data and research, promote innovation, and encourage the responsible use of AI are critical to achieving the goal to end all forms of malnutrition.

Commitments are encouraged to fill evidence gaps, including on why malnutrition persists, how to address the multiple forms of malnutrition in a more holistic and integrated manner, and what interventions work best in different contexts.

Understanding why malnutrition persists requires better tracking of progress. In turn, improving progress tracking requires better measuring intermediate outcomes and improving stakeholders' accountability for tracking and achieving these intermediate and final nutrition outcomes. **Commitments should strengthen nutrition information systems**, including through surveillance systems, and align indicators, metrics and measurement and analytical tools within and across sectors to uniformly unpack barriers to good nutrition and document intervention impact. Commitments for research and innovation that take a sustainable food systems approach targeting nutrition, climate and biodiversity are encouraged.

Where relevant, commitments should focus on closing data gaps related to gender and age as well as other intersecting vulnerabilities for which disaggregated data are needed, such as race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, urban versus rural, etc. This is critical to ensure equitable recognition of nutritional challenges and associated investments.

Commitments should address gaps in the efficiency and effectiveness of data use. Existing data need to be more broadly and effectively used, ensuring that evidence influences and guides nutrition policies and programmes in a timely manner. **This needs to be supported by enhanced interoperability of data systems and cross/intersectoral data utilization** to enable informed decisions and mutually reinforcing actions and/or trade-offs between sector outcomes (nutrition; health; water, sanitation and hygiene; education; agrifood systems; climate, etc.). Further, global, regional and (sub)national aggregated implementation tracking and accountability on investment prioritization, efficiencies and effectiveness need to be prioritized, including accountability platforms such as the Nutrition Accountability Framework.

Commitments should also aim to enhance the enabling environment, infrastructure and capacity for data and research. This includes enhanced data infrastructure, governance and legislation to support broad stakeholder and public engagement in advancing nutrition actions, including through open-source data and incorporating robust practices for safeguarding privacy. **Advances in AI highlight the need to develop and responsibly adopt suitable technological solutions for enhanced nutrition actions and associated safeguards on data governance, stewardship, regulatory frameworks and management**, including for appropriate use in low-tech environments. Commitment-making can be based upon demonstrated good practices for government-led data generation and use to support decision-making.

Gender equality

Gender equality should be at the core of N4G commitments that are targeted, inclusive and strive towards transformative action.

² The Data, Research, AI and Innovation Working Group calls for at least 15 per cent of new investment for nutrition to be allocated for data and evidence generation or information and knowledge management system strengthening.



- 1. Targeted** – Directly addressing the specific nutritional needs of women and girls at different stages of their lives, ensuring support is personalized and effective.
- 2. Inclusive** – Engaging women and girls in the decision-making process, especially those from marginalized or underserved communities, ensuring that programmes are tuned to their needs and experiences.
- 3. Transformative** – Working to break down systemic and structural barriers and increasing women and girls' agency, access to and control over social and economic resources that influence nutrition outcomes for women and girls.

Commitment-makers should address the differing rights, needs and preferences of women and girls across the life cycle – particularly during the critical periods of early childhood, adolescence, pregnancy and breastfeeding – and consider malnutrition in all its forms, including underweight, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. **In addition, commitment-makers should consider tackling harmful gender norms and dynamics**, engaging men and boys to support women's and girls' empowerment and gender equality in nutrition, while recognizing that they too are affected by malnutrition and poverty and face specific vulnerabilities and limitations based on their gendered roles.

Gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive commitments that meet the following outcomes are encouraged: (1) Improve coverage and reduce inequities of health and nutrition service delivery, including prenatal nutrition; (2) support women's choice to breastfeed; (3) accelerate multisectoral actions to prevent anaemia; (4) make quality mother and childcare accessible; (5) provide gender-responsive social protection; (6) enable women's roles in climate-smart agriculture; (7) close gender data and evidence gaps; (8) address violence against women and girls; (9) promote girls' education; (10) foster women's economic empowerment; and (11) bridge the gender technology gap.

CORE AREAS

Health and social protection

Commitments should ensure that all people have access to the nutrition services and other services that address underlying factors of malnutrition, including those that enable access to health diets, as and when they need them, through enhanced health and social protection services. Particular attention should be paid to increasing effective coverage to reach all people, especially those often left behind.

Health system commitments should aim to **integrate all essential nutrition actions within relevant health policies and plans**, including universal health coverage road maps, and **deliver them through health system services**. Commitments should aim to **strengthen the quality and reach of nutrition programme delivery**, particularly high-impact, **cost-effective services targeted to the first 1,000 days**. This includes ensuring that essential nutrition-related health products (e.g., micronutrient supplements and ready-to-use therapeutic foods) are included in national essential medicines lists and are available and properly administered.

In the social protection system, commitments should **reinforce the integration of nutrition objectives and evidence-based approaches** within existing policies, strategies, plans and programmes. Commitments should **ensure consistent and reliable social protection programmes** that meet the needs of nutritionally vulnerable groups, considering seasonal variations and accessibility in hard-to-reach areas, for example by adding top-ups (such as nutritious foods) and/or social behavioural change communication to existing household social assistance programmes. **The focus should be on populations with the highest unmet nutritional needs**, such as pregnant women and young children, with coverage gradually expanding to all vulnerable populations along the life cycle. Commitments should focus on **empowering women through supportive social protection policies and programmes**, including maternity and parental leave entitlements, childcare subsidies and schemes to compensate women for the value of their unpaid caring labour.



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In both health and social protection systems, commitments should **focus on strengthening the capacity of the workforce on nutrition**, especially at the community level, to improve the accessibility and quality of nutrition services. The workforce must be properly trained on the integrated delivery of nutrition interventions across the life course and receive supportive supervision and mentoring, in particular women who represent most frontline/community workers. Investments in the training and professional development of the social protection workforce are also critical to design and implement nutrition-sensitive social protection policies and programmes. **The workforce must be adequate in size and sufficiently remunerated** to carry out its responsibilities.

In addition, commitments can focus on **enhancing community participation and ownership**. This includes incorporating feedback from targeted individuals or households into the design and implementation of health and social protection programmes to make them responsive to the needs and concerns of the communities they serve, thereby enhancing their effectiveness and sustainability.

Food systems

As part of the transition towards resilient and sustainable food systems for nutrition, commitment-makers should consider commitments across various components of the food systems framework and its core constituent elements: (1) production; (2) supply chains; (3) food environments; (4) consumer behaviours; (5) enabling environment and governance; and (6) research and innovation.

Commitment-makers should consider commitments to:

- 1. Prioritize safe and nutritious food production** to enable access to a contextually appropriate and environmentally sustainable healthy dietary pattern. This includes commitments such as investing in nutrition-sensitive climate-smart agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries, developing biofortification or redirecting subsidies to the production of nutritious food with a low environmental footprint. It also includes promoting and enabling women, youth and vulnerable communities as key actors within the food system. Commitments may also call for the adoption or updating of local dietary guidelines.
- 2. Strengthen supply chains to improve access to healthy diets.** This includes commitments such as supporting infrastructure development and post-harvest systems to reduce food loss, strengthening circular economy approaches for waste management, developing trade policies favouring sustainably produced nutritious food, providing inclusive rural financing and technical support to improve market access for micro, small and medium enterprises or enforcing labelling and certification systems.
- 3. Enable healthy food environments that make healthy diets the easy choice.** This includes commitments such as implementing market disincentives on unhealthy foods and ensuring responsible marketing, especially to children. Commitments may prioritize purchasing safe, nutritious food from small-holder farmers for public programmes, strengthening linkages between supply and demand through social protection and school meals, or designing effective fortification programmes.
- 4. Protect consumers and inform, motivate and engage them to understand the nutritional and environmental benefits of healthy diets.** This includes commitments such as promoting consumer education on healthy diets and food waste reduction, fostering gender equality and women's empowerment for better resource distribution within the household, fostering private sector engagement to implement workforce nutrition interventions, updating dietary guidelines to consider food systems, or leveraging social behaviour change to promote traditional nutritious foods. Schools, in particular, can be a platform for raising awareness on food and nutrition and encouraging shifts away from unhealthy food consumption. Adolescents and young people can be change agents and advocates for healthy and nutritious diets.

Resilience to crisis

Addressing the disproportionately higher burden of malnutrition in fragile and crisis-affected contexts requires transformative actions, calling for specific attention and differentiated approaches to reinforce nutrition actions across sectors. N4G commitments to improve resilience to crisis should build upon global political initiatives and agendas, leverage humanitarian initiatives and frameworks and support the revision of national nutrition policies, guidelines and processes.

In the face of growing humanitarian needs, **it is critical that commitment-makers, particularly international actors, pledge to increase their support in fragile, crisis-affected contexts and hard-to-reach areas** to prevent malnutrition. Commitments should integrate the underlying principles of being locally-led and climate-informed, considering needs across the life cycle and leaving no one behind.

Prevention and system strengthening must become central to collective efforts to address malnutrition and enhance resilience. **Commitments should recognize the specific vulnerabilities faced by women and girls during shocks and crises and the vicious cycle of climate crisis in fragile and conflict-affected settings, which is exacerbating malnutrition.**

Commitments should adopt a multisectoral approach to the prevention of malnutrition and consider significant investments across various sectors, such as food systems, health, water and sanitation, social protection, and education.

Commitments in fragile contexts should also focus on enhancing the resilience of local and national systems to ensure access to nutritious diets and essential nutrition services, particularly for the most nutritionally at-risk groups (see thematic recommendation on 'food systems and climate'). This requires concerted multistakeholder actions, including from the private sector, to enhance the resilience of people, communities and the systems they depend on, particularly the food, health, education and social protection systems.

Commitments should focus on ensuring that systems, policies and programmes are risk-informed and support earlier anticipation of and response to shocks and crises. Commitments should consider capacity gaps and needs of local government authorities and actors to design and implement risk-informed nutrition programmes that can be quickly adapted to respond to crises. This includes investments in nutrition information and early warning systems at all levels to inform preparedness, anticipatory action and effective response. In addition, international actors should fill the gap in global, streamlined, evidence-based indicators that inform approaches to preparedness and response for nutrition (see 'data, research, IA and innovations').

Commitments should also consider needs related to nutrition governance, accountability, coordination and financing (see recommendations for transversal areas). Commitments need to **support the capacities of governments** and local and national actors to **ensure all governance, accountability and coordination efforts are country-led**. Commitments should consider strengthening linkages between the state and society as well as coordination among global, regional, country and local actors, and between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding partners and structures. Commitments are also needed to **reinforce transparency and accountability mechanisms and systems** and to **ensure sufficient, long-term, predictable and flexible funding** (see 'financing and accountability for nutrition').



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Examples of commitments

Context	Example	Main stakeholders	Themes
FINANCIAL			
National	By [date], the Government of [Country] will [allocate public funding / increase public spending] on essential nutrition actions delivered as part of essential health services to XX % of the health budget (US\$ XX million a year) to accelerate progress towards universal health coverage. NB: This can be adapted for each nutrition-sensitive sector.	Government	Financing, Health
Global / National	[Donor] will provide funding in [Country] to increase the allocation for nutrition-sensitive climate adaptation from XX% of [country]'s climate finance envelope in [date] to XX% in [date]. This includes prioritizing grants that benefit small-holder producers, women, youth and marginalized communities, as well as investments supporting the conservation and wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition.	Donors	Resilience to Crisis, Financing, Food Systems, Gender Equality
POLITICAL			
Enabling			
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country] will establish and operationalize a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder governance and coordination mechanism for improving nutrition with robust safeguards against conflicts of interest in place.	Government	Governance and coordination
Global	By [Date], [Donor or other relevant stakeholder] will invest in a global nutrition financing tracking system that improves coordination, resource mobilization and resource allocation to regularly track progress on commitments.	Donors, international financial institutions	Financing, Food Systems, Gender Equality, Resilience
Global / National	In support of filling data and research gaps, [Donor or Development Partner] will allocate at least 15% of new investments in nutrition from [year] to [year] to data and information system strengthening, including on innovative data collection (addressing sex and age data gaps), predictive models and early warning systems.	Donor, development partner	Data and Research, Financing
Global	[UN Agency] will work with [UN agency] and a multistakeholder group of experts to develop and launch by [Date] a comprehensive guidance for nutrition data systems including guidance on metrics, indicators, data usage, data governance, data management and data reporting, as well as evidence interpretation, evidence uptake, and evidence-based decision-making to be used by national statistics offices and partners.	International organization	Data and Research, Health, Social Protection, Food Systems, Resilience to Crisis
National	The Government of [Country] commits to improve its multisectoral nutrition information system by [Date] by expanding the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data, including on diet quality, micronutrient status and coverage and adequacy of nutrition interventions, and aggregated further on income levels and locality.	Government	Data and Research, Gender Equality, Food Systems, Health
National	By [Date], the Ministry of Health of [Country] will increase the density of health and nutrition professionals to at least XX per 100,000 people, and will provide continued supportive direction, supervision and mentoring to the health and multisector workforce.	Government	Health, Resilience to Crisis
Policy/Strategy			
Global / National	[International Organization], in coordination with the Government of [Country] and [civil society organizations] will implement by [Date] a forecast-based financing and anticipatory action system to mitigate the impacts of predicted floods on vulnerable populations, particularly female-headed households, households with children under 5 and small-holder farmers whose livelihoods are most at risk from flooding.	UN, government, civil society organizations, others	Resilience to Crisis, Financing, Food Systems, Gender Equality
Regional	[Regional trade body] commits to fostering by [Date] intra-regional trade policies that prioritize sustainably produced, nutritious foods through harmonized standards for healthy food products, reducing tariffs on climate-resilient crops and creating trade agreements that streamline logistics for sustainably produced foods.	Regional trade bodies	Food Systems, Resilience to Crisis

Subnational	[Subnational authority] commits to developing by [Date] action plans that support community-led, climate-resilient agricultural practices. [Subnational authority] will work with local farmers, including women, youth, civil society and nutritionists to promote neglected and underutilized species, community gardens and urban agriculture initiatives that enable healthy diets.	Subnational / local authorities	Food Systems, Gender Equality, Health and Social Protection
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country] commits to reviewing national legislation and policies to ensure women's equal tenure rights and promote equal access to and control over productive land. ³	Government	Food Systems, Gender Equality
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country] will update nutrition policies supporting its global targets under the Rio Conventions, including through its Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and strategies on desertification, so that nutrition is referenced through food systems and health actions.	Government	Food Systems, Resilience to Crisis
Programmatic/Interventional			
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country] commits to comply with International Labour Organization Convention No. 183 and Recommendation 191 regarding maternity protection for women workers, such as provision of maternity leave, including breastfeeding leave, amount of maternity leave, cash benefits, breastfeeding breaks and facilities.	Government	Social Protection, Gender Equality
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country], working with [partner organization], has implemented all relevant actions for anaemia reduction from the WHO Guideline: Implementing effective actions for improving adolescent nutrition, including leveraging school-based programmes and adolescent girls' clubs to reach girls in and out of school with iron supplementation and nutrition education.	Government, International actors, civil society	Health, Education, Gender Equality, Social Protection
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country] will commit to scaling up the WHO essential nutrition actions into antenatal services, achieving a minimum coverage of XX% for each essential action, which include nutrition counselling, iron and folic acid or multiple micronutrient supplementation, balanced energy and protein dietary supplementation in undernourished populations, and calcium supplementation where indicated.	Government	Health, Gender Equality
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country] will increase by X percentage point access to training, time-saving technologies, extension services and/ or other resources to improve nutrition-sensitive climate-smart agricultural practices among small-holder farmers, aquaculture and fisheries producers. Women producers will be targeted to achieve gender parity in access to these services.	Government, International actors, civil society organizations	Food Systems, Gender Equality
Subnational	From [Date] to [Date], [civil society organization] will support the set-up of XX community gardens, local markets and alternative food systems that minimize food waste and encourage sustainable practices, while contributing to women's economic empowerment. It aims to build resilience by helping grow diverse, nutrient-rich crops adapted to climate conditions.	Civil society organizations	Food Systems, Resilience to Crisis, Gender Equality, Innovation
National	By [Date], the Government of [Country] will create subsidies and insurance incentives for nutritious food producers who practice sustainable, climate-smart agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries.	Government	Food Systems, Financing, Resilience to Crisis, Social Protection

↑ **Note:** While no examples of commitments on impact are provided in the table above given the thematic lens of the working groups, stakeholders – particularly governments – are encouraged to make impact commitments.

Disclaimer: Stakeholders are encouraged to use the Global Nutrition Report [registration form](#) in designing their commitments to ensure all necessary information is available for registration and to consider [guidance on assessing the SMARTness of commitments](#). Examples provided are suggested for inspiration and were not developed using the registration form.

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This document summarizes the recommendations of commitments by N4G theme, led by:

- The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) for the theme “Nutrition, Health and Social Protection”
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the theme “Nutrition and Transition to Sustainable Food Systems and Climate”
- WFP and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) for the theme on “Nutrition and Resilience to Crisis”
- The United Nations Children’s Fund Nutrition (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund for the theme “Nutrition and Gender Equality”
- FAO and WFP for the theme “Data, Research, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Innovation for Nutrition”
- UNICEF and the World Bank for the theme “Financing and Accountability for Nutrition”

A list of organizations that contributed to the recommendations is available in each thematic recommendations document.

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