FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

NOVEMBER 24 - 27

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GLOBAL MODEL FAO 2026

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

SAFE FOOD AND HEALTHY DIETS

Simulation: Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) 1

Welcome to Global Model FAO 2026,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the Food and Agriculture Organization in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Everyone needs food that is both safe to eat and able to provide the nutrients needed for a healthy life. These goals are closely connected. Food may provide important nutrients but still cause illness if it is contaminated by harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites, toxins or chemicals. At the same time, food can meet safety standards without providing a balanced and nutritious diet. Ensuring good nutrition therefore requires agrifood systems that make safe, nutritious and diverse foods available, affordable and accessible to everyone.

Food safety remains a major global public-health challenge. Food safety hazards can occur at many points between food production and consumption. Biological, chemical and physical hazards, including harmful microorganisms, naturally occurring toxins, environmental contaminants and pesticide or veterinary drug residues at unsafe levels, can pose risks to consumers. Food can also become unsafe through improper processing, poor hygiene, inadequate refrigeration during transportation, unsafe conditions in markets and restaurants, or improper storage and preparation in homes. Preventing foodborne illness therefore requires governments, producers and businesses to manage risks throughout the entire food chain, often described as “from farm to fork.” Effective food safety management relies on scientific evidence and risk analysis to identify priority hazards, assess risks and apply appropriate preventive and control measures.

But preventing contamination is only one part of the challenge. People also need diets that provide sufficient energy and a variety of nutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition and deficiencies in essential vitamins and minerals, as well as overweight and obesity. Many households may have enough food to avoid hunger but still be unable to afford a healthy diet. Fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts and other nutritious foods may be unavailable, too expensive or less convenient than foods that provide calories but fewer essential nutrients.

Food safety and healthy diets intersect throughout agrifood systems. Efforts to increase access to nutritious foods must also ensure that those foods can be produced, transported, stored and prepared safely. Investments in irrigation, roads, refrigeration and storage, for example, can help nutritious foods reach consumers while also reducing spoilage and some food-safety risks. Importantly, food spoilage does not necessarily mean food is unsafe, just as unsafe food may show no visible signs of spoilage. Proper temperature control can help prevent the growth of harmful microorganisms while also reducing food loss. School meal programmes illustrate the connection particularly clearly: they can improve children's nutrition and access to healthy food, but serving food to large numbers of children also requires strong standards for hygiene, storage, preparation, inspection and responding to outbreaks of foodborne illness.

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Governments must therefore consider how agricultural production, food processing, transportation, markets and public policies can support both safety and nutrition. Measures may include science and risk-based food safety standards and regulations, preventive controls by food businesses, official food control and surveillance systems, consumer information and capacity development, nutrition guidelines and labelling, safer food handling, school meal standards, public purchasing policies, support for nutritious food production, and infrastructure that allows perishable foods to be transported and stored safely. Internationally agreed food standards, such as those developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission with scientific advice from FAO and WHO, also support consumer protection and fair practices in international food trade.

The FAO Conference simulation should consider how countries can build agrifood systems that enable everyone to access safe, nutritious and affordable foods and healthy diets, while recognizing differences in national circumstances and capacities and the importance of international cooperation.

Key Points and Main Issues

The central challenge of this topic is ensuring that food is safe to eat, nutritious, affordable and accessible. These four objectives are closely connected, but they are not interchangeable. Food may provide important nutrients while carrying harmful bacteria or chemicals. Conversely, food may be perfectly safe to eat but fail to provide the nutrients needed for a healthy diet.

The following ten issues examine how governments can address food safety and nutrition together, from agricultural production and food distribution to consumer choices and international cooperation. Each issue includes the main questions that delegates should consider and specific actions that governments, FAO and other stakeholders could take.

Ensuring that food is both safe and nutritious

Food safety and nutrition are often addressed through separate policies, even though both are essential for good health. Food safety focuses on preventing illness caused by harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites, chemicals and other hazards. Nutrition focuses on whether people consume enough energy and the variety of nutrients their bodies need to stay healthy.

A country may succeed in increasing food production without improving diets if the additional food lacks nutritional variety. Similarly, programmes that distribute nutritious foods can create health risks if those foods are improperly stored or prepared. Governments must therefore consider both objectives when designing agricultural policies, food assistance programmes and national food standards.

Key issues include:

- Understanding the difference between food safety and nutritional quality, and why both are necessary for a healthy diet.
- Addressing different forms of malnutrition, including undernutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, overweight and obesity.
- Ensuring that efforts to increase food production also improve the availability of nutritious foods.
- Recognizing that food safety problems can reduce access to nutritious foods, particularly when fresh foods spoil or become contaminated.
- Balancing food safety, nutritional quality, affordability and food security when governments make policy decisions.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Limiting spread through food and the environment

Resistant microorganisms can move from farms through food, manure, soil and water. Hygiene during food processing and safer waste management can reduce exposure, but responsibilities are often divided among agriculture, food-safety and environmental agencies.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Where do existing food-safety and farm-waste controls leave important pathways for the spread of resistance?
  - How could agencies cooperate on surveillance and prevention across food and environmental systems?

Supporting small-scale producers and lower-resource countries

Farm improvements, vaccines, diagnostic tests, laboratories and trained personnel all cost money. Countries and producers with fewer resources may struggle to meet stronger requirements unless implementation is supported by financing, training and realistic transition arrangements.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Which costs and service gaps most hinder implementation of existing AMR commitments?
  - How could FAO and partners target technical and financial support without excluding small producers from markets?

Coordinating implementation through One Health

AMR links human, animal, plant and environmental health. A One Health approach requires ministries and agencies to share data, clarify responsibilities and implement funded national plans. FAO works with WHO, WOAH and UNEP to support this cooperation.

- **Questions for delegates:**
  - Where do national AMR plans still lack clear agrifood responsibilities, budgets or implementation mechanisms?
  - How could international cooperation strengthen existing plans and cross-sector information sharing without duplicating efforts?

Overall negotiating challenge

The challenge is not to eliminate all antimicrobial use. Delegates must negotiate how to prevent avoidable infections, ensure responsible treatment when needed, strengthen monitoring and regulation, and help countries with different capacities implement agreed measures. Effective outcomes should identify responsible institutions, practical forms of FAO-supported cooperation, and the technical and financial support needed for implementation.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Recommended Actions:

- Develop national food policies that establish measurable goals for both reducing foodborne illness and improving diet quality.
- Require government-funded food programmes to meet both food safety standards and nutritional guidelines.
- Support agricultural production of a wider variety of nutritious foods, including vegetables, fruits, legumes and other locally appropriate foods.
- Collect and compare information on foodborne illness, dietary quality and malnutrition to identify populations facing multiple risks.
- Encourage cooperation between food safety authorities and nutrition specialists when developing food policies.

Preventing food contamination from farm to fork

Food can become unsafe at any stage of the agrifood system, including production, harvesting, processing, transportation, storage, sale and preparation. For example, irrigation with contaminated water can introduce harmful microorganisms onto vegetables. Improper refrigeration can allow bacteria to multiply in meat, fish or dairy products. Unsafe handling in markets, restaurants or homes can create additional risks.

Food safety therefore cannot depend solely on inspecting finished products. Prevention must begin where food is produced and continue until it is consumed. This requires responsibilities to be shared among farmers, processors, transporters, retailers, food-service operators and government inspectors.

Key issues include:

- Identifying the major biological and chemical hazards that can make food unsafe.
- Preventing contamination through clean water, sanitation, hygiene and safe agricultural practices.
- Improving food handling during harvesting, processing, transportation and retail.
- Ensuring that businesses take responsibility for identifying and controlling hazards in their operations.
- Addressing food safety risks in informal markets and small-scale food businesses without unnecessarily threatening livelihoods.

Key issues include:

- Train farmers and food handlers to prevent contamination through safe irrigation, hygienic handling, cleaning and separation of raw and ready-to-eat foods.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

- Introduce risk-based inspections that prioritize foods and production activities most likely to cause serious illness.
- Require food processors to identify points where contamination could occur and establish procedures to prevent or control it.
- Improve access to safe water, sanitation and waste-disposal facilities in farms, markets and food-processing areas.
- Provide small food businesses with practical guidance and affordable equipment to meet essential safety standards.

Making healthy diets affordable and accessible

Producing enough food nationally does not guarantee that everyone can afford a healthy diet. Fresh vegetables, fruits, dairy products and other nutritious foods may be more expensive or harder to obtain than foods that provide calories but limited nutritional value. Low-income households may be forced to prioritize the quantity of food they can purchase over its nutritional quality.

Food prices are affected by agricultural production costs, transportation, storage, trade policies and market conditions. Governments must consider how to make nutritious foods more affordable without undermining the livelihoods of farmers or creating food assistance programmes that cannot be sustained.

Key issues include:

- Understanding why a healthy diet can be unaffordable even when sufficient food is available.
- Examining how household income, food prices and transportation costs affect dietary choices.
- Addressing differences in access between urban and rural communities.
- Considering how agricultural subsidies and public spending influence the types of food produced and their prices.
- Protecting vulnerable households when food prices rise because of economic shocks, conflict or climate-related disruptions.

Recommended Actions:

- Use food-price and household-income data to identify populations that cannot afford a healthy diet.
- Provide targeted food vouchers, cash transfers or other assistance that helps low-income households purchase nutritious foods.
- Review agricultural support programmes to determine whether they encourage the production and affordability of diverse, nutritious foods.
- Invest in local markets and transportation networks that connect farmers producing nutritious foods with underserved communities.
- Monitor the effects of food taxes, subsidies and trade measures on both consumer prices and producer livelihoods.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Improving infrastructure to keep food safe and reduce food loss

Inadequate infrastructure can make food both unsafe and expensive. Without reliable electricity, refrigeration or cold storage, perishable foods such as fish, meat, milk, fruits and vegetables may spoil before reaching consumers. Poor roads and long transportation times can increase costs and reduce the availability of nutritious foods in remote communities.

These problems can be particularly serious in countries where farmers and food businesses lack access to affordable storage, clean water, reliable electricity and modern transportation. Infrastructure investments can therefore improve food safety, reduce food loss and increase access to healthy diets at the same time.

Key issues include:

- Understanding how refrigeration and temperature control prevent spoilage and the growth of harmful microorganisms.
- Reducing food losses during harvesting, storage, transportation and distribution.
- Addressing infrastructure gaps that make nutritious foods expensive or unavailable.
- Identifying affordable technologies suitable for rural communities and small producers.
- Determining how infrastructure improvements should be financed and maintained.

Recommended Actions:

- Invest in cold storage, refrigerated transportation and reliable electricity for food markets and distribution centres.
- Support shared storage and transportation facilities that small farmers can use without having to purchase expensive equipment individually.
- Expand access to clean water and sanitation in food production and processing areas.
- Provide technical assistance for low-cost preservation methods and technologies suited to local conditions.
- Prioritize infrastructure projects that simultaneously reduce foodborne illness, prevent food loss and improve the availability of nutritious foods.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Creating food environments that encourage healthy diets

People's diets are shaped not only by personal preferences but also by the foods available where they live, work, shop and attend school. Food environments include the prices of different foods, the location of markets, advertising, packaging, food labels and the convenience of preparing meals.

In some communities, inexpensive foods high in salt, sugar or unhealthy fats may be easier to obtain than fresh and nutritious alternatives. Governments must decide how far they should intervene to improve food environments while respecting consumer choice, considering the needs of businesses and protecting affordable food access.

Key issues include:

- Understanding how food prices, advertising and availability influence dietary choices.
- Addressing the marketing of foods high in sugar, salt or unhealthy fats, particularly to children.
- Helping consumers understand nutritional information on food packaging.
- Considering the potential benefits and costs of nutrition-related taxes, subsidies and marketing restrictions.
- Ensuring that healthier food options are available and affordable rather than relying solely on consumer education.

Recommended Actions:

- Establish clear, understandable nutrition labelling requirements that help consumers compare products.
- Introduce or strengthen restrictions on misleading nutrition claims and inappropriate marketing directed at children.
- Use public purchasing programmes to increase demand for nutritious foods in government institutions.
- Consider carefully designed financial incentives that make nutritious foods more affordable, while evaluating their effects on producers and consumers.
- Work with food businesses to improve product composition, including reducing excessive salt, added sugars and unhealthy fats where appropriate.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Ensuring safe and nutritious school meals and other public food programmes
School meals can improve children's nutrition, support learning and reduce food insecurity. They can also provide reliable demand for local farmers and food suppliers. However, serving large numbers of meals creates food safety responsibilities. Unsafe water, inadequate refrigeration, contaminated ingredients or poor kitchen hygiene can expose many children to illness.

Governments must ensure that school meal programmes provide balanced diets while maintaining food safety throughout purchasing, transportation, storage, preparation and serving. The same challenge applies to hospitals and other institutions providing meals to vulnerable populations.

Key issues include:

- Establishing nutritional standards that provide children with balanced meals.
- Preventing contamination in school kitchens and food distribution systems.
- Balancing food safety requirements with efforts to purchase food from local farmers.
- Ensuring that schools in low-resource communities have safe water, adequate kitchens and proper storage.
- Determining how meal programmes can be monitored and improved without creating excessive administrative costs.

Recommended Actions:

- Adopt national school meal standards covering both nutritional content and food safety.
- Train school kitchen staff in safe food preparation, temperature control, cleaning and hygiene.
- Require regular checks of water quality, food storage conditions and kitchen sanitation.
- Help local farmers and suppliers meet school purchasing standards through training and appropriate equipment.
- Establish procedures for reporting suspected foodborne illness and temporarily suspending unsafe food supplies while investigations take place.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Supporting small-scale farmers and food businesses in meeting food safety and nutrition goals

Small-scale farmers, fishers, processors and food vendors are essential to food supplies and rural livelihoods. However, they may lack the money, equipment, training or technical assistance needed to meet food safety standards. Requirements that are relatively easy for large companies to satisfy may be difficult for smaller businesses.

Governments face the challenge of protecting consumers without forcing small producers out of markets. Food safety improvements should therefore combine clear requirements with practical assistance that enables producers to comply. Small producers can also contribute to healthier diets by increasing the supply of diverse, locally produced nutritious foods.

Key issues include:

- Identifying the financial and technical barriers small producers face in meeting food safety requirements.
- Distinguishing essential health protections from unnecessarily complicated administrative procedures.
- Supporting safe production and handling in informal food markets.
- Improving access to training, veterinary services, testing and inspection.
- Helping small producers participate in markets for nutritious foods without exposing them to unfair costs.

Recommended Actions:

- Develop simplified, risk-based guidance explaining the essential food safety practices small businesses must follow.
- Provide training and technical assistance through agricultural extension services, producer cooperatives and local authorities.
- Support shared facilities for washing, processing, storage and testing that individual producers may not be able to afford.
- Offer targeted grants or affordable financing for essential food safety improvements.
- Introduce phased compliance arrangements where appropriate, while maintaining minimum protections against serious health hazards.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Using international food standards to protect consumers and facilitate fair trade
Food is increasingly produced, processed and consumed across national borders. Different food safety requirements can complicate international trade, while inadequate standards can allow contaminated food to reach consumers in multiple countries.

The Codex Alimentarius Commission develops international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice that help governments protect consumers and support fair practices in food trade. However, countries differ in their ability to implement these standards, inspect products and demonstrate compliance.

Governments must consider how to protect consumers without using food safety requirements as unnecessary barriers to trade, particularly for exporters from lower-resource countries.

Key issues include:

- Understanding the role of Codex standards in food safety and international trade.
- Distinguishing science-based safety requirements from restrictions that unnecessarily limit trade.
- Addressing differences in national inspection, laboratory and certification capacity.
- Helping small producers and developing-country exporters meet importing-country requirements.
- Considering how international cooperation can improve food safety while preserving access to affordable nutritious foods.

Recommended Actions:

- Use relevant Codex standards and scientific risk assessments when developing national food safety requirements.
- Strengthen national laboratories and inspection services so authorities can verify compliance with food safety standards.
- Provide technical assistance to lower-resource countries to help producers meet international requirements.
- Improve communication between exporting and importing countries when contamination is detected.
- Encourage transparent explanations of food safety restrictions, including the evidence supporting them and the conditions under which they can be lifted.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Detecting foodborne illness and responding effectively to outbreaks
Even with preventive measures, food contamination can occur. Governments therefore need systems to detect foodborne illness, identify contaminated products and prevent additional cases.

Foodborne disease surveillance involves collecting and analysing information about illnesses to identify unusual patterns. Traceability systems help investigators determine where contaminated food came from and where it was distributed. Rapid information-sharing can be especially important when food crosses national borders.

Many countries face difficulties because food testing, health surveillance and agricultural inspections are managed by different agencies that do not always exchange information effectively.

Key issues include:

- Improving the detection and reporting of foodborne illness.
- Identifying contaminated products and tracing them through supply chains.
- Coordinating investigations among health, agricultural and food safety authorities.
- Communicating food safety risks clearly without causing unnecessary public alarm.
- Helping lower-resource countries establish effective surveillance and emergency-response systems.

Recommended Actions:

- Establish or strengthen systems for health facilities and laboratories to report suspected foodborne disease outbreaks.
- Require appropriate recordkeeping by food businesses so investigators can trace products to their suppliers and identify where affected batches were distributed.
- Develop national procedures for investigating outbreaks, recalling contaminated food and informing consumers.
- Conduct joint training exercises involving health authorities, food inspectors and agricultural agencies.
- Participate in international food safety information-sharing systems, including the FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), to exchange urgent information about food safety incidents.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Strengthening cooperation across agrifood systems to achieve safe and healthy diets

Food safety and nutrition are influenced by decisions made across many sectors. Ministries of agriculture influence what foods are produced. Health ministries monitor foodborne illness and malnutrition. Trade authorities affect food imports and exports. Education ministries oversee school meals, while local governments manage markets, water systems and sanitation.

When these institutions work independently, policies may conflict or important problems may be overlooked. For example, a government might encourage increased production of perishable nutritious foods without investing in the storage and transportation systems needed to deliver them safely.

International organizations, including FAO and WHO, can support coordination through technical guidance, data collection, training and cooperation between countries. However, national governments must decide how responsibilities and resources will be shared.

Key issues include:

- Coordinating agriculture, health, education, trade and social protection policies.
- Avoiding policies that improve one objective while unintentionally undermining another.
- Establishing clear responsibilities for food safety, nutrition and food-system development.
- Addressing differences in countries' financial and technical capacity.
- Determining how FAO and international partners can support national implementation and measure progress.

Recommended Actions:

- Establish national coordination mechanisms involving the ministries responsible for agriculture, health, education, trade and social protection.
- Develop integrated national plans with specific objectives for food safety, diet quality, affordability and food-system resilience.
- Assign clear responsibilities, budgets and implementation deadlines to the institutions involved.
- Request FAO and WHO technical assistance to improve food safety systems, nutrition policies, agricultural practices and data collection.
- Monitor progress using indicators such as foodborne disease rates, the cost of a healthy diet, dietary diversity and food losses.
- Create opportunities for farmers, food businesses, consumers and civil society to contribute to policy design and evaluation.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Overall negotiating challenge

The central question for delegates is not whether food safety or nutrition deserves greater attention. Both are necessary, and policies that advance one objective should be designed to support the other wherever possible.

Delegates will need to negotiate how governments can improve the safety and nutritional quality of food while keeping it affordable, protecting agricultural livelihoods, facilitating fair trade and recognizing that countries have different capacities to implement agreed measures.

The strongest negotiated outcomes will identify practical actions, clarify who is responsible for implementing them, and address how countries with fewer resources can obtain the financial and technical support they need.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES

World Food Programme and Institute of Development Studies. School Meals Programmes in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings: Evidence and Lessons from Somalia on Contributions to Peace and Social Cohesion. 2026

Summary: Based on fieldwork in five schools in Galkayo, Somalia, this study examines how school meals may support attendance, stability and social interaction in conflict-affected communities. It also identifies the need for conflict-sensitive programme design and monitoring. The report does not principally evaluate food safety or the nutritional quality of meals.

Committee on World Food Security., High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition. Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition. 2026

Summary: The HLPE-FSN note identifies ten interrelated issues shaping food security and nutrition, including affordability of healthy diets, international trade, One Health, climate shocks, corporate concentration and agency. It connects these challenges rather than treating them as separate policy choices.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Environmental Determinants of Undernutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies in Children. 2026

Summary: This brief examines how chemical and biological environmental exposures contribute to child undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. It highlights the relationship between environmental hazards, water and sanitation, food safety and nutrition, especially during early childhood.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

World Health Organization. Strategic Framework to Guide Health and Nutrition Actions in Response to Increased Malnutrition and Health Risks During Food Crises. 2026

Summary: Provides a framework for health-sector responses before and during food crises, organized around emergency coordination, collaborative surveillance, community protection and safe, scalable care. Relevant to protecting nutrition and essential services in emergencies, rather than routine food-system regulation.

World Health Organization. Supporting Healthy Diets and Safe Foods in Urban Food Environments. 2026

Summary: Examines how urban food environments affect nutrition and food safety and presents options for local authorities, including public food procurement, planning and zoning, food marketing rules, labelling and support for healthier retail and markets. Useful for distinguishing municipal measures from areas requiring international cooperation.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO–WHO 49th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission Adopts New Standards. 2026

Summary: Reports newly adopted or revised Codex texts, including guidance on Salmonella and Campylobacter in chicken meat, Listeria control, precautionary allergen labelling and emergency food labelling. Delegates can compare these existing international standards with national implementation and capacity needs.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

World Health Organization. WHO Foodborne Disease Estimates 2026 edition — 2026

Summary: WHO released updated foodborne-disease burden estimates in June 2026 covering 42 infectious and chemical hazards, with time-series estimates for 2000–2021 and, for the first time, national estimates for all WHO Member States. The estimates can help delegates compare the scale of foodborne risks and consider where surveillance and preventive controls need strengthening. 2026.

World Health Organization. An investment case for foodborne disease surveillance — 2026

Summary: Assesses costs and benefits of strengthening foodborne-disease surveillance in 17 countries with intermediate levels of food safety system development. Examines laboratory capacity, detection, reporting, data management and coordination, drawing on International Health Regulations and Joint External Evaluation indicators. Useful for discussing national investment and international technical assistance.

UNICEF Data. Diets — 2026

Summary: A collection of downloadable child-diet datasets, including indicators for diets among children aged 6–23 months, unhealthy feeding practices and severe or moderate child food poverty. Delegates can use the indicators to compare dietary challenges but should consult the accompanying definitions and country-level evidence before attributing causes or evaluating policies.

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

World Health Organization. Policies and interventions to create healthy school food environments: WHO guideline — 2026

Summary: Provides evidence-based recommendations for improving school food environments through direct food provision, nutrition standards for foods and drinks served or sold at school, and changes to the school environment that encourage healthier choices. The guidance emphasizes that school food should be both safe and supportive of healthy diets.

International Fund for Agricultural Development. IFAD Nutrition Action Plan 2026–2031 — 2026

Summary: Sets IFAD priorities for improving rural nutrition through nutrition-sensitive country programmes and investments, stronger implementation capacity, better evidence and policy engagement, and partnerships. Expands attention to obesity, noncommunicable diseases and adolescent nutrition while emphasizing monitoring and access to diverse nutritious foods.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. From Lyon to Rome: Strengthening National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation through One Health — 2026

Summary: The policy brief reviews how One Health is reflected in national food systems pathways, finding explicit references in 17 national pathways and one regional pathway but fragmented integration. It identifies ways to strengthen coordination on antimicrobial resistance, zoonotic risks, food safety and cross-sector governance through existing national planning and implementation mechanisms.

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2026: Understanding and Addressing the High Cost of a Healthy Diet — 2026

Summary: Assesses hunger and food insecurity alongside the affordability of healthy diets. Examines structural factors contributing to high costs, including agrifood supply chains, and discusses policy and investment responses. It provides evidence for negotiating measures that improve access to diverse, nutritious foods rather than addressing calorie supply alone.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Implementing National Food Systems Pathways: Emerging Practices — 2025

Summary: Draws on national pathway experience from approximately 20 countries to explain how governments are translating food-systems commitments into action through dialogues, costed plans, financing, coordination, local implementation and monitoring. Useful for assessing implementation gaps rather than proposing entirely new parallel processes.

World Food Programme. State of School Feeding Worldwide 2024 — 2025

Summary: Reports 2024 coverage, spending, national policies and recent research on school meals, including their connections to farmers, food systems and school health. Useful for evaluating programme design, public procurement, financing and the need to maintain safe, nutritious meals.

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

United Nations General Assembly. Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition (A/RES/79/227) 2024

Summary: Resolution adopted without a vote on 19 December 2024. It sets out agreed international priorities on agriculture, food security and nutrition, providing delegates with an existing General Assembly policy framework against which implementation needs and cooperation proposals can be assessed.

United Nations Environment Programme. Food Waste Index Report 2024 2024

Summary: Updates global estimates of food waste and measurement guidance for households, food service and retail, and reviews reduction strategies, including public–private partnerships. Its focus is waste measurement and prevention; reduced waste should not be presented as proof that nutritious food becomes more affordable or safe.

United Nations Children's Fund. Child Food Poverty: Nutrition Deprivation in Early Childhood 2024

Summary: Analyzes inadequate dietary diversity among young children, its distribution and drivers, and responses involving food systems, nutrition services and social protection. Useful for distinguishing child food poverty from hunger alone and for identifying complementary measures to improve access to nutritious diets.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

World Bank. Investment Framework for Nutrition 2024 — 2024

Summary: The framework estimates financing required to scale evidence-based nutrition interventions and considers financing sources and policy reforms, including social protection, food-system incentives and nutrition-related taxation. Its estimates help delegates distinguish the cost of interventions from the wider reforms needed to improve access to healthy diets.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Harvesting Insights: Outcomes and Impact from UNFSS+2 — 2023

Summary: The UNFSS+2 stocktaking report synthesizes the 2023 follow-up to the 2021 Food Systems Summit, including national pathways, stakeholder participation and implementation lessons. It provides context for evaluating progress against existing commitments, not evidence that every participating country implemented each proposal.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment — Documentation — 2023

Summary: This official documentation portal collects the UNFSS+2 report, the Secretary-General's progress report, the Call to Action and other background materials and statements. It is useful as a source directory, not a standalone research report.

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

United Nations Secretary-General / UN-Nutrition. UN-Nutrition: Note by the Secretary-General (E/2023/66), transmitting the Report of UN-Nutrition

2023

Summary: Transmits UN-Nutrition's report to ECOSOC, discussing progress and challenges in coordinating UN nutrition work, addressing malnutrition and supporting countries. Delegates can use it to identify existing interagency mechanisms and coordination gaps.

United Nations Secretary-General. Call to Action for Accelerated Food Systems Transformation

2023

Summary: Issued at UNFSS+2, the Call to Action urges countries and partners to accelerate implementation of national food systems pathways, strengthen governance, financing, inclusion and accountability, and align food-system action with other development priorities. It is a call for action, not a negotiated treaty.

United Nations Secretary-General. Progress on Food Systems Transformation since the UN Food Systems Summit 2021

2023

Summary: Reviews national and international progress after the 2021 Food Systems Summit, drawing on national pathways and follow-up processes. Useful for identifying implementation bottlenecks and considering what international cooperation can add to country-led commitments.

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Strategic Priorities for Food Safety within the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031

2023

Summary: Sets out FAO's food safety priorities, including evidence-based risk analysis, prevention, governance and stronger national food control systems. It provides a basis for examining what FAO already supports and where countries may require additional technical assistance.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Convergence Initiative: Aligning Food Systems and Climate Action

2023

Summary: Launched at COP28, this ongoing initiative supports countries in aligning national food systems pathways with climate policies through cross-sector dialogues, national action blueprints and coordination among food-system and climate institutions. It is an implementation initiative rather than a dated report.

World Health Organization. WHO Global Strategy for Food Safety 2022–2030: Towards Stronger Food Safety Systems and Global Cooperation

2022

Summary: Adopted by the 75th World Health Assembly, the strategy establishes five mutually reinforcing priorities for evidence-based, coordinated and adequately resourced food safety systems. Delegates can compare existing national commitments and implementation needs with these agreed priorities.

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

FAO. AMR-LEX — Legislation and Policies on Antimicrobial Resistance in Agrifood Systems — 2022

Summary: FAO's AMR-LEX, a continuously updated subset of FAOLEX launched in 2022, provides national and regional legislation and policies relevant to antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use in agrifood systems. It is a searchable legal database, not a country-specific law or a one-off publication.

World Health Assembly. Strengthening Efforts on Food Safety (WHA73.5) — 2020

Summary: Calls on Member States to improve food safety governance, regulatory capacity, surveillance, laboratories, inspection, coordination and emergency response. It provides the mandate for subsequent work on stronger national food safety systems and international cooperation.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Database of Practices for Food Systems Transformation — Ongoing

Summary: The Hub's online repository gathers country and partner examples of food-system transformation, including successes, promising approaches and implementation lessons. Entries are submissions or case examples and should be assessed individually before being cited as evidence of effectiveness.

GLOBAL UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

FAO Knowledge Repository — Ongoing

Summary: FAO's official publication repository gives access to FAO reports, technical guidance and other materials. It is a research portal, not an individual substantive report on food safety or nutrition.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Accelerating Food Systems Transformation through a Scalable Success Model — Ongoing

Summary: Describes an EU-funded 36-month initiative helping National Convenors and regional partners implement food systems pathways through country support, regional policy alignment and shared practices.

UNICEF. Fix My Food — Undated

Summary: UNICEF's youth-facing campaign encourages action to improve food environments and access to healthier diets. The link is a global campaign landing page, not evidence of a Cambodia-specific programme.

UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Member State Dialogues and Pathways — Ongoing

Summary: This official UN-system portal provides access to Member State dialogues and national pathways for food-systems transformation. It is an ongoing collection rather than an individually dated national policy or publication; the presence of a country in the portal does not by itself establish that a country-specific document has been reviewed.

AFRICA

FAO. Mozambique Advances the Development of National Food Systems-Based Dietary Guidelines — 2026

Summary: Describes the government-led September 2026 technical workshop to develop food systems-based dietary guidelines, supported by FAO and the EU. Participants reviewed nutrition, food-safety and food-system evidence and began identifying dietary objectives and evidence gaps.

FAO. FAO Concludes Nine-Month Evaluation of Djibouti's Food Control System — 2024

Summary: Reports the completion of Djibouti's national food-control assessment, validation of recommendations and agreement to prepare a costed strategic implementation plan. The assessment used the FAO/WHO Food Control System Assessment Tool.

FAO. In Uganda, FAO Concludes an Evaluation of the National Food Control System — 2024

Summary: Describes the assessment of Uganda's food-control institutions and the resulting recommendations and strategic action plan for improving coordination and risk-based oversight.

FAO. Strengthening Food Safety: FAO Training Program Concludes in Comoros — 2024

Summary: Reports FAO-supported training to strengthen food-safety inspection and risk-based control in Comoros, an import-dependent island country.

AFRICA (CONT.)

FAO. An Interview with Alexis Kabayiza, Government Coordinator in Rwanda — 2024

Summary: Interview with Rwanda's project coordinator on the FAO-supported effort to strengthen food-control and phytosanitary governance, coordination and capacity. Provides an official's perspective on implementation challenges rather than an independently evaluated outcome.

FAO. Strengthening Food Safety in Zimbabwe: The Government and FAO Conduct Costing Workshop in Mutare — 2024

Summary: Describes the May 2024 workshop to cost Zimbabwe's strategic food-control workplan after a 2023 reassessment of its food-control system against a 2017 baseline. Authorities had endorsed the workplan, and the costing was intended to support investment and implementation.

FAO. National Experts and Extension Officers in Egypt Trained on Sustainable Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Water Productivity Practices to Promote Food and Nutrition Security — 2023

Summary: Describes FAO–IFAD-supported training for Egyptian agricultural and extension specialists in water management, crop diversification, post-harvest practices, nutrition and healthy diets. The example connects farming decisions and agricultural extension services with the availability of nutritious foods; it reports training, not measured improvements in diet quality.

AFRICA (CONT.)

FAO. In Comoros, FAO Concludes an Evaluation of the National Food Control System — 2023

Summary: Describes completion of a national food-control system assessment and recommendations for improving governance and coordination across responsible authorities.

FAO. In Kenya, FAO Concludes an Evaluation of the National Food Control System — 2023

Summary: Reports Kenya's assessment of national food-control arrangements and priorities for stronger coordination and food-safety governance.

FAO. In the Seychelles, FAO Concludes an Evaluation of the National Food Control System — 2023

Summary: Describes a national assessment of food-control institutions and recommendations to strengthen oversight in a small-island setting.

FAO. Rwanda Concludes Assessments of the Country's National Food Control and Phytosanitary Systems — 2023

Summary: FAO reports that Rwanda completed food-control and phytosanitary capacity assessments with final consensus workshops in Kigali. Officials endorsed recommendations and committed to strategic plans. This documents the assessment and commitments, not implementation of the plans.

AFRICA (CONT.)

FAO. Interview with Yousouf Gaungoo 2023

Summary: Interview with a Mauritian food-safety official about the 2022 Food Act, development of regulations, the Mauritius Food Standards Agency, inspections and port controls. He identifies insufficient coordination and documentation and describes a 2023 FAO-supported assessment and strategic action plan still being costed.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

World Food Programme. Food Systems Behaviours in Lao PDR: Evidence to Strengthen Nutrition, School Meals, and Climate Resilience — 2026

Summary: Based on research across six Lao provinces in 2025–2026, examines why nutrition knowledge does not always translate into healthier food choices. The report connects affordability, seasonal availability, gender roles, school meals and climate-resilient smallholder farming, and identifies implications for governance and communication.

FAO. FAO and Samoa Stress the Role of Traditional Diets and Food Diversity for Better Nutrition — 2019

Summary: Reports discussions with Samoa on preserving traditional diets, making seeds for traditional foods more available, and strengthening food diversity. Also notes Samoa's attention to the quality of food imports, linking nutrition and food safety in a small-island context. This is a report of discussions rather than an adopted national programme.

WHO. Viet Nam and WHO Work Together to Make Food Safe from Farm to Plate — 2015

Summary: WHO news article on collaboration with Viet Nam to improve food safety along the supply chain. Useful as historical background on farm-to-plate cooperation, but too old on its own to substantiate the current state of Viet Nam's food-control system.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

FAO. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan Move to Upgrade Food Safety Capacities

2017

Summary: Reviews a 2013–2017 FAO project supporting food inspectors, public authorities and food processors in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to apply Codex standards, good hygiene practices and hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) approaches. Provides an example of cross-border technical assistance and practical capacity development for smaller food businesses.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

FAO. CELAC Ministers Review Implementation of the Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication Plan 2030 — 2026

Summary: Reports a 2026 regional review of the CELAC plan, including progress, shared challenges and cooperation on food security, nutrition and ending hunger. It identifies the plan's implementation, governance, financing and monitoring components.

FAO. Belize Validates National Food Control System Assessment and Endorses Strategic Action Plan — 2025

Summary: FAO reports that Belize completed a national food-control assessment using the FAO/WHO tool and endorsed a strategic action plan identifying priorities for legislation, risk-based inspection, laboratory capacity and institutional coordination.

FAO. Chile and Barbados Take Steps Towards Stronger Food Safety with the FAO/WHO Food Control System Assessments — 2025

Summary: Compares how Chile and Barbados used the FAO/WHO assessment tool to identify food-control gaps and develop reform priorities. Chile is translating findings into a costed action plan; Barbados is updating its draft Food Safety Bill and institutional arrangements.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (CONT.)

FAO. Latin American Countries Collaborate on Food Safety and International Trade — 2025

Summary: Reports a Latin American and Caribbean consortium established after FAO training to generate veterinary-drug-residue data supporting Codex maximum residue limits. Includes perspectives from Brazil and Costa Rica and connects technical cooperation with food safety and trade.

FAO. FAO and the Government of Brazil Strengthen Food Supply and Marketing Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean — 2025

Summary: Reports a Brazil–FAO technical-cooperation project supporting the regional SPAA Network, with funding for strengthening public food supply and marketing institutions. The network addresses supply-chain functioning and the effects of food-price pressures.

FAO. CELAC Moves Forward with the Consolidation of the Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication Plan — 2025

Summary: Reports a February 2025 CELAC ministerial review in Honduras of progress implementing the regional 2024–2030 food security and nutrition plan, including monitoring, technical cooperation and resource mobilization.

NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

FAO. UAE Concludes National Food Control System Assessment and Advances Regional Cooperation on Food Safety — 2025

Summary: Reports completion of a national food-control assessment, validation of findings, development of a strategic action plan and exchanges with GCC counterparts on harmonization and food safety oversight.

FAO. FAO and DoS Launch Training for Mashreq Food Security and Nutrition Observatory — 2025

Summary: Reports a December 2025 training programme in Amman on a regional data platform for monitoring food security and nutrition, analyzing trends and identifying risks. Jordan proposed the observatory, which FAO developed.

FAO. FAO and NFSA Conclude an Evaluation of the National Food Control System — 2024

Summary: Reports Egypt's eight-month food-control system assessment with the National Food Safety Agency and agreement on priorities and a roadmap to strengthen governance, risk-based controls and coordination.

FAO. Food Safety and Quality in the Near East and North Africa: Mapping Drivers, Challenges and Imperatives — 2024

Summary: The official 2024 COAG meeting page provides the agenda paper and Member State written inputs on FAO's work in nutrition, with Secretariat responses. It documents views expressed during an intergovernmental consultation, not a single agreed policy.

NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (CONT.)

FAO. FAO and Egypt Develop a Risk-Based Imported Food Control System for Egypt — 2019

Summary: Explains FAO cooperation with Egypt's National Food Safety Authority to strengthen controls on imported foods. Workshops addressed categorizing import risks, coordinating border agencies, developing inspection procedures and improving communication with importers. The article describes capacity-building and planned reforms, not a final evaluation of their outcomes.

Oman — Ministry of Health. The Omani Guide for Healthy Eating (English) 2026

Summary: Updated national dietary guidance on diverse, balanced diets and prevention of diet-related chronic diseases. The Ministry describes thirteen nutritional principles covering food groups, portion sizes and limiting excessive sugar, salt and unhealthy fats; it also connects recommendations to sustainability and food-policy applications.

Brazil — Presidency of the Republic. Brazil Celebrates Exit from the Hunger Map 2025

Summary: The government reports that Brazil fell below the FAO threshold used for the prevalence-of-undernourishment measure. This is evidence about hunger prevalence, not direct evidence that nutritious diets have become affordable or that food-safety risks have fallen.

Mexico — Secretariat of Health. Guías Alimentarias Saludables y Sostenibles para la Población Mexicana 2025

Summary: The updated national guidelines recommend healthier, more sustainable eating patterns and provide a basis for nutrition education and food policy. They were developed through an intersectoral process, including scientific and public-sector input.

Chile — Ministry of Health. Estrategia para detener la aceleración del sobrepeso y obesidad en la niñez y adolescencia 2023–2030 2024

Summary: Chile's strategy sets out coordinated action to prevent overweight and obesity among children and adolescents, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements involving multiple ministries.

Finland — Finnish Food Authority. Nutrition Recommendations and Food-Based Dietary Guidelines

2024

Summary: Official portal explaining Finland's food-based dietary guidelines and providing recommendations for different population groups. It links to the national recommendations Sustainable Health from Food (2024), which combine nutrition adequacy with environmental sustainability, and to more detailed food-group guidance.

Ireland — Healthy Ireland, safefood, Health Service Executive and Food Safety Authority of Ireland. Nutrition Guidelines for Food Parcels

2022

Summary: Guidance for organisations providing food parcels to households experiencing food poverty. It recommends balanced food parcels consistent with Irish healthy-eating guidance while accounting for shelf life, limited refrigeration and cooking facilities, and safe transport and storage. It illustrates how nutrition standards and food-safety safeguards can be applied together in food assistance.

Ethiopia — Ethiopian Public Health Institute / Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Education. Ethiopia: Food-Based Dietary Guidelines

2022

Summary: Ethiopia's 2022 national guidelines, developed by the Ethiopian Public Health Institute and endorsed by three ministries, recommend diversified diets and safe drinking water. FAO's hosting page describes the scientific review and multi-sectoral development process and notes that implementation and monitoring plans were still being developed. The guidelines are a national government resource, not an FAO-authored policy.

Albania — Statement to the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit — 2021

Summary: Outlines Albania's commitments to transforming its food system, including strengthening agricultural value chains, developing agrotourism and short food supply chains, establishing effective food safety, veterinary and plant protection systems, promoting sustainable natural resource management, and improving crisis management. The statement emphasizes cooperation among producers, civil society, academia, government and international partners to improve food security and nutrition.

Lebanon — Ministry of Public Health. National Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan (2021–2026) — 2021

Summary: Lebanon's national strategy, developed with WHO, addresses nutrition priorities through a multisectoral approach and an implementation plan. It can be compared with financing, monitoring and nutrition-service arrangements.

Canada — Health Canada. Canada's Dietary Guidelines — 2019

Summary: Provides evidence-based recommendations for healthy dietary patterns and guidance on food environments, including food marketing, nutrition information and institutional policies.

Saudi Arabia — Saudi Food and Drug Authority. Food Act and Implementing Regulation — 2017

Summary: The Saudi Food and Drug Authority's Food Act and implementing regulation establish obligations for food businesses, official inspections, controls on unsafe food and enforcement powers. The English-language text is a translation; the Arabic original prevails. This is a primary legal source for discussing national food-control responsibilities and enforcement, not a general dietary-guidelines publication.

Canada — Health Canada. Healthy Eating Strategy — 2016

Summary: Health Canada's archived Healthy Eating Strategy describes planned federal measures to support healthier dietary choices, including revisions to food guidance, nutrition labelling and food-environment initiatives. It is useful as a historical policy statement; consult current government sources for the status of individual measures.

Honduras — Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho Presidencial / Unidad Técnica de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (UTSAN). Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2010–2022 — 2010

Summary: This government strategy established a coordinated approach to food and nutrition security, addressing food availability, access, nutrition vulnerability, institutional responsibilities and monitoring. Its 2010–2022 planning horizon has ended, so it is relevant as an example of earlier national policy design rather than evidence of Honduras's current policy.

Southern African Development Community. Food and Nutrition Security 2026

Summary: Describes SADC support for implementing and monitoring its Regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy, including diverse, safe and nutritious foods, indigenous crops, stronger policy frameworks and evidence-based decision-making. This is an ongoing programme page.

ASEAN Secretariat. ASEAN Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026–2030 2025

Summary: Sets out ASEAN cooperation priorities for resilient agrifood systems, including food security, nutrition, sustainable production and regional coordination. It provides a framework for examining how countries implement shared food-system commitments.

Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty. Guidelines for the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty—Policy Basket 2024

Summary: Explains how the Global Alliance's Policy Basket identifies evidence-based, government-implementable programmes to reduce hunger and poverty. It distinguishes general policy instruments from country-specific implementation examples and sets criteria covering effectiveness, target populations and contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals. Relevant approaches include improving access to safe and nutritious food, helping vulnerable consumers obtain healthy diets, and supporting smallholder farmers. The guidelines also explain how countries can adapt these programmes with financial, technical and knowledge support from Alliance members.

ASEAN. ASEAN Food Safety Regulatory Framework Agreement — 2024

Summary: Records the regional agreement signed in 2024 to promote cooperation on food-safety regulation. ASEAN's legal-instruments register identifies the agreement as not yet in force, an important distinction for delegates assessing implementation.

European Parliament and Council of the European Union. Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the Provision of Food Information to Consumers — 2011

Summary: Establishes harmonized EU rules on information supplied to consumers about food, including ingredient lists, allergen declarations and nutrition information. It illustrates how governments can agree on common regional labelling requirements while national authorities oversee implementation and enforcement.

NON-UN RESOURCES

Nutrition for Growth Paris 2025 — Joint Statement — 2025

Summary: This is the summit's joint statement, not a France-specific nutrition policy. It records collective commitments to accelerate action against malnutrition and mobilize political and financial support. Full PDF text was not extractable in the available source view; detailed commitments need checking.

Benin's Nutrition Commitments for a Resilient Future: Benin's Road to the 2025 Paris Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit — 2025

Summary: GAIN reviews Benin's earlier nutrition commitments and the preparation of new N4G priorities, including financing and multisectoral coordination, reducing micronutrient deficiencies, strengthening food fortification and improving child nutrition. It also identifies barriers to affordable, diverse diets.

Building National Consensus: Indonesia's Commitments at the N4G Summit 2025 — 2025

Summary: Reviews Indonesia's previous N4G commitments and its 2025 stakeholder consultation. Priorities include reducing stunting and anaemia, integrating nutrition into health and social protection, building climate-resilient food systems, financing nutrition and strengthening accountability.

Paving the Way to Combat Malnutrition: Kenya's National Preparations for the 2025 Paris N4G Summit — 2025

Summary: Reports GAIN-supported consultations on Kenya's N4G commitments. It examines persistent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, progress on food fortification, weak awareness of earlier commitments, and needs for financing, community participation and coordination.

NON-UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

Strengthening Workforce Nutrition in Uganda: Addressing Policy Gaps, Financing Challenges, and Health

2025

Summary: Summarizes a Uganda nutrition dialogue focusing on healthier food at work, nutrition education, health checks and breastfeeding support. Participants identified the absence of clear workplace nutrition guidance, weak programme data and financing gaps, and proposed stronger employer participation and monitoring.

Strengthening Nutrition Frameworks and Workforce Nutrition Programs in India: Road to the 2025 Paris N4G Summit

2025

Summary: GAIN reports on two multistakeholder dialogues in India examining how businesses can integrate workforce nutrition into their operations and sustainability reporting. Participants identified costs, limited guidance for smaller firms, insufficient leadership engagement and diverse food preferences as barriers. Proposed responses include public–private partnerships, tax or funding incentives, nutrition indicators in corporate reporting, healthier workplace foods and facilities, and employee education and monitoring.

Healthy Diet: A Definition for the United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021

2023

Summary: Neufeld, Hendriks and Hugas explain a healthy diet as one that supports health through nutritional adequacy and avoidance of harmful substances, while considering food safety, access, affordability and cultural suitability. Useful conceptual framework for the topic.

NON-UN RESOURCES (CONT.)

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). Improving the Nutrition Status of Readymade Garment (RMG) Workers in Bangladesh — 2022

Summary: GAIN describes workplace nutrition initiatives in Bangladesh's ready-made garment sector, involving employers, public agencies and implementation partners. The impact story examines how workplace food, nutrition information and micronutrient interventions can address workers' dietary deficiencies while potentially benefiting health and productivity. It provides an example of private-sector and government cooperation, not a government policy.

Reducing Post Capture Fish Losses in Indonesia – I-PLAN — 2022

Summary: Describes GAIN's Indonesia Postharvest Loss Alliance for Nutrition, developed with district fisheries offices to reduce fish losses and increase the domestic supply of nutritious fish. Activities include coordinating fish-supply-chain actors, training and business matching, seed funding, and innovation challenges for cold-chain technology and fish-based foods.

Increasing Egg Consumption in Nigeria — 2022

Summary: Documents the "Eggs Make Kids" campaign launched in Kaduna State in 2019 by GAIN and partners with the state government. Television, radio, outdoor advertising, community activities and retail promotions encouraged parents and caregivers to feed eggs to children aged six months to five years, aiming to increase demand for a nutrient-rich food.