

FACT SHEET U.S. GOVERNMENT GLOBAL NUTRITION COORDINATION PLAN 2016–2021

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The purpose of the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan is to strengthen the impact of the many diverse nutrition investments across the U.S. Government through better communication, collaboration, and linking research to program implementation. Through coordination mechanisms, the U.S. Government will maximize its support to country-led programs, continue its global leadership and partnerships, and generate, share, and apply knowledge and evidence in the nutrition sector in order to accelerate progress toward shared nutrition goals.¹

The U.S. Government is committed to improving nutrition throughout the world in order to enhance health, productivity, and human potential. The U.S. Government departments and agencies engaged in scaling up proven approaches to better nutrition and conducting U.S. human nutrition research include:

- Millennium Challenge Corporation
- Peace Corps
- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- U.S. Department of State
- U.S. Department of Treasury
- White House Office of Science and Technology Policy



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By identifying specific opportunities and mechanisms for coordination and collaboration across the U.S. Government, the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan will accelerate progress toward World Health Assembly nutrition targets² and other U.S. Government global nutrition commitments. The Plan identifies six technical focus areas as primary but not exclusive opportunities for enhanced multiple agency coordination:

1. Food fortification
2. Nutrition information systems
3. Food safety
4. The first 1,000 days (pregnancy up to 2 years of age)
5. Nutrition-related non-communicable diseases
6. HIV and nutrition

Under each of these six technical focus areas, the U.S. Government will prioritize three approaches to improving coordination:

1. Support country-led nutrition efforts.
2. Promote leadership and partnership at the global level.
3. Generate, share, and apply knowledge and evidence in a systematic fashion.

Through the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, the U.S. Government holds itself accountable for seven coordination actions. These actions provide a backbone for collaborative U.S. Government nutrition programming:

1. Create a permanent, government-wide Global Nutrition Technical Working Group to serve as a leader and convener for action and information-sharing regarding U.S. Government global nutrition programs.
2. Release an annual summary of interagency progress under the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan.
3. Produce a U.S. Government report at the end of a 5-year cycle on contributions toward the World Health Assembly Nutrition Targets and other U.S. Government global nutrition commitments.
4. Develop a process to gather and report interagency information on annual U.S. Government nutrition resource expenditures.
5. Form a U.S. Government Global Nutrition Implementation Science Sub-Working Group that can interact with the existing Interagency Committee on Human Nutrition Research and share best practices to link research to nutrition programs.
6. Make U.S. Government nutrition data openly available in accordance with the U.S. Government open data initiative.
7. Establish points of contact within each U.S. Government agency participating in the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan and at each international post with more than one U.S. Government agency engaged in nutrition-related programming.

The Plan is a living document that will evolve based on U.S. Government achievements and changes in the nutrition landscape, with intended updates at the end of the first 5-year period and as needed.

Learn more: <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition/usgplan>

¹The U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan will inform nutrition actions with currently planned funding levels. The technical focus areas and key approaches outlined in the Plan provide core examples of U.S. Government activities and commitments in international nutrition where a consolidation of resources may enhance results and impact. They are not a comprehensive set of actions conducted by each agency nor an inflexible structure for U.S. Government programming.

²World Health Assembly Nutrition Targets for 2025:

- 40 percent reduction in the number of children under 5 who are stunted
- 50 percent reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age
- 30 percent reduction in low birth weight
- No increase in childhood overweight
- Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50 percent
- Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5 percent