UN Network helps country actors understand how nutrition is interlinked and mutually reinforces the SDGs, paving the way for collective action.

Below are some examples that depict the vast and complex nutrition landscape, underscoring the need for integrated and coordinated approaches. The UN Network considers nutrition to be a common thread in the SDGs and provides a platform to bridge diverse workstreams in pursuit of shared goals.

Partnership is key to improving nutrition
- Collective actions building on comparative advantages, establishment and strengthening of MSPs; and promoting a systems approach (e.g., food, health).

Ending malnutrition supports stable societies
- Food assistance, livelihoods support, nutrition support in emergencies; and strengthening institutions to address inequalities, injustice and violence.

Biodiversity is crucial for good nutrition
- Food composition data for locally available plant foods; sustainably manage forests; and combat desertification.

Dietary patterns impact climate change and vice versa
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation; and impact reduction and early warning.

Sustainable food production yields healthy foods
- Food systems management; promotion of small-scale farmer rights; organic agriculture; locally produced foods for consumption; and support indigenous knowledge of local foods.

Addressing iron deficiency can boost productivity
- Minimum wage; maternity protection; ILO occupational safety and health convention no. 155 (1983); and microfinance/credit.

Good nutrition increases earning capacity
- Public works programmes; price subsidies; microcredit; unemployment insurance; and unconditional cash transfers — all undertaken with a nutrition lens.

Good nutrition supports productive lives
- Right to food; food vouchers; fortification; food safety legislation; maternity protection; and international code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes.

Good nutrition makes for good health
- BFHI; iron/folic acid supplementation; management of SAM; counselling on healthy diets to prevent overweight; obesity and NCDs; and universal health care.

Good nutrition drives up IQ levels
- School meals; deworming; nutrition and health education; wash interventions in schools; increasing attendance at schools, technical/vocational education.

Women’s empowerment supports nutrition gains
- Prevention of adolescent pregnancy; family planning; take-home school rations targeting adolescent girls; microcredit targeting women; and land tenure reform.

Good sanitation can help prevent malnutrition
- Water and sanitation infrastructure; handwashing education/promotion; household water treatment; food hygiene promotion; and provision of water during special circumstances.

To learn more about how the UN Network is supporting country-level action visit https://www.unnetworkforsun.org/ or write to unnetworkforsun@wfp.org

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