

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT 3. EXTRACTED DATA

Basic data											Setting				Conclusions and outcome	
#	Author(s)	Year	Title	Aims / objectives (modified or as described by author)	Policy focus	Theory	Study design	Methods and data source(s)	Informants / participants	Funding source	Issue(s)	Geographical scope	Name of jurisdiction	Income-level	Key findings / study conclusions (modified or as described by author)	Outcome
1	Allender, S., E. Gleeson, B. Crammond, G. Sacks, M. Lawrence, A. Peeters, B. Loff and B. Swinburn	2009	Moving beyond 'rates, roads and rubbish': How do local governments make choices about healthy public policy to prevent obesity?	Barriers and facilitators local councils face when attempting policy and regulatory changes that may reduce obesity. What are the barriers and facilitators to local government policy change in relation to environments for healthy eating and physical activity?	Enablers and barriers of regulatory change	Social constructionist	Qualitative case study, phenomenological	Interviews	Local council experts and decision-makers	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (local/municipal)	Australia	High	We found that policy change at local government level is often made in response to evidence about existing problems and the perceived cost benefit of making such change. External funding plays an important part although there are concerns within local government about the ongoing sustainability of policies should external funding be removed. The development of a systematic evidence base to provide clear feedback on the size and scope of the obesity epidemic at a local level, coupled with cost benefit analysis for any potential regulatory intervention, are crucial to developing a regulatory environment which creates the physical and social environment to prevent obesity.	Not applicable or unclear
2	Balarajan, Y.	2014	Creating political priority for micronutrient deficiencies: A qualitative case study from Senegal	To examine what factors influence the agenda-setting process and level of political priority afforded to micronutrient deficiencies (MNDs).	Agenda-setting	Multiple Streams Framework, Shiffman Framework	Qualitative case study	Process tracing, interviews, systematic review of government policy documents, national surveys, donor reports and published research	Government and non-government organisations (multilateral organisations, bilateral organisation, academic institutions working in the area on MNDs and health	None declared	Micronutrient deficiencies	National	Senegal	Low	This study gives insight into the political prioritization process for MNDs from the perspective of key stakeholders working at the national level in Senegal. In doing so, the study offers some explanation as to why the issue of MNDs has struggled to gain political attention and make it onto the national policy agenda. Moving forward, greater awareness of the factors affecting agenda setting for MNDs may help to devise political strategies to champion this development issue in countries with high burdens of micronutrient deficiencies.	Low or no commitment
3	Balarajan, Y. and M. R. Reich	2016	Political economy of child nutrition policy: A qualitative study of India's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme	To better understand how and why the issue of child undernutrition and the longstanding Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) policy reform got on the national agenda, and why this opportunity did not result in substantive change to improve India's main policy response to tackling child undernutrition	Agenda-setting	Multiple Streams Framework, path dependency	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis, stakeholder mapping	Government, NGOs, international organizations, bilateral donors, academia	South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative, World Bank	Undernutrition	National	India	Lower-middle	We find that although favorable factors were operating in the problem, policy and politics streams to promote policy reform, these were not sufficient to harness the potential opportunity for reform, with several missed opportunities to move the reform process forward. The analysis suggests that more attention to the political economy of the policy process may help to enhance the political feasibility of future policy reform efforts for ICDS policy, and may have lessons for complementary policy reform efforts to improve child nutrition in India	Some commitment
4	Benson, T.	2007	Cross-sectoral coordination failure: How significant a constraint in national efforts to tackle malnutrition in Africa?	Reflecting on the experiences of the 1970s, has anything changed in national development objectives, in the profile of nutrition within those objectives, or in the manner in which government organizes its functions or allocates its resources to expect that these more recently established nutrition coordination agencies will be more successful and enduring than those that emerged and collapsed two to three decades ago? The objective of this paper is to determine whether taking a coordinated multisector approach at the national level in addressing the problem of malnutrition might now offer significant advantages	Inter-sectoral coordination	None	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government	USAID, ICRW, IFPRI	Malnutrition (general)	National	Mozambique, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana	Low, lower-middle	The agencies have proven of limited value to the malnourished in these countries. However, cross-sectoral barriers are not the primary reason for this ineffectiveness. Rather, inability to maintain continued political commitment for efforts to address malnutrition—in short, advocacy—is the principal deficiency in performance. Cross-sectoral coordination only becomes important if malnutrition itself is treated as a politically important problem, thereby stimulating action in various sectors.	Not applicable or unclear
5	Chung, A., J. Shill, B. Swinburn, H. Mavoa, M. Lawrence, B. Loff, B. Crammond, G. Sacks, S. Allender and A. Peeters	2012	An analysis of potential barriers and enablers to regulating the television marketing of unhealthy foods to children at the state government level in Australia.	To understand the perceptions of senior representatives from Australian state and territory governments, statutory authorities and non-government organizations regarding the feasibility of state-level government regulation of television marketing of unhealthy food to children in Australia.	Enablers and barriers of regulatory change	None	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs	NHMRC, VicHealth	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	Australia	High	Barriers to implementing regulation at the state level were: the perception that regulation of television advertising is a Commonwealth, not state/territory, responsibility; the power of the food industry and; the need for clear evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of regulation. Evidence of community support for regulation was also cited as an important factor in determining feasibility. The implementation of regulation of the television marketing of unhealthy food to children should ideally occur under the direction of the Commonwealth government. However, given that regulation is technically feasible at the state level, in the absence of Commonwealth action, states/territories could act independently	Low or no commitment
6	Clayton, M. L., S. Frattaroli, A. Palmer and K. M. Pollack	2015	The role of partnerships in U.S. Food policy council policy activities	Describe food policy council partnerships and document how FPCs describe partners' roles in the context of food systems policy work	Inter-sectoral coordination and role of food policy council partnerships	None	Qualitative comparative case study	Survey, interviews	Food policy councils, policy experts	None declared	Food security	Sub-national (regional/state)	United States	High	Interviewees described a range of partners (e.g., stakeholders from government, business, and education) and credited FPC partnerships with advancing their policy goals by increasing the visibility and credibility of FPCs, focusing their policy agenda, connecting FPCs to key policy inputs (e.g., local food community knowledge and priorities), and obtaining stakeholder buy-in for policy initiatives. Partnerships were also described as barriers to policy progress when partners were less engaged or had either disproportionate or little influence in a given food sector. Despite these challenges, partnerships were found to be valuable for FPCs efforts to effectively engage in the food policy arena. Partnerships influence and advance FPC policy goals	Not applicable or unclear
7	Colón-Ramos, U., A. C. Lindsay, R. Monge-Rojas, M. L. Greaney, H. Campos and K. E. Peterson	2007	Translating research into action: A case study on trans fatty acid research and nutrition policy in Costa Rica	Identifies factors that may impede or promote the process of translation of scientific evidence about TFA into policy in the specific context of Costa Rica	Evidence-based policy-making, knowledge translation	Walt & Gilson's health policy triangle	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, industry, research	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Costa Rica	Upper-middle	The political context was suitable for discussing policies related to healthy fats. Nevertheless, TFA regulation was not part of the Costa Rican political agenda. Barriers perceived by respondents that impede knowledge translation included: (1) lack of awareness of in-country scientific studies on health effects of TFA; (2) lack of consensus or information about policy options (nutrition labelling, dietary guidelines, legislative mandates); (3) perceived distrust and disparate attitudes between sectors, believed by study participants to result in (4) limited collaboration across sectors. Commissioned task forces and other mechanisms to foster research engagement and facilitate sustained interaction and systematic collaboration among government, food industry and researcher sectors appear crucial in the consideration and adoption of nutrition policy in Costa Rica and other emerging economies	Low or no commitment
8	Craig, R. L. M. P. H., H. C. P. M. P. A. Felix, J. F. M. A. Walker and M. M.	2010	Public Health Professionals as Policy Entrepreneurs: Arkansas's Childhood Obesity Policy Experience	Analyzes factors that brought childhood obesity to the forefront of the Arkansas legislative agenda and resulted in the passage of legislation	Enablers and barriers of regulatory change	Multiple Streams Framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government - policy-makers, advisors, department heads	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	United States	High	In the political stream, advocacy by public health professionals at national legislative conferences and state-level meetings influenced policymakers' beliefs about childhood obesity. In the problem stream, focusing events, namely the personal health problems of 2 policymakers, paired with the changes in indicators presented at local and national meetings, turned attention and focus to the issue. Speaker of the House and public	High commitment

	P. M. P. H. M. B. A. Phillips													health professionals were most frequently noted by key informants to be the primary policy entrepreneurs. Public health advocates generated policy alternatives and formulated the legislation, which was then sponsored by the Speaker and related legislators.		
9	Crammond, B., C. Van, S. Allender, A. Peeters, M. Lawrence, G. Sacks, H. Mavoa, B. A. Swinburn and B. Loff	2013	The possibility of regulating for obesity prevention-- understanding regulation in the Commonwealth Government	The possibility of regulating for obesity prevention – understanding regulation in the Commonwealth Government	Enablers and barriers of regulatory change	None	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary (website) analysis	Government	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Australia	High	A complex regulatory package is likely to be necessary to effectively reduce obesity prevalence in developed countries We identified regulatory review carried out by the Office of Best Practice Regulation as possibly posing a barrier to law reform for obesity prevention, along with the complexity of the food policymaking structures. In addition to the two barriers already identified, interviewees identified a lack of evidence for interventions, which would reduce obesity prevalence, and the influence of politicians on executive decisions as posing obstacles. Most interviewees believed that the barriers to regulating to prevent obesity were strong and that intervention by elected politicians would be the most likely method of implementing obesity prevention policy	Low or no commitment
10	Dinour, L. M.	2015	Conflict and Compromise in Public Health Policy: Analysis of Changes Made to Five Competitive Food Legislative Proposals Prior to Adoption	Focuses on the decision-making process of governmental authorities to better understand how and why changes are made to state legislative bill language and content prior to adoption.	Decision-making processes and policy design	Advocacy Coalition Framework	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government	Graduate Center Doctoral Student Research Grant Program, City University of New York	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	United States	High	Bill cost is a major barrier to achieving strong, health-promoting policy change. Additionally, findings reveal that supporters of stronger competitive food policies often concede to changes that weaken a bill in order to neutralize opposition and achieve stakeholder buy-in	Some commitment
11	Dodson, E. A., C. Fleming, T. K. Boehmer, D. Haire-Joshu, D. A. Luke and R. C. Brownson	2009	Preventing childhood obesity through state policy: Qualitative assessment of enablers and barriers	Sought to use lessons learned from state policy-makers to improve understanding of the link between public health research and policy, and to inform the development and passage of future policies aiming to reduce the prevalence of childhood obesity	Determinants of policy adoption	Multiple Streams Framework, Schmid's physical activity policy research framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government policy-makers	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	United States	High	Commonly cited factors positively influencing the passage of childhood obesity prevention legislation included national media exposure, introduction of the policy by senior legislators, and gaining the support of key players including parents, physician and schools. Noteworthy barriers included powerful lobbyists of companies that produce unhealthy foods and misconceptions about legislating foods at schools	Some commitment
12	Field, P., R. Gauld	2011	How do vested interests maintain outdated policy? The case of food marketing to New Zealand children	Examines the role of powerful vested interest groups in determining public health nutrition policy	Interest group influence	None	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, NGOs, food industry	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	New Zealand	High	We found that the policy around television food advertising to children is a case where a powerful vested interest group has maintained the status quo policy to protect their own interests. Through the use of well-organised advocacy strategies leveraged from a structurally dominant position, the food industry group have effectively determined current Government policy.	Low or no commitment
13	Fox, A. M., Y. Balarajan, C. Cheng and M. R. Reich	2015	Measuring political commitment and opportunities to advance food and nutrition security: Piloting a rapid assessment tool	This article presents the results of a theory-based survey designed to assess national political commitment and opportunities to advance food and nutrition policy reform, completed by knowledgeable representatives from 10 countries	Political commitment	Multiple Streams Framework, Shiffman Framework, Reich's stakeholder analysis	Survey	Survey	Government, NGOs, international organizations	Joint Programmes of the MDG Achievement Fund, UNICEF	Food security	National	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Vietnam	Low, lower-middle	In a majority of countries, political leaders had verbally and symbolically committed to addressing food and nutrition, but adequate resources were not allocated to meet specific programmes. In most countries, there existed a cohesive policy community and policy solutions to address food and nutrition, while a majority lacked a cohesive civil society movement around food and nutrition and media reports rarely emphasized food and nutrition. Overall, political commitment and priority setting opportunities for food and nutrition security were found to be highest in the Philippines and Guatemala and lowest in Vietnam and Bangladesh	Variable commitment
14	Ghartey A.	2010	Nutrition policy and programmes in Ghana: the limitation of a single sector approach	This study was undertaken to produce a case study of the political economy of nutrition policies in Ghana as an input into the comparative study. It aims to: i. Document the trajectory of nutrition policies in Ghana, identifying moments in which they were incorporated into the government's agenda, provided with budget and administrative support and implemented through a consistent plan. ii. Provide an analysis of the political, institutional and administrative factors, including tactical behaviours and decisions that led to such outcomes. In addition, the study evaluates main actors, institutions (formal/informal), and agencies relevant to nutrition policy development in Ghana.	Political commitment	Unclear (need to source from project documents)	Qualitative case study	Interviews, focus groups, documentary analysis	Government, NGOs, international organizations	World Bank	Malnutrition (general)	National	Ghana	Lower-middle	i. Inadequate linkage and coordination arrangements limit implementation and sustainability of nutrition policies; ii. Government commitment to international nutrition conventions and declarations have facilitated pursuance of nutrition policies and programs; iii. Dominance of donors in initiating and implementing nutrition policies has created some degree of dependence on donors by the government and other policy actors, leading to inadequate commitment in terms of funding implementation of nutrition policies. iv. The role of decentralised structures in nutrition policy formulation and implementation is unclear, thus leading to inadequate participation of local government in nutrition policy formulation, implementation and sustainability; v. Inadequate prominence given to the role of research and training institutions in nutrition policy formulation and implementation leading to missed opportunities in adopting strategies to optimise outcomes of policy interventions; vi. Inadequate civil society participation in the nutrition policy arena leading to the absence of coalitions for nutrition advocacy, thus limiting the scope and scale of opportunities for lobbying nutrition policy formulation, implementation and funding; vii. Absence of a coherent national nutrition policy that (1) outlines a framework for pursuing nutrition interventions at the national, regional and district levels, (2) defines institutional roles and responsibilities, (3) stipulates monitoring and evaluation processes, and (4) articulates linkage and coordination arrangements. Absence of a national policy limits the extent to which pressure can be brought to bear on the government to provide resources for implementation in a sustained manner; viii. Inadequate dissemination of nutrition information: Data and findings from the GDHS and PROFILES are not systematically disseminated beyond national and regional levels. This leads to inadequate understanding and appreciation of nutrition policy issues and actions at the district and community levels. ix. Health sector interventions in Ghana have been largely clinical and curative in nature, limiting the scope and scale of nutrition and other preventive health interventions	Some commitment
15	Gillespie, S., M. van den Bold, J. Hodge and A. Herforth	2015	Leveraging agriculture for nutrition in South Asia and East Africa: examining the enabling environment through stakeholder perceptions	This study revolves around perceptions of key stakeholders on certain issues related to agriculture and nutrition. Perceptions of the problem of undernutrition, of its causes and in particular of the interrelationships between agriculture and nutrition are pivotal in fostering enabling environments. We seek in this paper to explore some of the major political, institutional and policy related challenges to cultivating an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive agriculture in South Asia and East Africa	Inter-sectoral coordination, agriculture	Enabling Environment Framework (Gillespie), UNICEF nutrition framework	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis, stakeholder mapping, national consultations	Government, NGOs, international organizations, bi and multilateral donors, academia, industry, media	LANSAN, CGIAR, FAO, DFID	Undernutrition	National	India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda	Lower-middle	We conclude by highlighting four key issues to be addressed. First, improving knowledge and perception of undernutrition and its links to agriculture, on the part of agricultural policymakers and programme managers. Second, generating system-wide incentives for decisions and actions to become more pro-nutrition. Third, developing transparent systems of accountability for nutrition relevant action throughout the agriculture sector, through linking timely and actionable data and evidence with incentives. And fourth, cultivating and strengthening leadership and capacities at different levels, underpinned by adequate financing.	Low or no commitment

16	Haddad L., N. Nisbett, I. Barnett, E. Valli	2014	Maharashtra's Child Stunting Declines Report	To understand the driving factors behind the rapid decline in stunting in the Indian state of Maharashtra - one of the fastest declines in stunting seen anywhere at any time. Analysis of the stakeholder interviews provides an insight into the wider governance and political factors at play in the state. This case study is highly relevant to wider questions of what constitutes an effective state response to the continuing crisis of child undernutrition - in India - and globally. The aims of the stakeholder interviews were: i) to capture stakeholders' opinions and knowledge of the driving forces for the decline in stunting in Maharashtra between 2006 and 2012 (e.g. key actors, organisations, political institutions, networks and systems, collaboration between sectors); ii) to obtain stakeholders' perceptions of the contribution of specific forces (e.g. the state's Nutrition Mission) to the reduction of stunting; iii) to identify stakeholders' views on outstanding challenges and barriers for the further reduction of stunting in Maharashtra.	Political economy	Enabling Environment Framework (Gillespie), UNICEF nutrition framework	Qualitative case study (for political economy component, with broader analysis being mixed method)	Interviews, focus groups	Government, NGOs, international organizations, academic, private sector, media	UNICEF India	Undernutrition	Sub-national (regional/state)	India, Maharashtra	Lower-middle	Some linked the progress to wider developments in the state – including but not limited to economic growth, the increased access to information due to increasing media expansion, increased female empowerment, and the role of government social and health programmes. Beyond these factors, the majority of informants were able to talk at length on the role of the state's Nutrition Mission and the contribution of other sectors – predominantly health. A number of important points have been made in this stakeholder-led analysis of the governance and political economy of such endeavours, which resonate with the nutrition governance literature on issues such as leadership, horizontal and vertical coordination, overall capacity, political will and commitment, the role of the media and civil society. The key finding from this study is the critical role of a guiding institution.	High commitment
17	Hajeebhoy, N., A. Rigsby, A. McColl, T. Sanghvi, T. H. Abhra, A. Godana, S. Roy, L. T. H. Phan, H. T. T. Vu and M. Sather	2013	Developing evidence-based advocacy and policy change strategies to protect, promote, and support infant and young child feeding	To develop evidence-based advocacy strategies in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Vietnam to enable policy change and to increase investments in and ensure scale-up and sustainability of IYCF programs. This paper describes the process of designing tailored advocacy strategies in the three different country contexts and examines cross-cutting reasons why decision makers have not prioritized IYCF. The paper also summarizes key lessons learned from the design process.	Evidence-based advocacy strategies	Alive & Thrive Advocacy Framework (derived abductively)	Qualitative comparative case study	Documentary analysis (situational analysis), interviews and focus groups (formative and opinion leader research), stakeholder consultations	Government, NGOs, community groups, business, religious groups, academia, practitioners, community leaders, media	Funding provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to Alive & Thrive, managed by FHI 360	Malnutrition (general)	National	Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Vietnam	Low, lower-middle	Using a research-based approach and a clear advocacy framework was essential to the successful design of advocacy strategies in three different contexts. Much like baseline programmatic research for a community component or behavior change communications intervention, successful advocacy requires understanding of the perceptions and priorities of policy and decision makers, points of engagement, and barriers and opportunities to success	Low commitment
18	Hawkes, C., B.G. Brazil, I.R. Castro, P.C. Jaime	2016	A stakeholder analysis of the perceived outcomes of developing and implementing England's obesity strategy 2008–2011	This study assesses the development and implementation of the obesity strategy in England 2008–2011, Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives (HWHL). The aim was to identify if stakeholders perceived HWHL to have made any difference to the action to address obesity in England, with the ultimate objective of identifying insights that could inform the development and implementation of future obesity strategies in England and elsewhere	Policy evaluation, policy implementation	None	Qualitative case study, thematic analysis	Interviews	Government, NGOs, industry, media, academia	MRC Human Nutrition Research	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	England	High	The Strategy facilitated political engagement with the obesity problem, stimulated action, and changed knowledge and attitudes. The key elements responsible for these positive outcomes were the multi-faceted, inclusive nature of the strategy and accompanying governance structures, a focus on children, funding and the presence of a target and a mechanism to monitor progress against the target. The development of the Strategy itself was stimulated and aided by the effective synthesis of critical mass of scientific evidence.	Some commitment
19	Hawkes, C., A. L. Ahern and S. A. Jebb	2014	How to engage across sectors: lessons from agriculture and nutrition in the Brazilian School Feeding Program	To provide insights for nutrition and public health practitioners on how to engage with other sectors to achieve public health goals. Specifically, this study provides lessons from the example of integrating family farming and a nutrition into a legal framework in Brazil on how to successfully shift other sectors toward nutrition goals. The study analyzed policy processes that led to a Brazilian law linking family farming with the National School Feeding Program.	Inter-sector coordination (agriculture, school feeding)	Multiple streams theory, Advocacy Coalition Framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, elected officials, civil society groups, farming groups	Pan American Health Organization	Food security	National	Brazil	Upper-middle	The study provides five key lessons for promoting intersectorality. First, nutrition and health practitioners can afford to embrace bold ideas when working with other sectors. Second, they should engage with more powerful sectors (or subsectors) and position nutrition goals as providing solutions that meet the interests of these sector. Third is the need to focus on a common goal – which may not be explicitly nutrition-related – as the focus of the intersectoral action. Fourth, philosophical, political, and governance spaces are needed to bring together different sectors. Fifth, evidence on the success of the intersectoral approach increases the acceptance of the process. CONCLUSIONS: This study on policy processes shows how a convergence of factors enabled a link between family farming and school feeding in Brazil. It highlights that there are strategies to engage other sectors toward nutrition goals which provides benefits for all sectors involved	High commitment
20	Henderson, J., J. Coveney, P. Ward and A. Taylor	2009	Governing childhood obesity: Framing regulation of fast food advertising in the Australian print media	This paper analyses media reporting of childhood obesity and, in particular, the reporting of regulation of fast foods advertising to children. It explores tensions around the governance, the role of government and individual and parental responsibility for fast food consumption through analysis of Australian media reporting of regulation of fast food to children.	Framing, media, governmentality	Foucauldian governmentality, framing theory	Framing analysis	Content, thematic, framing analyses	Not applicable	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Australia	High	This paper has explored media reporting of regulation of fast food advertising in the Australian print media, identifying three positions in relation to responsibility for regulation: governmental regulation, industry self-regulation and personal responsibility for fast food consumption. The position adopted by the Federal government is one which favours industry self-regulation through codes of practice alongside individual responsibility for healthy food choices. The paper argues that this position reflects the ideals of neoliberalism evident in the decentralisation of responsibility for regulation, the codification of practice standards and individualisation of responsibility for health. However, the analysis also highlights neoliberal ideals in opposing arguments which, although favouring government regulation, continue to promote the importance of moral accountability (by parents) in the pursuit of a healthy lifestyle for children. The adoption of an individualising approach to childhood obesity prevents change in public policy, as obesity must be framed as a systemic problem for this to occur	Low or no commitment
21	Hendriks, A.-M., M. Y. Delai, A.-M. Thow, J. S. Gubbels, N. K. De Vries, S. P. J. Kremers and M. W. J. Jansen	2015	Perspectives of Fijian Policymakers on the Obesity Prevention Policy Landscape	Our goal is to describe the shape of the wider obesity prevention policy landscape, using Fiji as an example. This can help in forecasting difficulties that need to be overcome in future attempts to develop obesity prevention policies and can stimulate learning from abroad. Moreover, it is relevant to consider the policy context as an “attractor landscape” in general because it can provide broader insight into the development of obesity prevention policy	Enables and barriers to policy change	Dynamics systems theory	Qualitative analysis	Interviews	Government	Limburg University Fund	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Fiji	Upper-middle	Fijian policymakers clearly invest in obesity prevention policies, but their efforts are often hampered by the policy landscape. Policy entrepreneurs and brokers, researchers, and international actors such as the food industry, the WTO, and countries with better economies in general can support the Fijian government in reducing power inequalities and increasing food self-sufficiency. Establishing a national Health in All Policies strategy and intersectoral governance structures may be a suitable first step towards achieving this goal.	Some commitment
22	Hill, R., W. Gonzalez and D. L. Pelletier	2011	The formulation of consensus on nutrition policy: Policy actors' perspectives on good process	This study explores stakeholders' perspectives on the characteristics of a good process in Guatemala, a country that has encountered difficulties deciding such matters in recent years, as well as their views on decision acceptance and the feasibility of implementing	Enablers of good policy process	Decision-making process framework (integrated framework, author's own)	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government	None declared	Undernutrition	National	Guatemala	Lower-middle	The most important conclusion from this study is that actors in the Guatemalan FNS policy community show a substantial interest in the elements of a good decision-making process and that they recognize its importance for making sound decisions, gaining consensus and acceptance of decisions, and respecting democratic principles.	Some commitment

				a good process. The specific questions guiding this research are the following: » What constitutes a good decision process from the perspective of actors in the Guatemalan Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) policy community? » What are the desired results from a good decision process? » Would these actors be willing to participate in a process designed according to good process principles? » Would these actors be willing to accept the decisions resulting from a decision process if it met their criteria for a good process? » Would such a process be feasible in Guatemala												
23	Hobbs, S. H., T. C. Ricketts, J. M. Dodds and N. Miliio	2004	Analysis of Interest Group Influence on Federal School Meals Regulations 1992 to 1996	Our study focused on the process of federal school meals policy making during the 5-year period from 1992 to 1996. The aim was to describe and analyze why the policy changed during the rule-making process, with an emphasis on the role of interest groups in affecting the shape, pace, and direction of the policy. The analysis of policy development is critical for the building of political skills needed to assist those who seek to promote child nutrition by influencing policy-making processes.	Interest group influence	Policy science and interest group framework (integrated framework, author's own), informed by Advocacy Coalition Framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, NGOs, industry, academia, professionals	None declared	Malnutrition (general)	National	United States	High	Industry and industry-backed groups often have substantial resource bases and can afford to hire highly paid lobbyists and engage in a wide range of strategies to influence the policy-making process. In contrast, public interest organizations, including small nonprofit and grassroots organizations, often have comparatively less in terms of staff and financial assets. They and others can use the lessons learned in this case to make better, more informed decisions about how to direct limited resources for the greatest impact on the policy-making process. Key in this regard are political awareness and a strategic approach. This case underscored the importance of forming or joining an active, persistent, well-connected organization. Nutritionists and other health professionals and public health advocates need a basic understanding of the policy arena in which they fit, as well as the political skills necessary to successfully influence policy-making processes. In-depth analyses of food and nutrition policy issues provide a means of obtaining this knowledge and may be particularly valuable for new or unskilled advocates.	Low or no commitment
24	Hoey, L. and D. L. Pelletier	2011	Bolivia's multisectoral Zero Malnutrition Program: Insights on commitment, collaboration, and capacities	A common theme in these global and national initiatives is the need for greater alignment among international partners in support of country-owned, country-led strategies, in keeping with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda. What experiences are emerging from this new generation of multisectoral efforts to reduce undernutrition? Are these initiatives doomed to repeat the mistakes of history, or are the conditions, actors, and strategies we see today more conducive to success? Most importantly, will the initiatives survive this time long enough to have an impact? This paper explores these questions in one country by focusing on Bolivia's Zero Malnutrition (ZM) Program, a multisectoral initiative that appeared at its initiation to be buttressed by political support and strengthened by design features that differed in important ways from efforts of the 1970s	Intersectoral coordination, implementation	Grounded theory, integrated framework from policy science	Qualitative case study, historical component, comparative qualitative case study on implementation	Action research and grounded methodology, participant observation, interviews	Government, NGOs, international organizations, donors	Mainstreaming Nutrition Initiative, an umbrella project funded by a Development Grant Facility from the World Bank and hosted by ICDDR	Malnutrition (general)	National	Bolivia	Lower-middle	The real struggle in Bolivia came after ZM was launched. ZM champions made undeniable progress in the first 2 years of the program with health-sector interventions, but they underestimated the challenges of building and sustaining the commitment of high-level political leaders, mid-level bureaucrats, and local-level implementers in the majority of other sectors. These initial experiences from Bolivia hold important lessons for several global initiatives to scale up nutrition actions, which are being launched in great haste and so far have given scant attention to strategies for managing the nutrition policy process and strengthening the capacities for implementation.	Some commitment
25	Hoey, L. and D. L. Pelletier	2011	The management of conflict in nutrition policy formulation: Choosing growth-monitoring indicators in the context of dual burden	We argue in this paper that a shared desire to find a solution to malnutrition and agreement at a broad level concerning priority, evidence-based interventions are important but not sufficient conditions for effective policy development. This paper illustrates this point, and draws out general implications, through a detailed analysis of a case in which conflict emerged when committed nutrition policy actors began discussing the details of program design and implementation. The case involves one country's effort to select "the best" anthropometric indicator for use in its national child growth-monitoring program.	Conflict in policy design and implementation, selection of indicators	Deliberative planning theory	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs	Mainstreaming Nutrition Initiative, an umbrella project funded by a Development Grant Facility from the World Bank and hosted by ICDDR	Malnutrition (general)	National	Not stated	Lower-middle	We suggest that actors seeking to translate political commitment for nutrition into effective action should recognize the technical and sociopolitical complexity of seemingly simple decisions related to intervention design and employ more systematic, intentional, and inclusive decision-making procedures. Without attention to such practical matters, the current window of opportunity to reduce malnutrition on a global scale may quickly close.	Not applicable or unclear
26	Huicho, L., E. R. Segura, C. A. Huayanay-Espinoza, J. N. de Guzman, M. C. Restrepo-Méndez, Y. Tam, A. J. D. Barros, C. G. Victora, E. Herrera-Perez, C. Huamanf, T. Vásquez and P. Hernandez	2016	Child health and nutrition in Peru within an antipoverty political agenda: A Countdown to 2015 country case study	In recent years, sustained multisectoral antipoverty programmes involving governments, political parties, and civil society have included explicit health and nutrition goals and spending increased sharply. We did a country case study with the aim of documenting Peru's progress in reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health from 2000–13, and explored the potential determinants.	Political determinants of nutrition	None	Mixed method with qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs, civil society, health practitioners, academia	US Fund for UNICEF under the Countdown to 2015 for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	Undernutrition	National	Peru	Upper-middle	Peru managed to make major gains in reducing child mortality and stunting from 2000–13, thanks to a unique combination of improvements in social determinants of health, adoption of sustained intersectoral programmes, and health-sector programmes, and scaling up evidence-based interventions for reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health. The incorporation of specific health targets in broad antipoverty strategies, with strong participation of civil society, led to increased financial investments targeted at the most deprived areas of the country	High commitment
27	Jenkin, G. L. Signal and G. Thomson	2011	Nutrition policy in whose interests? A New Zealand case study	In the context of the global obesity epidemic, national nutrition policies have come under scrutiny. The present paper examines whose interests – industry or public health – are served by these policies and why.	Interest group influence	Pluralism and neo-pluralism (interest group theory)	Qualitative case study	Documentary analysis	Government, industry, NGOs, professional organizations, academia	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	New Zealand	High	The key findings revealed that the Government's position was, overall, aligned with the interests of industry rather than public health. This was particularly evident in the majority of policy recommendations under three of the four key policy domains: the national obesity strategy, including the involvement of industry in decision making; the regulation of the food industry; and the regulation of the marketing and advertising industries. Alignment between the Government's position and that of public health occurred only in the policy domain of school environments. In this last area however, half of the Committee recommendations were uncontested.	Low or no commitment
28	Jeruzska-Bielak, M., E. Sicinska, L. de Wit, J. Ruprich, I. Rehurkova, K. A.	2015	Stakeholders' Views on Factors Influencing Nutrition Policy: a Qualitative Study	To identify the main factors influencing micronutrient nutrition policy in the opinion of policy actors in ten European countries varying in their political, cultural and socio-economic environment.	Factors influencing policy design	None (unclear)	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews	Government, academia, NGOs, industry	Commission of the European Communities, Specific	Micronutrient deficiencies	National	Czech Republic, Denmark, England,	High	The spectrum and weight of the factors influencing nutritional policy depends on (micro)nutrient, country, especially its "advanced status" in policy generally, and public health nutrition policy particularly, political environment, culture and socio-economic conditions as well as the point of view (who is expressing the opinion). Lack	Variable commitment

	Brown, L. Timotijevic, A. M. Sonne, P. Haugaard, A. Guzzon, N. B. Garcia, E. Alekritou, M. Hermoso, Y. Sarmant, L. Lahteenmaki, W. Roszkowski and M. M. Raats		Across Ten European Countries						Research Technology and Development Programme: Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources			Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain		of money, lack of clear evidence on health outcome, lack of systematic monitoring of nutritional and health status as well as lack of political will were perceived as powerful constraints in nutrition policy. On the other hand, according to interviewees good cooperation among stakeholders and their engagement, especially officials within nutrition problems, clear separation between risk assessment and risk management may improve nutrition policy		
29	Johnson, D. B., E. C. Payne, M. A. McNeese and D. Allen	2012	Menu-labeling policy in king county, Washington	To describe policy processes associated with the passage of restaurant menu-labeling regulations in order to inform nutrition policy development in other settings	Policy process	Advocacy Coalition Framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, industry, public health practitioners	CDC Prevention Research Centers Program	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (local/municipal)	King County, Washington, United States	High	Policy process actors primarily belonged to two advocacy coalitions: a public health coalition and an industry coalition. Within the coalitions there were shared values and beliefs about the appropriate role of governmental regulation in protecting the health of the population and the need for environmental change. The process was adversarial at times, but "policy learning" built the trust needed for collaboration to negotiate agreements. Expert technical assistance moved the process forward.	High commitment
30	Jones, E., A. A. Eyler, L. Nguyen, J. Kong, R. C. Brownson and J. H. Bailey	2012	It's all in the lens: Differences in views on obesity prevention between advocates and policy makers	To examine patterns and predictors of childhood obesity legislation at the state level through both qualitative investigation and quantitative bill content analysis	Predictors of legislation enactment	Multiple Streams Framework	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews	Government, elected officials, advocates	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Kansas, Washington, Maine, Colorado, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma	High	Policy makers in states where there was more childhood obesity policy action believed in the evidence behind obesity policy proposals. Policy makers also varied in the perception of obesity as a constituent priority. The major differences between advocates and policy makers included a disconnect in information dissemination, opposition, and effectiveness of these policies. The findings from this study show differences in perceptions among policy makers in states with a greater number of obesity prevention bills enacted. There are differences among policy makers and advocates regarding the role and effectiveness of state policy on obesity prevention. This presents an opportunity for researchers and practitioners to improve communication and translation of evidence to policy makers, particularly in states with low legislation	Variable commitment
31	Jou, J. J. Niederdeppe, C. L. Barry and S. E. Gollust	2014	Strategic messaging to promote taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages: lessons from recent political campaigns	This study explored the use of strategic messaging by proponents of sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) taxation to influence public opinion and shape the policy process, emphasizing the experiences in El Monte and Richmond, California, with SSB tax proposals in 2012.	Framing, strategic messaging	None	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, advocates, academia	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Healthy Eating Research Program	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (local/municipal)	El Monte and Richmond, California	High	The protax messages most frequently mentioned by respondents were reinvesting tax revenue into health-related programs and linking SSB consumption to health outcomes such as obesity and diabetes. The most frequently mentioned antitax messages addressed negative economic effects on businesses and government restriction of personal choice. Factors contributing to perceived messaging success included clearly defining "sugar-sweetened beverage" and earmarking funds for obesity prevention, incorporating cultural sensitivity into messaging, and providing education about the health effects of SSB consumption. Sugar-sweetened beverage taxation has faced significant challenges in gaining political and public support. Future campaigns can benefit from insights gained through the experiences of stakeholders involved in previous policy debates.	Not applicable or unclear
32	Kennedy, E., M. Tessema, T. Hailu, D. Zerfu, A. Belay, G. Ayana, D. Kuche, T. Moges, T. Assefa, A. Samuel, T. Kassaye, H. Fekadu and J. Van Wassenhove	2015	Multisector Nutrition Program Governance and Implementation in Ethiopia: Opportunities and Challenges	The aim of the current research was to elicit insights from among key policy makers, stakeholders, and implementers about opportunities and challenges in governance and implementation of the National Nutrition Policy	Inter-sectoral coordination, governance	Governance, Enabling Environment Framework (Gillespie)	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs, donors, academia, international organizations	USAID	Malnutrition (general)	National, sub-national (regional)	Ethiopia	Low	Data at both the national and regional levels indicate that there is general agreement on the nature of the nutrition problems in Ethiopia. At all levels of government, under nutrition, food insecurity, and micronutrient deficiencies were listed as the main nutrition problems. The challenges in governance and implementation identified at both the national and regional levels, however, varied. The implementation of the 2013 NNP was in its early stages at the time of this research. While there was palpable energy around the launch of the NNP, respondents indicated issues related to leadership, coordination, collaboration, advocacy, and budget would be challenges in sustaining momentum	Some commitment
33	Kugelberg, S., K. Jonsson and A. Yngve	2012	Understanding the process of establishing a food and nutrition policy: the case of Slovenia	To reconstruct the process that led to the adoption of the Slovenian national food and nutrition action plan in 2005 and to identify the roles and functions of key actors. Reviewing the process underlying the development of the Slovenian National food and Nutrition policy can help to provide valuable insights for those pursuing to develop food and nutrition policies but who face important political challenges.	Policy process	Multiple Streams Framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, academia, nutrition practitioners	European Commission, Directorate General Education and Culture	Malnutrition (general)	National	Slovenia	High	The analysis showed that the opportunity for the Slovenian food and nutrition policy to be developed was largely explained by a change in political circumstances, namely the accession of Slovenia to the European Union and the Common Agricultural Policy. Individuals with experience in policy development were identified because of their analytical, strategic and policy entrepreneurial skills. The analyst was responsible for communicating the key nutrition issues to policy-makers, the strategist joined international networks and promoted policy solutions from international experts including the World Health Organization, and the policy entrepreneur took advantage of the political situation to enlist the participation of previous opponents to a national nutrition policy	Some commitment
34	Lapping, K., E. A. Frongillo, L. J. Studdert, P. Menon, J. Coates and P. Webb	2012	Prospective analysis of the development of the national nutrition agenda in Vietnam from 2006 to 2008	We conducted a prospective health policy analysis of why and how Vietnam's national nutrition agenda developed over a 2-year period (2006–2008) and, in particular, how the Plan of Action to Accelerate the Reduction of Stunting (PAARS) emerged as a new policy focus. This analysis addressed three questions: (1) What strategies were employed by actors to move the agenda forward? (2) What factors shaped the movement of this agenda? (3) How did these factors and strategies interact over time to move the nutrition agenda forward?	Agenda-setting	Clark's policy sciences framework, Shiffman Framework	Qualitative case study	Participant-observer change-agent model, Interviews, surveys, programme visits, document analysis	Government, academia, international organizations, NGOs, donors	Mainstreaming Nutrition Initiative, an umbrella project funded by a Development Grant Facility from the World Bank and hosted by ICDDRDB	Malnutrition (general)	National	Vietnam	Lower-middle	Our analysis shows that the following elements were critical to bring greater attention to nutrition policy in this context: (1) building a cohesive nutrition policy community through creation and support of an alliance; (2) clearly defining internal and external frames for the nutrition problem; (3) using and creating high-profile internal and external policy windows; and (4) capitalizing on cultural motivations and values. Findings indicate that that rapid nutrition policy advancement is possible if purposeful, contextually sensitive strategies are used where favourable conditions exist, or can be created.	High commitment
35	Levinson, J. Balarajan, Y	2013	Addressing malnutrition multisectorally	With growing interest in multisectoral nutrition in many countries, this paper seeks to present the experience and lessons learned from three countries that have wrestled seriously with the concept for at least the past decade	Inter-sector coordination	None	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews		UNICEF, Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund	Malnutrition (general)	National	Brazil, Peru, Bangladesh	Upper-middle	Three major findings emanate from the case studies. First, the value of the convergence approach, where combined nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions are jointly targeted to vulnerable geographical areas and populations within them; both the concept of convergence and what this means in practice are explored further in the case studies and discussion. Second, the importance of results-based incentives to sub-national governmental bodies with elected officials, to encourage more proactivity and accountability for results relating to the reduction of malnutrition. Third, the importance of active and sustained civil society advocacy. At the policy level, this advocacy serves to ensure political and administrative commitment to nutrition and food security (addressing the two simultaneously has	High commitment

														multiple advantages); at the programmatic level, it helps to ensure adequate budgeting, well-designed and implemented programmes and programme impact that addresses the needs of the population. The findings from the case studies and a historical review of working multisectorally in nutrition in varied country contexts can be used to inform this new era of multisectoral nutrition programming. The lessons learned relate to the institutions and politics of working multisectorally; systems to promote vertical and horizontal coordination; and multisectoral programme design and monitoring and evaluation. This study confirms the principle of "Plan multisectorally, implement sectorally, review multisectorally." Yet multisectoral coordination cannot be a substitute for well-designed and ideally convergent programmatic action		
36	Levitt, E. J., D. L. Pelletier and A. N. Pell	2009	Revisiting the UNICEF malnutrition framework to foster agriculture and health sector collaboration to reduce malnutrition: A comparison of stakeholder priorities for action in Afghanistan	This study uses the UNICEF malnutrition framework and a rapid assessment methodology to compare how stakeholders at community, provincial and national levels describe the food and nutrition situation	Stakeholder perspectives and priorities	UNICEF nutrition conceptual framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews, focus groups	Government, NGOs, donors, academia, international organizations, community leaders, private sector	DFID/GRM International Ltd., FAO-Afghanistan, the American Institute for Afghan Studies and Cornell University's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Division of Nutritional Sciences, the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies and the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development	Malnutrition (general)	National, sub-national (regional, community)	Afghanistan	Low	Consistent differences in problem definition by administrative level and between agriculture and health sectors were apparent. Stakeholders at all administrative levels widely agreed on the need to improve incomes and employment to ensure food security because of the many constraints to agricultural production. Provincial and national level stakeholders further agreed on the need for nutrition education at all levels of society. The research illustrates how local adaptation and application of the UNICEF malnutrition framework can reveal divergent perspectives, as a first step toward finding common ground and an appropriate policy response.	Some commitment
37	Levitt, E. J., D. L. Pelletier, C. Dufour and A. N. Pell	2011	Harmonizing agriculture and health sector actions to improve household nutrition: Policy experiences from Afghanistan (2002-2007)	In this paper, we provide evidence that a public nutrition approach based on the UNICEF malnutrition framework facilitated the harmonization of activities in the health and agriculture sectors to improve nutrition. To elucidate how stakeholders were able to achieve this end, the following questions were explored: 1) What forms did harmonization take? and 2) What were the features of the policy process in Afghanistan that resulted in these forms of harmonized activity between health and agriculture sectors?	Inter-sector coordination (agriculture)	Integrated framework including Clark's policy sciences framework, Pelletier's framework for the evolution of issues within policy communities, Health Belief Model	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis, participant observation	Government, NGOs, donors, international organizations, private sector	DFID/GRM International Ltd., FAO-Afghanistan, the American Institute for Afghan Studies and Cornell University's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Division of Nutritional Sciences, the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies and the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development	Malnutrition (general)	Sub-national (regional/state)	Afghanistan	Low	Forms of harmonization included written policies, research, training and advocacy. Important features of the policy process included: policy entrepreneurs with operational and strategic capacity, consensus-building using a shared causal framework, working groups and strategic alliances. This case presents an interesting alternative to a national nutrition coordinating body, an approach that has met with mixed results, often due to the lack of authority, budget, and operational capacity of such a body to oversee ministries and enforce national nutrition objectives. Mid-level professionals mobilized into task forces achieved much with the support of national and international partners. This study highlights the importance of building capacity for sustaining change through local institutions.	Some commitment
38	Meerman, J.	2008	Making nutrition a national priority - review of policy process in developing countries and case study on Malawi	The first section of the paper discusses specific barriers to raising nutrition's profile on national policy agendas	Policy process	None	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs, donors, international organizations	EC/FAO Food Security Information for Action Programme	Malnutrition (general)	National	Malawi	Low	The first sections of this paper defined the concept of mainstreaming nutrition in national development strategies, and described barriers to implementing a "mainstreamed" national nutrition policy. Key mainstreaming issues include the erroneous conflation of food security with nutrition, lack of understanding among policy makers and politicians regarding the causes of micronutrient deficiency, and the belief that nutrition is not a basic need that falls under government purview. However, perhaps the biggest barrier to implementation is the challenge of inter-ministerial resource allocation and planning	Some commitment
39	Mejia Acosta, A	2012	Fighting Maternal and Child Malnutrition: Analysing the political and institutional determinants of delivering a national multisectoral response in six countries	The purpose of this study is to go beyond the vague notion of 'political will' and explore: when do governments commit to adopting and implementing a national nutrition strategy and create effective incentives, motivations and alliances so that policymakers deliver appropriate and comprehensive nutrition policies in the long run. This paper makes two contributions to existing approaches: 1. It provides a qualitative account of how formal political dynamics and informal practices influence the management of government efforts to reduce undernutrition, and how the political management of such interventions impact	Inter-sector coordination, governance, political economy	Nutrition Governance Framework, political economy	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews	Unclear	DFID	Malnutrition (general)	National	Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Peru, Zambia	Lower-middle	i) The direct involvement of the Executive Branch (at Presidential or Prime Ministerial level) is critical for success of nutrition efforts; ii) . Bodies set up to coordinate nutrition actions can play a critical role to facilitate cooperation across government ministries, facilitate effective funding allocations, monitor progress and include other stakeholders in the decision-making process. But they can just as easily be ineffective fig-leaves, meeting infrequently and without much power to demand change; iii) Framing nutrition as part of the national development agenda. Giving nutrition a high national profile can generate greater public awareness and concern around critical nutrition issues; iv) Developing a single narrative about the severity of undernutrition can help set clear policy goals; v) Delivering nutrition services to the local level tends to work better in countries that have adequate decentralised structures. Some factors that facilitate service delivery include the presence of a political party	Variable commitment

				the effectiveness of nutrition programmes and outcomes. 2. It brings a comparative perspective to understanding why or when, some countries that have strongly committed to reducing malnutrition, can effectively deliver on improved nutrition outcomes while others make insufficient or no progress at all. The comparative approach is helpful to illustrate, e.g. why some countries with strong civil society activism are more successful at mobilising effective political support, whereas strong civil society is less effective in other countries.										structure; existing ministerial bureaucracies; donor or 8 government capacity to provide technical support at all levels and the availability of reliable nutrition data and performance indicators; vi) Encourage local ownership of nutrition programmes and their outcomes. Incumbent politicians are more likely to commit efforts to improve nutrition outcomes – and secure the funding for them – when they are directly accountable to citizens’ demands; vii) Support civil society groups to develop social accountability mechanisms. When civil society groups have the capacity to produce, analyse and disseminate credible data, they can make undernutrition problems visible and improve the scope and quality of service delivery. viii) Collect nutrition outcome data at regular intervals especially in highly dynamic and fragile contexts. Frequent data observations to monitor progress are preferable to the development of detailed nutrition indicators. ix) Use centralised funding mechanisms to generate greater incentives to cooperate in the design, implementation and monitoring of nutrition interventions. By contrast, if line ministries mobilise funding from a wide array of sources, they are more accountable to external rather than domestic funding sources; x) Governments should create financial mechanisms to protect and earmark nutrition funding and use it in a transparent way.		
40	Mejía Acosta, A	2011	Analysing Nutrition Governance: Brazil Country Report	This brief country report documents government and non-government efforts to reduce malnutrition. The guiding premise is that the best nutrition outcomes happen when policy interventions are well aligned with political motivations. The report looks at three main dimensions of nutrition governance: a) inter-sectoral coordination within government agencies as well as between government and non-government bodies; b) vertical coordination between the national policy-making bodies and this state and local level implementing agencies; and c) the funding modalities that are employed to implement nutrition interventions	Governance	Governance	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs, academia, international organizations, donors	DFID	Malnutrition (general)	National	Brazil	Upper-middle	A number of factors enabled effective nutrition governance in Brazil. This included: political continuity, a long period of continuation of social policy initiatives supported by successive political regimes; political leadership and coalition building, the role of President Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva as a champion for various social initiatives including food security and nutrition, and the style of coalitional and participatory politics that generated cohesion among otherwise disparate political parties; effective decentralisation, gave the executive greater influence over the allocation of resources to municipal governments, which helped to streamline formulation and implementation of nutrition initiatives, and ultimately strong vertical coordination; active civil society engagement to hold government accountable and to provide legitimacy to political decision-making; conditional and targeted funding of related social policy programmes (E.g. Bolsa Familia) that encouraged policy coordination, data sharing and concerted action from different government ministries.	High commitment
41	Mejía Acosta, A. and L. Haddad	2014	The politics of success in the fight against malnutrition in Peru	This paper looks at the case of Peru to explore the role of political and institutional factors in contributing to a dramatic reduction in child stunting since 2005. The paper looks at the success of implementing the nutrition strategy in three dimensions. Horizontally, it looks at the coordination between government and non-government agencies to converge around a common policy discourse; vertically, it looks at the implementation of the nutrition strategy across national, regional and municipal governments; and financially, it looks at the coordinated and conditional allocation of nutrition funding and how this created greater incentives for horizontal and vertical coordination. The paper draws some theoretical and policy implications for improving the effective and accountable delivery of nutrition interventions in Peru and other countries outside Latin America	Politics of implementation	Veto players theory	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, elected officials, NGOs, academia, international organizations	CARE Peru	Malnutrition (general)	National	Peru	Upper-middle	The paper argues that government success in reducing stunting was the result of institutional changes that better connected economic performance to stunting performance. The paper concludes that this connection appears to be associated with a shift in the national Government’s commitment to nutrition, the coordinated formulation, adoption, funding and implementation of new public policies, and the consistent support and monitoring by civil society coalitions. Long term policy coordination in Peru is the more surprising given that the country is known for a marked political disconnection between the center and the periphery and the prevalence of short term ambitions for elected politicians. Yet, the newly elected government in 2011 renewed and strengthened its political commitment to reduce children’s undernutrition.	High commitment
42	Mialon, M., B. Swinburn, J. Wate, T. Isimeli and G. Sacks	2016	Analysis of the corporate political activity of major food industry actors in Fiji	For this study, we aimed to gain a detailed understanding of the corporate political activity strategies and practices of major food industry actors in Fiji, interpreted through a public health lens	Interest group influence	None	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, NGOs, academia, media	NHMRC	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Fiji	Upper-middle	The food industry has used a diverse range of strategies and practices in Fiji that have the potential to influence public health-related policies and programs. From a public health perspective, this is of concern, as they may negatively influence efforts to prevent and control obesity and NCDs in Fiji. There is, therefore, a need for greater transparency from the food industry and from the government in Fiji regarding their policy processes and inter-relationships.	Not applicable or unclear
43	Mohmand S. K.	2012	Analysing Nutrition Governance: India Country Report	This report seeks to understand this puzzle — why despite many of the right ingredients has India not had greater success with reducing the malnutrition of its children? It does so by analysing India’s recent policy experience with reducing rates of child malnutrition.	Governance	Governance	Qualitative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs, media, judiciary	DFID	Malnutrition (general)	Sub-national (regional/state)	India, Orissa	Lower-middle	Much of this success is attributed to judicial and civil society activism that has sought to universalise state interventions aimed at hunger reduction and food provision, and to political imperatives that have resulted in a greater ownership by the ruling coalition of the issue of malnutrition. More media attention, a phenomenal economic growth rate, and policies aimed at controlling corruption within government schemes are also factors that have contributed to the recent reduction of the incidence of malnutrition in India. State-level evidence from Orissa also indicates that greater horizontal coordination between state agencies, and between these and non-state actors, coupled with better vertical articulation within ministries can result in above average performance in the struggle against malnutrition. However, despite this success, India’s rates of malnutrition are still much higher than those of its poorer neighbours (Dreze & Sen 2011). Many respondents agreed that the Indian state’s limited success in dealing with malnutrition is based on a number of governance factors, including; a lack of political will and commitment within higher political offices; an uncoordinated, dis-incentivised, bureaucratic approach to the fight against it; and an inability to comprehend it as a holistic issue affected by the state and quality of interventions across a number of sectors, including water and sanitation, control of infectious diseases, education, agriculture, and others. Instead, it still views it primarily as a problem of hunger and food distribution, and continues to deal with it through supplementary feeding and subsidised distribution systems. This limited vision is compounded by a lack of holistic planning and budgeting aimed specifically at malnutrition, and ineffective and infrequent monitoring and accountability within ministries, coupled with inadequate funding	Some commitment
44	Moise, N., E. Cifuentes, E. Orozco and W. Willett	2011	Limiting the consumption of sugar sweetened beverages in Mexico’s obesogenic environment: A qualitative	We addressed the following questions: What barriers inhibit political attention to SSB and childhood obesity? What political instruments, international and national,	Policy and stakeholder analysis	None	Qualitative case study	Process tracing, interviews, documentary analysis	Government, academia, union, industry, civil society	Pan American Health and Education Foundation, Pan	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Mexico	Upper-middle	We found 11 national policy instruments, but detected implementation gaps and weak fiscal policies on SSB consumption in schools: limited drinking water infrastructure, SSB industry interests, and regulatory ambiguities addressing reduction of sugar in beverages. Public policy should target marketing practices and taxation. The school	Some commitment

			policy review and stakeholder analysis	exist to guide agenda setting in Mexico? What opportunities exist for policy adoption?					American Health and Education Foundation					environment remains a promising target for policy. Access to safe drinking water must complement comprehensive and multi-sector policy approaches to reduce access to SSB.		
45	Monterrosa, E. C., F. Campirano, L. T. Mayo, E. A. Frongillo, S. H. Cordero, M. Kaufer-Horwitz and J. A. Rivera	2015	Stakeholder perspectives on national policy for regulating the school food environment in Mexico	Regulating the school food environment to prevent obesity is deemed necessary for some stakeholders, and viewed with scepticism by others. Building consensus and commitment among many stakeholders is essential for successful development and implementation of policy initiatives (Clark 2002). Yet, there is little empirical evidence on multi-stakeholder perspectives around a national school food policy. In this study, we examined stakeholder responses to an open consultation process on national policy regulating the sale and preparation of foods and beverages in elementary schools in Mexico before the policy was enacted.	Stakeholder perspectives	Clark's policy sciences framework,	Qualitative framing analysis	Framing analysis of policy submissions	Industry, academia, parents, citizens, health professionals	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Mexico	Upper-middle	There was substantial consensus in narratives and perspectives for most actor types, with the primary narrative being the food environment followed by shared responsibility. Food industry rejected both these narratives, espousing instead the narrative of personal responsibility. Consensus among most actor groups supports the potential success of implementation of the regulation in Mexican schools. With regard to addressing childhood obesity, sound government policy is needed to balance different perspectives and desired outcomes among societal actors, particularly in Mexico between food industry and other actors.	Not applicable or unclear
46	Mosier, S. L.	2013	Cookies, Candy, and Coke: Examining State Sugar-Sweetened-Beverage Tax Policy from a Multiple Streams Approach	The goal of this article is to shed some light on the conditions necessary for state legislatures to pass sugar-sweetened-beverage (SSB) tax legislation for state revenue purposes, using a modified version of Kingdon's multiple streams framework. In turn, this study also tests the strength of the multiple streams model in explaining outcomes for public revenue bills.	Barriers and enablers to successfully passing SSB legislation	Multiple Streams Framework	Qualitative comparative case study	Process tracing, documentary analysis, interviews, participant observation\	Government legislators	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	Colorado, Kansas	High	Findings suggest that tax design, policy framing, and partisan politics are variables that influenced the outcomes of the Colorado and Kansas SSB bills. In addition, the modified multiple streams framework was valuable in identifying broader conditions significant to the outcome of revenue bills, such as the severity and magnitude of the budget gaps and packaging of revenue bills.	Some commitment
47	Nathan, S. A., E. Develin, N. Grove and A. B. Zwi	2005	An Australian childhood obesity summit: The role of data and evidence in 'public' policy making	Using a childhood obesity summit held in Australia in 2002 as a case study, this paper examines how evidence was used in setting the agenda, influencing the Summit debate and shaping the policy responses which emerged.	Evidence-based policy-making	Types of evidence framework (Bowen and Zwi)	Qualitative case study	Content analysis of interviews, documentary analysis, media analysis, focus groups	Government, academia	The Centre for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Advancement, NSW Health	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	New South Wales, Australia	High	The NSW Childhood Obesity Summit played a role in promoting an agenda for action to address childhood obesity. It raised awareness in the public and political arena and provided a public forum for debating research evidence. The Summit demonstrated that while it is not necessary to have all the evidence in place to agree actions, that more radical policy change is much more difficult to achieve in the absence of established and detailed evidence, given the interests of important stakeholders, notably the private sector. The process and the outcomes of the Summit suggest that in the absence of strong Type 1 data, and where Type 2 evidence is contested, that policy-makers may opt for the path of least resistance: a call for more and better research and support for the systematic evaluation of interventions. While beneficial to researchers, direct and short term health gain may be limited. The lack of an agreed evidence-base provides politicians with a freer hand in choosing actions which have wide appeal and are less controversial, rather than those which may produce greatest health benefit. The Summit's success in generating a set of resolutions should not be discounted even if large resource allocations were not forthcoming. Tobacco control initiatives have taken decades of concerted effort to realise and obesity control efforts are likely to face the same challenges around evidence and action. The prospects of controlling obesity in the future will be amplified if researchers and public health advocates enhance their understanding of the policy process, the interests and tactics of the different stakeholders involved, and the role different types of evidence can play in influencing public debate and the decisions of policymakers in time-limited yet high profile events such as Summits.	Some commitment
48	Nisbett, N., E. Wach, L. Haddad and S. El Arifeen	2015	What drives and constrains effective leadership in tackling child undernutrition? Findings from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India and Kenya	Strong leadership has been highlighted as a common element of success within countries that have made rapid progress in tackling child and maternal undernutrition. Yet little is known of what contributes to nutrition leaders' success or lack of it in particular policy environments. This study of 89 individuals identified as influential within child and maternal undernutrition policy and programming in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya and India sheds light on why particular individuals have been effective in contributing towards positive changes in nutrition policy, and how they operate in the wider policy/political sphere. This study is intended to contribute to deepen our basic understanding of leadership within nutrition; to contribute to the wider development literature on the nature of leadership; and to suggest ways in which nutrition leaders may be identified and supported.	Leadership	Enabling Environment Framework (Gillespie). Integrated framework including business and management studies, organizational and developmental psychology, complexity science, systems science and adult development. Systemic model of leadership. Adaptive leadership model.	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews	Nutrition leaders	Transform Nutrition Research Programme Consortium, DFID	Undernutrition	National	Kenya, Ethiopia, India, Bangladesh	Low	The main barriers our informants find themselves navigating and addressing are the familiar political economy themes of donors overstepping their mark, line ministries and development actors operating in silos, controversies about the appropriate roles for the private sector; and further issues specific to nutrition, including overcoming the 'food-first bias' in public policy; a lack of local level knowledge, evidence and data to inform policy, programming and advocacy; and the fragmentation of the community in some contexts unable to focus around a coherent set of goals. This set of findings speak clearly to perspectives that see leadership as a continual political process and lends support to conclusions of earlier exercises of the need for consensus building and strategic capacity across the nutrition field.	Some commitment
49	Pelletier, D. L., P. Menon, T. Ngo, E. A. Frongillo and D. Frongillo	2011	The nutrition policy process: The role of strategic capacity in advancing national nutrition agendas	Identifies the range of factors that have influenced the nutrition agenda in developing countries, in order to inform the implementation of three major global initiatives related to undernutrition	Agenda-setting	Grounded theory, Clark's policy sciences framework	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews with nutrition practitioners at the national and international level, written accounts from six African countries, and observations of the policy process in five countries.	Government, NGOs, international organizations	MNI, World Bank, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bangladesh) Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bandladesh)	Undernutrition	National	Ethiopia, Senegal, Uganda, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam (interviews), Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, and Tanzania (written accounts of policy process).	Low- and lower-middle income	1) Ability to mobilise a wide array of strategies and tactics - called strategic capacity - plays a crucial role in strengthening commitment, coherence, consensus and coordination to advance a nutrition agenda. This includes the human and institutional capacity to build commitment and consensus towards a long-term strategy, broker agreements and resolve conflicts, responsiveness to opportunities and challenges, relationship building, strategic communications. At individual level includes socially attuned leadership, management, communication, negotiation and conflict management skills. At institutional level it includes formal and/or informal venues and practices for nutrition actors and others to exchange information, discuss concerns, strategize, coordinate efforts, building relationships, seek consensus, resolve conflicts and sustain momentum. 2) Disagreements and conflicts among nutrition actors are mainly because of divergent institutional perspectives and interests, rather than strictly technical regarding evidence support various interventions. Appeals to evidence-based decision-making are therefore likely to be ineffective in isolation. A more productive strategy is to employ systematic procedures for conflict resolution and negotiation that integrate	Variable commitment

												Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, and Vietnam (observations)		scientific evidence, contextual knowledge, and stakeholder values, interests and beliefs.		
50	Pelletier, D. L., E. A. Frongillo, S. Gervais, L. Hoey, P. Menon, T. Ngo, R. J. Stoltzfus, A. M. S. Ahmed and T. Ahmed	2012	Nutrition agenda setting, policy formulation and implementation: Lessons from the Mainstreaming Nutrition Initiative	This paper reports on the findings from studies in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru and Vietnam which sought to identify the challenges in the policy process and ways to overcome them, notably with respect to commitment, agenda setting, policy formulation and implementation.	Agenda-setting, policy formulation, adoption, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	Clark's policy sciences framework, Shiffman Framework, Stages Heuristic, Heaver's commitment framework	Qualitative comparative case study	Participant-observer change-agent model, interviews, researcher observations, workshop, member checking	Government, NGOs, international organizations	MNI, World Bank	Undernutrition	National	Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala, Vietnam, Bangladesh	Lower-middle	(a) high-level political attention to nutrition can be generated in a number of ways, but the generation of political commitment and system commitment requires sustained efforts from policy entrepreneurs and champions; (b) mid-level actors from ministries and external partners had great difficulty translating political windows of opportunity for nutrition into concrete operational plans, due to capacity constraints, differing professional views of undernutrition and disagreements over interventions, ownership, roles and responsibilities; and (c) the pace and quality of implementation was severely constrained in most cases by weaknesses in human and organizational capacities from national to frontline levels. These findings deepen our understanding of the factors that can influence commitment, agenda setting, policy formulation and implementation. They also confirm and extend upon the growing recognition that the heavy investment to identify efficacious nutrition interventions is unlikely to reduce the burden of undernutrition unless or until these systemic capacity constraints are addressed, with an emphasis initially on strategic and management capacities.	Variable commitment
51	Pelletier D, Pelto G	2013	From Efficacy Research to Large-Scale Impact on Undernutrition: The Role of Organizational Cultures	The translation of this attention into large-scale reductions in undernutrition at the country level requires the alignment and support of many organizations in the development and implementation of a coherent policy agenda for nutrition, including the strengthening of operational and strategic capacities and a supportive research agenda. However, many countries experience difficulties achieving such alignment. This article uses the concept of organizational culture to better understand some of the reasons for these difficulties. This concept is applied to the constellation of organizations that make up the "National Nutrition Network" in a given country and some of the individual organizations within that network, including academic institutions that conduct research on undernutrition	Organizational culture	Organizational culture theory, embedded actor framework	Qualitative case study	Interviews, participant observation	Government, donors, international organizations, NGOs	None declared	Undernutrition	National	With-held	Middle-income	We conclude that efforts to align organizations in support of coherent nutrition agendas should do the following: 1) make intentional and sustained efforts to foster common understanding, shared learning, and socialization of new members and other elements of a shared culture among partners; 2) seek a way to frame problems and solutions in a fashion that enables individual organizations to secure some of their particular interests by joining the effort; and 3) not only advocate on the importance of nutrition but also insist that high-level officials hold organizations accountable for aligning in support of common-interest solutions (through some elements of a common culture) that can be effective and appropriate in the national context. We further conclude that a culture change is needed within academic departments if the discipline of nutrition is to play a central role in translating the findings from efficacy trials into large-scale reductions in undernutrition.	Some commitment
52	Perez-Ferrer, C., K. Lock, J. Rivera	2010	Learning from international policies on trans fatty acids to reduce cardiovascular disease in low- and middle-income countries, using Mexico as a case study	This study identifies potential opportunities and barriers to introducing TFA policy in low- and middle-income countries	Barriers and enablers to TFA statutory regulation	Walt and Gilson's policy triangle	Qualitative case study	Interviews documentary analysis	Government, industry	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Mexico	Upper-middle	Policy factors leading to effective reduction of TFA food content include: a consistent evidence-based message on health effects and on successful policy options, media coverage and consumer awareness, champion consumer or health organizations, and government interventions forcing action by food companies. Although voluntary agreements with the food industry have been advocated in several countries, their impact has varied, leading to introduction of mandatory regulatory approaches in some countries.	Low or no commitment
53	Reich M. R., Balarajan Y.	2012	Political economy analysis for food and nutrition security	Part II applies the structured qualitative method for conducting an in-depth political economy analysis (as presented in Part I) to a case study in India. The case study analyzes India's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, and focuses on the agenda-setting stage of the policy-cycle. This case study explores why and how the issue of policy reform of ICDS and child undernutrition got onto India's national policy agenda in 2010, and the consequences that followed. Our main objective here is to explore why and how the issue of policy reform of ICDS and child undernutrition got onto the national policy agenda in 2010, and the consequences that followed. How and why did reform of the ICDS and child undernutrition get onto the national policy agenda in 2010? What political economy factors affected the decision to convene the Council on India's Nutrition Challenges? Why was there a delay of two years between constituting the Council and its first meeting? With intense competition among public programs for priority attention, what factors brought ICDS reform to the attention of policymakers? For this analysis of ICDS, the key questions to consider are: How was the problem of child nutrition and ICDS defined, and how was it framed by different stakeholders? What factors shaped policy solutions and its content? What was the political context surrounding ICDS and its policy reform? What external factors shaped how the problem of undernutrition was viewed, and the policy solutions? Who were the stakeholders and what were their respective powers, positions, and perceptions of the issue? Were there policy entrepreneurs and advocates for the issue of nutrition? Based on the issue framing, context and stakeholders, what was the political feasibility of proposed reforms?	Agenda-setting	Multiple Streams Framework, Shiffman's framework	Qualitative case study	Political economy analysis, interviews, documentary analysis	Government, civil society, international organizations, academia, private sector	World Bank	Undernutrition	National	India	Lower-middle	This retrospective analysis has identified a number of missed political opportunities in the policy process for child malnutrition in India. These relate to power, position, player and perception strategies that might have allowed the Planning Commission to achieve governmental adoption of ICDS reform. Three in particular are worth noting: First, a major hindrance was the lack of a policy entrepreneur to focus on the favorable factors and events in each of the three streams and bring them together. Other powerful stakeholders could have also been promoted to advocate more effectively for the issue of nutrition. A second strategic shortcoming was the inability of technocrats to effectively respond to requests from policymakers to prioritize the recommendations, resulting in overly complex policy solutions. There seems to be a disconnect between the technical search for evidence-based solutions and the political need for simple policy decisions. Despite the existence of several highly qualified technocrats, there is limited awareness or skill among nutrition experts in managing the policy process. A third strategic shortcoming was the weakness of the lead Ministry for ICDS, the MWCD.	Some commitment
54	Shill, J., H. Mavoia, S. Allender, M. Lawrence, G.	2012	Government regulation to promote healthy food	This study sought to identify regulatory interventions targeting the food environment, and barriers/facilitators	Barriers and enablers to regulation	Framing theory, pluralism, elitism,	Qualitative analysis	Interviews	Government, civil society	NHMRC	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	Sub-national (regional/state)	Australia	High	The dominant themes were the need for whole-of-government and collaborative approaches; the influence of the food industry; conflicting policies/agenda; regulatory challenges; the need for evidence of effectiveness; and economic disincentives. While	Low or no commitment

	Sacks, A. Peeters, B. Crammond and B. Swinburn		environments - a view from inside state governments	to their implementation at the Australian state government level.		interest group theory									interventions such as public sector healthy food service policies were supported by participants, marketing restrictions and fiscal interventions face substantial barriers including a push for deregulation and private sector opposition.	
55	Sneyd, A., A. F. Legwegoh and L. Q. Sneyd	2015	Food politics: Perspectives on food security in Central Africa	In the everyday governance of food it must not be forgotten that food security is a contested concept. This article offers a preliminary elucidation of this politics in the Central African context. To do so it presents findings from an analysis of publicly available information and media reports. This analysis hones in on the perspectives of differently situated stakeholders on food security imperatives in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community.	Stakeholder perceptions of food security	Fuch's political economy framework (relational, structural, discursive power), De Schutter's triple A framework	Qualitative analysis of media articles	Content analysis	Civil society groups, private sector, government, donors, international organizations	Centre for International Governance Innovation Africa Initiative and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Food security	Regional	Central African Economic and Monetary Community: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon	Low, lower-middle	In light of this analytic approach, the article finds that stakeholders – including businesses, civil society groups, governments and multilateral and bilateral partners – do not necessarily articulate similar viewpoints on food security. There is simply no unified view on what should be done to advance food security in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea or Gabon. That being said, the article does identify areas of convergence including use of terms sustainability, production and so on. However, these apparent convergences are used very differently underlying values and interests of actors.	Not applicable or unclear
56	Sodjinou, R., W. K. Bosu, N. Fanou, L. Deart, R. Kupka, F. Tchibindat and S. Baker	2014	A systematic assessment of the current capacity to act in nutrition in West Africa: cross-country similarities and differences	To systematically assess the current capacity to act in nutrition in the West Africa region and explore cross-country similarities and differences. We assessed capacity assets and gaps at individual, organizational, and systemic levels.	Capacity to act in nutrition	Capacity building pyramid	Qualitative analysis	Interviews, documentary analysis, country-level presentations	Government, civil society, international organizations, donors	European Union through the EU-Africa's Nutrition Security Partnership (ANSP)	Malnutrition (general)	National	West Africa: Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau	Low	Important similarities and differences in capacity assets and gaps emerged across all the surveyed countries. There was strong momentum to improve nutrition in nearly all the surveyed countries. Most of the countries had a set of policies on nutrition in place and had set up multisectoral, multi-stakeholder platforms to coordinate nutrition activities, although much remained to be done to improve the effectiveness of these platforms. Many initiatives aimed to reduce undernutrition were ongoing in the region, but there did not seem to be clear coordination between them. Insufficient financial resources to implement nutrition activities were a major problem in all countries. The bulk of financial allocations for nutrition was provided by development partners, even though some countries, such as Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal, had a national budget line for nutrition. Sporadic stock-outs of nutrition supplies were reported in most of the countries as a result of a weak logistic and supply chain system. They also had a critical shortage of skilled nutrition professionals. There was limited supervision of nutrition activities, especially at lower levels. Nigeria and Ghana emerged as the countries with the greatest capacities to support the expansion of a nutrition workforce, although a significant proportion of their trained nutritionists were not employed in the nutrition sector. None of the countries had in place a unified nutrition information system that could guide decision-making processes across the different sectors. Conclusions: There is an urgent need for a shift toward wider reforms for nutrition capacity development in the West Africa region. Addressing these unmet needs is a critical first step toward improved capacity for action in nutrition in the region	Variable commitment
57	Somino, R., C. L. Torres and S. Schneider	2014	Reflexive governance for food security: The example of school feeding in Brazil	This paper aims to contribute to progress this debate through a focus on Brazil, a country that managed to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty and malnutrition by half six years ahead of the 2015 target. As we will discuss in the paper, central to this success has been an effort, over the last two decades, to embed food security policies into a “reflexive governance” context that facilitates learning, adaptation and collaboration between stakeholders at different scales and stages of the food system. The paper specifically focuses on the example of school feeding as a system that “holds the potential to catalyze the broader political and systemic changes needed to redress food insecurity beyond the intermediate term”	Reflexive governance, participation	Reflexive governance	Qualitative case study	Documentary analysis	Not applicable	None declared	Food security	National	Brazil	Upper-middle	Based on key legislation and policy documents, the analysis of school feeding as an example of food security intervention context provides two insights. First, it highlights the importance of broadening participation in the governance system to actors who have been neglected by discourses on food security, with their narrow focus on the two ends of the food system. Second, it emphasizes the need to foster social learning not just across governance scales (vertically) but also between communities (horizontally) to ensure that alternative practices coalesce into a more coherent platform that can address an increasingly uneven geography of food security. In synthesis, our analysis of Brazil highlights the importance of democratic participation in national food security policy formation and monitoring as well as the relevance of some degree of administrative and political decentralization. As exemplified by the evolution of its school feeding system, Brazil has actively worked to design a governance context that fosters constant iterations between actors located at different scales and stages of the food system. In its recent history, Brazil has devised and implemented a range of inclusive governance mechanisms (such as the CAEs) that continuously encourage key school food system actors to adapt their frames, structures and patterns of action in ways that take into account alternative understandings of the problems (Marsden, 2013). A framework such as SISISAN, in particular, provides identifiable arenas of deliberation where food producers and consumers, institutions and practitioners, scientists and policy-makers can share their experiences and negotiate their priorities. This approach has been instrumental in counteracting the effects of neoliberalism, which, as several scholars have argued, makes individuals increasingly unable to negotiate on behalf of the collective with respect to social goods (Harvey, 2005; Gibson-Graham, 2006). More generally, democratic participation has been key to the design of a governance system that has the capacity to promptly respond to the constantly shifting priorities of food security that emerge at multiple levels and scales.	High commitment
58	Taylor L.	2012	Analysing Nutrition Governance: Bangladesh Country Report	Bangladesh presents a contradictory case study in terms of ‘nutrition governance’. Although it is judged strong by the WHO’s measures, which are multidimensional but based primarily on policy documents, closer study reveals that there are various problems involved in this governance, many of which form barriers to the clear communication of goals and targets, and to the effective interaction of government, donor and implementing bodies. This study aims to outline these problems, along with existing and potential solutions, and to offer broad conclusions as to which strategies appear to be strongest in creating good nutrition outcomes	Governance	Governance	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, academia, international organizations, donors	DFID	Undernutrition	National	Bangladesh	Lower-middle	Findings: It is possible that there is a problem of diminishing marginal returns with regard to malnutrition in Bangladesh, where, as one funder said, ‘we have picked the low-hanging fruit ... the next three-per-cent decrease in malnutrition will be much harder to achieve’. Previous success combined with such diminishing returns might explain the current flatlining of progress on the underweight prevalence rate, and the slightly more encouraging dip in stunting – combined with the lack of decrease in wasting prevalence. However, this study demonstrates that there are many of what might be termed ‘low hanging fruit’ available in terms of forming more coherent coordination, financing and implementation strategies, which might well impact on the country’s overall ability to achieve a change in its malnutrition prevalence rates. i) Converging perceptions, diverging responses: Differences of opinion as to the scope and scale of the problem, or of the appropriate responses to it, are present in all sectors: government, donors and civil society (the last in the form of researchers and advocates, since civil society as a whole is still not involved in demanding attention to nutrition). The division between curative and preventive work is also a disjunction: for example, the MOH sees work as curative that UNICEF sees as preventive. For other ministries	Some commitment

														and official bodies, the problem is perceived as one of intersectoral coordination, while for donors, the problem is perceived primarily as a technical and capacity challenge: given that they have funding and active programmes, they primarily need human resources to operate them. ii) The politics of nutrition: sectorally divided, vertically fragmented: Overall, the picture of nutrition policy and programming in Bangladesh is one of great diversity and some fragmentation, with a lack of coordination between sectors and actors on all levels. This lack of coordination, in turn, relates to differing understandings of nutrition itself, combined with disagreements about and unawareness of the magnitude of the problem, and of the range of interventions relevant to combating it. The country lacks a clear baseline or target in terms of combating malnutrition, aside from the Millennium Development Goal itself, which specifies a reduction in underweight but must be split up into component parts in order to be operationalised. There is agreement, more or less, about the magnitude of the problem – most agencies involved in nutrition programming are aware that the national malnutrition rate stands around 40 per cent – but little agreement as to what results might be expected from an effective response by 2015, or who should coordinate that response overall. Bangladesh has chosen to be an ‘early riser’ in the SUN initiative, which may make new options available for policy and coordination (UN 2011). Furthermore, this system and its attendant lack of coherent targets has led to a situation where nutrition success is measured by the inputs and outputs of individual donor-sponsored programmes, which engage primarily with food security and do not add up to a coherent vision of nutrition needs and outcomes. Without strong central leadership from the GoB driven by accountability for nutrition outcomes to its own people, it is difficult to see where the incentives for change may come from, since donors are highly incentivised individually to run successful programmes that contribute to combating malnutrition, but much less incentivised to push for real coordination and vision within the government. Electoral politics play an important role in discouraging this kind of governmental leadership, as without a strong civil society push for the right to adequate nutrition, policy in this area almost inevitably becomes seen as a partisan issue. All government-sponsored interventions must be considered potentially vulnerable to changes in the governing party, which offers a considerable incentive to focus on a single structural goal (in this case community clinics) in coordination with a single sectoral donor (the WB) and to allow other interventions to occur through fragmented but independent programming by donors. iii) Siloed finances reinforce fragmentation. Although, as noted above, fragmentation may have some benefits in terms of sustainability across administrations, it has led to an untenable situation in terms of funding. While individual donor programmes are funded directly, in contrast larger-scale programmes run through sector ministries are dependent on an intricate system of financing that is almost impossible for implementers to manage. This system leads to consistent gaps in funding which make it difficult for community-level implementation to function. This reinforces fragmentation in programming, as the most reliable way to achieve demonstrable inputs and outputs (and to be accountable to donors’ own governments) is to fund independently. Pooled funds, which offer greater potential for coordination, thus present donors with accountability problems, as they are distributed through the same overly-complex system as sectoral funding.		
59	Taylor L.	2012	Analysing Nutrition Governance: Zambia Country Report	While the country is characterised as having ‘medium’ nutrition governance (WHO 2009), it is uncertain whether these governance indicators are translating into programmes that affect nutrition outcomes, particularly given the intervening factors noted above. This study aims to explore this disjuncture and its potential solutions, and to offer broad conclusions as to which strategies appear to be strongest in creating good nutrition outcomes. The hypothesis on which the study is based is that the best nutrition outcomes, in terms of effective implementation, will be seen when policy is well aligned with political motivations on the part of government and non-government actors, and that multiple stakeholders need to be coordinated around what is a complex and multidimensional policy and implementation challenge. It looks at three main dimensions of nutrition governance: intersectoral coordination on the part of government, donor and other high-level bodies; vertical coordination within the country’s nutrition policy and implementation systems, and the modes of funding that are negotiated through, and used to implement, interventions. It also looks at how monitoring and data systems may support or undermine these forms of coordination and organisation, and at the political sustainability of successful interventions or forms of coordination. The study also looks at other political and economic factors that may be influencing malnutrition rates, and their potential importance in the larger picture of combating malnutrition in Zambia. The aim of this research is to help government officials and decision makers in priority countries to effectively tackle the problem of maternal and child malnutrition	Governance	Governance	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, academia, international organizations, donors	DFID	Undernutrition	National	Zambia	Lower-middle	Key findings: i) Nutrition mandates are sectoral and uncoordinated with donor priorities. The issue has declined in importance for government over the last 10 years and remains a background concern characterised by a lack of urgency and inadequate funding and empowerment of the institutions involved. Sectoral mandates of involved ministries are narrow. Donor activities are largely uncoordinated and independent of government. This situation is exacerbated by ineffectual coordinating body ii) Lacking consensus around nutrition - insufficient consensus around nutrition needs and ways to address them. Strong vertical programming means poor coordination and loss of efficiency in terms of monitoring, data collection. Corruption and poor accountability likely to lead to inhibit government from benefiting from donor funding. iii) inadequate funding and financing predominately bilateral outside of government, thus disincentivising government from developing capacity to coordinate itself. iv) largely a concern of health and not cross-cutting. Lack of high-level mandate constrains unified thinking and mainstreaming into other sectors.	Low or no commitment

60	te Lintelo, D. J. H. and R. W. D. Lakshman	2015	Equate and Conflate: Political Commitment to Hunger and Undernutrition Reduction in Five High-Burden Countries	As political commitment is an essential ingredient for elevating food and nutrition security onto policy agendas, commitment metrics have proliferated. Many conflate government commitment to fight hunger with combating undernutrition. We test the hypothesis that commitment to hunger reduction is empirically different from commitment to reducing undernutrition through expert surveys in five high-burden countries: Bangladesh, Malawi, Nepal, Tanzania, and Zambia	Conflation of food and nutrition security / hunger and undernutrition commitment. Survey instrument to measure commitment and detect conflation.	Various political commitment theory	Quantitative analysis	Survey of experts	Experts	Irish Aid, DFID, Transform Nutrition	Undernutrition	National	Bangladesh, Malawi, Nepal, Tanzania, and Zambia	Low, lower-middle	We present two key findings. Firstly, our evidence shows that hunger and nutrition commitment are not the same. Empirically, hunger reduction commitment exceeds nutrition commitment in Malawi, Bangladesh, Tanzania, and Zambia, and the reverse is the case in Nepal. We thus affirm our hypothesis that government commitment to hunger reduction does not equate with commitment to nutrition. We conclude that sensitive commitment metrics are needed to guide government and donor policies and programmatic action. Without, historically inadequate prioritization of non-food aspects of malnutrition may persist to imperil achieving global nutrition targets. Secondly, the survey instrument developed for this study is sufficiently sensitive to record divergent performances on nine commitment indicators within each country. Accordingly the instrument could have diagnostic value in assisting donors, civil society leaders, and nutrition champions to assess in which areas commitment is in need of strengthening, and in which areas further strengthening may not be a priority. We discuss what kind of intervention strategy could improve nutrition commitment	Variable commitment
61	Thow, A. M., B. Swinburn, S. Colagiuri, M. Diligolevu, C. Quedsted, P. Vivili and S. Leeder	2010	Trade and food policy: Case studies from three Pacific Island countries	The aim of this paper is to improve understanding of the 'crosssectoral' dynamics that operate when trade policy tools are used in food policy. By analysing these food policy initiatives from the perspective of process in addition to outcome, we are able to better understand factors that enabled or hindered policy implementation and provide policy actors in other countries with knowledge to inform lesson drawing	Inter-sectoral coordination (trade), agenda-setting, policy development, implementation	Policy transfer and learning theory	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis, consumer survey	Government, NGOs, industry	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Fiji, Samoa, Tonga	Upper-middle	The case studies in this paper illustrate the cross-sectoral complexities of using trade policy tools to alter the food supply. The policy process aspect of this research suggests that effective advocacy, active involvement of policy implementers and contextualisation (taking advantage of policy windows) are critical in getting trade-related food policies on the agenda. Policy uptake was also enabled by the use of existing legislation, consideration of other government commitments (e.g. WTO) and establishing a clear justification for food targeted. In contrast, barriers to policy success included a limited policy scope, low engagement from other sectors, selection of an inappropriate legislative tool, and the lack of a clear enforcement mechanism. While the efficacy of product bans as an approach to food policy is difficult to determine, it is clear that they do alter the food supply by reducing availability of the targeted food. The bans in Fiji and Samoa also sent a strong message to consumers regarding the unhealthy effects of consuming high fat meats. However, addressing the overall problem of high fat intake requires a comprehensive approach comprised of a number of interventions. These case studies illustrate the use of trade policy tools in food policy to improve the healthfulness of the food supply, and thus the health of the people in vulnerable nations with high rates of obesity and chronic disease. They demonstrate that it is possible to get health on the trade policy agenda. There are few examples of this and these Pacific policy initiatives point the way towards more effectively using health arguments and political processes for influencing a critical underlying determinant of chronic disease – the healthfulness of the food supply. In combating chronic disease at a global level it is critical that food policy makers and public health workers be familiar with the politics and processes involved in policy agenda-setting, development and implementation, to be able to effect change in sectors related to trade	Some commitment
62	Ulijaszek, S. J. and A. K. McLennan	2016	Framing obesity in UK policy from the Blair years, 1997-2015: The persistence of individualistic approaches despite overwhelming evidence of societal and economic factors, and the need for collective responsibility	This article examines shifts in the framing of obesity from a problem of individual responsibility, towards collective responsibility, and back to the individual in UK government reports, policies and interventions between 1997 and 2015.	Policy framing, responsabilisation	Framing theory	Qualitative case study	Documentary analysis	Not applicable	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	United Kingdom	High	We show that UK obesity policies reflect the landscape of policymakers, advisors, political pressures and values, as much as, if not more than, the landscape of evidence. The view that the individual should be the central site for obesity prevention and intervention has remained central to the political framing of population-level obesity, despite strong evidence contrary to this. Power dynamics in obesity governance processes have remained unchallenged by the UK government, and individualistic framing of obesity policy continues to offer the path of least resistance	Some commitment
63	Vallgård, S., M. E. J. Nielsen, M. Hartlev and P. Sandøe	2015	Backward- and forward-looking responsibility for obesity: policies from WHO, the EU and England	Perhaps the two main questions in the framing of obesity as a political problem are about who bears responsibility for the rise in obesity and, more importantly, who is responsible for tackling the problem? As we shall argue below, it is necessary to distinguish these two senses of responsibility: the question of responsibility is distorted if we simply equate it either with causal, backward-looking responsibility, or with its counterpart, forward-looking responsibility. Obesity policies have been published by a number of countries and organizations. We analyze the way in which they deal, in their obesity policies, with the questions of backward- and forward-looking responsibility. The purpose of the comparison is to consider whether and, if so, how the issue of responsibility is viewed differently depending on the perspective of the organization issuing the policy.	Policy framing, responsabilisation	Framing theory, ethics	Qualitative case study	Documentary analysis	Not applicable	University of Copenhagen Excellence Programme for Interdisciplinary Research	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National, supranational	England, European Union	High	Obesity policies from WHO, the EU and England all assign responsibility for the increasing prevalence of obesity, backward-looking responsibility, both to individuals and industry, a mixture of positions. WHO stresses the importance of not only blaming obese people. When it comes to responsibility for reducing obesity prevalence, forward-looking responsibility, a similar pattern is seen. Individuals must change behaviours. The EU stresses the importance of information, while especially the WHO mentions a number of other initiatives resting with the governments. Interestingly there are few suggestions about regulation of either individuals or industry in spite of the meagre results of previous attempts at obesity prevention.	Some commitment
64	Vallgård, S.	2015	English obesity policies: To govern and not to govern	Problem definitions constitute a crucial part of the policy process. In 2008 the Labour Government presented a plan to reduce the obesity prevalence in England. Only three years later the Conservative-Liberal Government introduced a plan on the same topic, which it presented as new and innovative. The aim of this study is to analyse the respective governments' problematisations of obesity and to identify similarities and differences.	Problematisation, responsabilisation	Framing theory, discursive institutionalism	Qualitative comparative case study	Documentary analysis	Not applicable	University of Copenhagen Excellence Programme for Interdisciplinary Research	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	England	High	Despite the different hues of the two governments, the programmes are surprisingly similar. They seek to simultaneously govern and not to govern. They adhere to liberal ideals of individual choice and they also suggest initiatives that will lead people to choose certain behaviours. Both governments encourage the food and drink industry to support their policies voluntarily, rather than obliging them to do so, although Labour is somewhat more inclined to use statutory measures. The Conservative-Liberal plan does not represent many new ideas. The plans are characterised by the paradox that they convey both ideas and ideals about freedom of choice as well as about state interventions to influence people's choices, which could be seen as incompatible, but as the study shows in practice they are not.	Some commitment
65	Vallgård, S.	2015	Governing obesity policies from England, France, Germany and Scotland	In this article, I present a study of four plans from four Western European countries: England, France, Germany and Scotland, identifying how obesity is defined as a political issue. The questions addressed are: How is the development in the obesity prevalence explained and who is considered responsible for the development?	Problematisation, responsabilisation	Framing theory, discursive institutionalism	Qualitative comparative case study	Documentary analysis	Not applicable	University of Copenhagen Excellence Programme for Interdisciplinary Research	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	England, France, Germany, Scotland	High	All plans state that obesity is a political issue because it causes health problems; in fact, weight is almost equated to health. The English and Scottish plans present a bio-political argument, characterising obesity as a serious threat to the countries' economies. So does the German plan, but not with the same emphasis. The plans portray people with obesity as being economically harmful to their fellow citizens. The French plan expresses another concern by focusing on the discrimination and	Some commitment

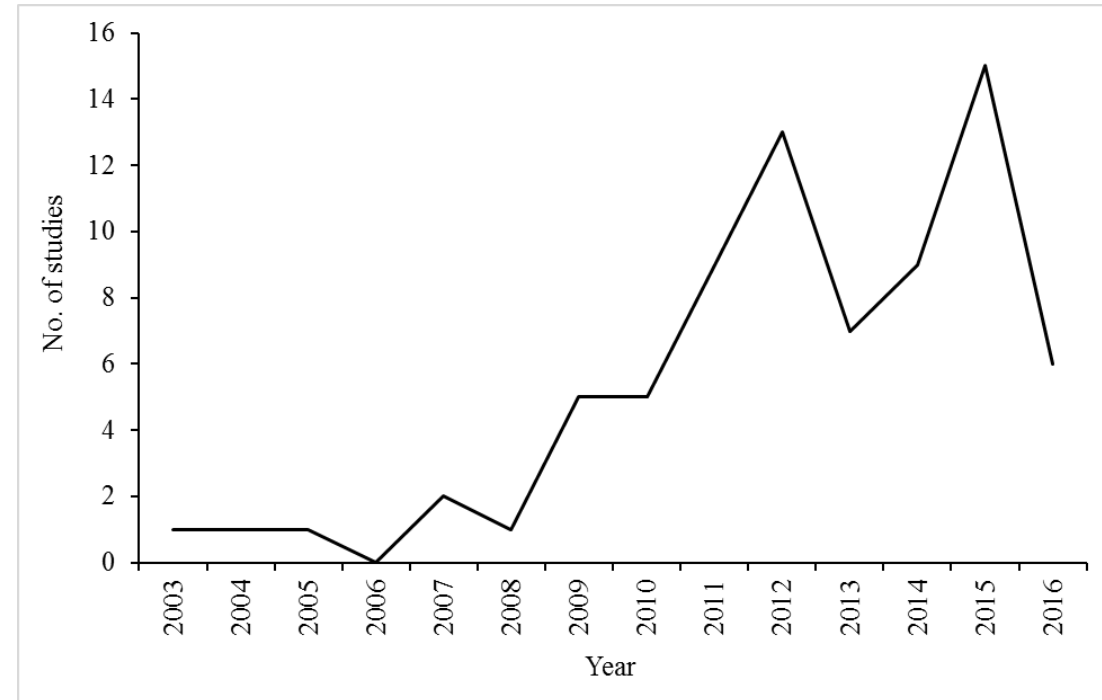
				What are the suggested remedies and who is considered responsible for acting?											stigmatization of obese people. All plans define the physical and food environment as a crucial factor in the obesity development, but only the Scottish Government is prepared to use statutory means towards industry and other actors to achieve change. The policies convey an unresolved dilemma: To govern or not to govern? The Governments want individuals to choose for themselves, yet they try to govern the populations to choose as the Governments find appropriate. The plans have a legitimising function, showing that the Governments take the issue seriously. Accordingly, in this case, the actual problematisations seem to be less crucial	
66	Van Den Bold, M., N. Kohli, S. Gillespie, S. Zuberi, S. Rajeeesh and B. Chakraborty	2015	Is there an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive agriculture in South Asia? Stakeholder perspectives from India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan	The first objective of the study was to capture the views of key stakeholders on the political and institutional context and dynamics related to nutrition-sensitive agriculture in their respective countries. The second objective was to understand stakeholders' knowledge about agriculture-nutrition linkages, and their perceptions of the availability of relevant data and evidence. As part of this objective, we also sought to understand stakeholders' information sources, communication practices, and how they perceive and use evidence. The third objective was to identify capacity needs for agriculture to become more nutrition sensitive, including the availability and use of financial resources.	Inter-sectoral coordination (agriculture)	Enabling environments	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews	Government, NGOs, industry, academia, international organizations, donors, media	Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA), DFID	Undernutrition	National	India, Bangladesh, Pakistan	Lower-middle	Results: The findings point to mixed perspectives on countries' policy sensitivity toward nutrition. There was consensus among stakeholders on the importance of political commitment to nutrition, improving nutrition literacy, strengthening capacities, and improving the use of financial resources. Conclusions: Although there are different ways in which South Asian agriculture can improve its impact on nutrition, sensitizing key influencers to the importance of nutrition for the health of a country's population appears as a critical issue. This should in turn serve as the premise for political commitment, intersectoral coordination to implement nutrition-relevant policies, adequately resourced nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs, and sufficient capacities at all levels.	Variable commitment
67	Vogel, E. M., S. D. Burt and J. Church	2010	Case study on nutrition labelling policy-making in Canada	In order to understand policy-making capacities, we conducted an in-depth examination of three stages of the policy cycle (agenda-setting, formulation, and decision-making) leading to mandatory nutrition labelling, nutrient content claims, and health claims regulations in Canada	Agenda-setting, policy formulation, decision-making	Stages heuristic, policy networks, capacity building	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, experts, NGOs, industry	Public Health Agency of Canada, Pan American Health Organization	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Canada	High	Results: The policy-making processes were complex, unpredictable, and often chaotic. In the early stages, progress was hampered by a shortage of resources and negatively affected by policy silos. In spite of formidable barriers, a high degree of stakeholder convergence was achieved, which facilitated ground-breaking policy formulation. Success factors included a common health promotion issue frame that participants adopted early in the consultative process, "champions" within the federal government's health sector, strong advocates within a broad stakeholder community, and an innovative policy-formulation process overseen by an intersectoral advisory committee. Conclusions: Authentic partnerships among government, industry, and key stakeholders strengthened policy-making processes while helping to overcome policy silos at the organizational level. Barriers were reduced through effective change management practices and collaborative advisory and communication processes. Future research should involve an examination of the population health outcomes associated with this policy initiative	High commitment
68	Wegener, J., R. M. Hanning and K. D. Raine	2012	Generating Change: Multisectoral Perspectives of Key Facilitators and Barriers to Food System Policy Making	Based on multisectoral perspectives, this article describes the key contextual factors, facilitators, and barriers associated with food system policy making in Waterloo Region. The role of the Region's Public Health Department is examined and a model for interdepartmental and multisectoral collaboration is presented.	Inter-sectoral coordination (food policy), policy process, enablers, barriers	Grounded theory	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	Government, experts, NGOs, industry	The Canadian Foundation for Dietetic Research (CFDR)	Malnutrition (general)	Sub-national (regional/state)	Ontario, Canada	High	The strategic nature of food policy making was consistently identified. Planning's need for internal supporters to protect agricultural land from sprawl and Public Health's concern for farmer viability and food access forged a strategic partnership that was identified as an important contextual factor advancing the agenda developing the ROP. Key facilitators included food system groundwork, internal and external partnerships, and incremental transfer of knowledge to decision makers. Navigating a new area of practice, resource constraints and tensions with planners were discussed as barriers. A food system policy frame helped minimize tensions and led to greater support for food policies. This research suggests a positive shift in community planning considerations and offers new insight into the role of public The strategic nature of food policy making was consistently identified. Planning's need for internal supporters to protect agricultural land from sprawl and Public Health's concern for farmer viability and food access forged a strategic partnership that was identified as an important contextual factor advancing the agenda developing the ROP. Key facilitators included food system groundwork, internal and external partnerships, and incremental transfer of knowledge to decision makers. Navigating a new area of practice, resource constraints and tensions with planners were discussed as barriers. A food system policy frame helped minimize tensions and led to greater support for food policies. This research suggests a positive shift in community planning considerations and offers new insight into the role of public. The strategic nature of food policy making was consistently identified. Planning's need for internal supporters to protect agricultural land from sprawl and Public Health's concern for farmer viability and food access forged a strategic partnership that was identified as an important contextual factor advancing the agenda developing the ROP. Key facilitators included food system groundwork, internal and external partnerships, and incremental transfer of knowledge to decision makers. Navigating a new area of practice, resource constraints and tensions with planners were discussed as barriers. A food system policy frame helped minimize tensions and led to greater support for food policies. This research suggests a positive shift in community planning considerations and offers new insight into the role of public health professionals in the development of supportive regional food policies.	Some commitment
69	Wu, M.	2009	Case Study of the Political Economy of Nutrition Policies in Ethiopia	The objectives of this case study are to: i. Characterize and evaluate the trajectory of nutrition policies in Ethiopia; turning points that positively or negatively affected policy formulation and implementation; and government commitment of funding, policy approval, and resources for implementation; and ii. Analyze the political, fiscal, and administrative factors and strategies as they led to policy formation and implementation. The case study identifies strategies of key actors, institutions (formal and informal), and agencies; and evaluates the political environment during each stage of policy formation: agenda setting, design, adoption, implementation, and sustainability. The ultimate product will include recommendations and lessons learned that	Political economy	Unclear (World Bank framework)	Qualitative case study	Interviews, documentary analysis	International organizations, NGOs, experts	World Bank	Undernutrition	National	Ethiopia	Low	Ethiopia's nutrition policy developed alongside natural crises that had a lasting impression on how "nutrition" was defined in daily life and politics and what interventions were pursued. A new discourse emerged as research developed, internal champions emerged, and external forces incentivized action, catalyzing the formulation of new policy and goals. The interplay between internal and external factors has been critical in agenda setting, design, adoption, implementation, and sustainability stages as each factor catalyzes and reinforces the policy process. These factors present in Ethiopia's trajectory have coordinated well together at the right moment for agenda setting and broad policy-making, but the sequence must be cyclical to encourage attention to details and policy design. Lessons Learned The key lessons derived from this study are: 1. Malnutrition is nutrition insecurity, not food insecurity. 2. The Early Warning System must be revised to capture anthropometric nutrition indicators rather than solely relying upon agrarian indicators. 3. Government commitment to international conventions has been a major factor for national nutrition	Some commitment

				are derived from a clear trajectory of nutrition policy development in Ethiopia										policy formation. 4. Multi-sectoral coordination and leadership for nutrition must be strengthened. 5. Regional councils are the key to successful nutrition policy implementation at district levels. 6. Donors play an integral role in nutrition policy development and implementation, but Ethiopia must take greater responsibility. 7. It is necessary to support and fund health research conducted for policymakers. 8. Increased congruency must be afforded between lessons learned on nutrition approaches and nutrition action. 9. Training of workers needs to be improved and infrastructure developed. 10. Nutrition targeting must expand to rural areas and not restricted to drought prone areas		
70	Yeatman, H. R.	2003	Food and nutrition policy at the local level: Key factors that influence the policy development process	Little empirical work has been undertaken examining the policy process at the local level, where the majority of public health professionals work. This has resulted in a lack of understanding of how the policy development process works at this level and of the relevance of policy theory to local policy processes and outcomes. This paper discusses the findings of four case studies undertaken during 1995–96 that examined the process of developing food and nutrition policies within Australian local governments. This study examined whether the same theoretical frameworks developed to help explain national-level policy process are relevant to the local policy development process, even though the type of policy and the power exercised by the level of government are different. Factors examined in the study included the roles of individuals, groups and organized interests, the influence of organizational and governmental structures and the interaction between these factors	Agenda-setting, policy process	Etzioni's mixed-scanning theory, Cobb's models of agenda-setting, multiple streams theory, John & Cole's multi-theoretical approach	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews	Government, councilors,	None declared	Malnutrition (general)	Sub-national (local/municipal)	Australia	High	Factors examined in the study included the roles of individuals, groups and organized interests, the influence of organizational and governmental structures and the interaction between these factors. The relevance of the policy theories of localism, agenda setting and political power and policy making to locally based health policy development is discussed. Key findings of this study are that local policy action is a function of the nature of the policy issue, it is dependent on the political and organizational environments within which it is developed and action by individuals can be very influential in the policy process	Variable commitment
71	Young, H. and D. Maxwell	2013	Participation, political economy and protection: Food aid governance in Darfur, Sudan	Humanitarian food assistance aims to meet short-term emergency needs, yet often it is sustained over many years and develops its own systems and infrastructure that interact with local governance and local communities. This paper explores the links between participation and local governance, as well as the implications for exclusion of certain groups, the dignity of those involved, and protection issues. This paper considers the political economy of participation in the context of food aid programming in complex emergencies. A case study of community-based targeting and distribution in the Darfur region of Sudan serves as a lens with which to review participation in international humanitarian response. The research seeks to understand how participation is influenced by (and, in turn, possibly influences) the local political economy, particularly in terms of local governance and the possible implications for protection. While this analysis is based on the example of Darfur, the paper argues that its experiences are relevant to other complex political emergencies.	Governance	Governance framework, political economy of community-based decision making	Qualitative case study	Interviews, focus groups	Government, civil society groups, beneficiaries	None declared	Food security	Sub-national (regional/state)	Darfur, Sudan	Low	A case study of the Darfur region reviews how local governance evolves as a result of both the wider conflict and of adapting to the international humanitarian system, itself a form of governance. The paper concludes by proposing three strategies for enhancing participation and applying lessons learned: improved analysis of participation; linking programming strategies and protection; and taking account of governance functions and capacities	Not applicable or unclear
72	Young, I. K. Gropp, K. Pintar, L. Waddell, B. Marshall, K. Thomas, S. A. McEwen and A. Rajić	2014	Experiences and Attitudes Towards Evidence-Informed Policy-Making Among Research and Policy Stakeholders in the Canadian Agri-Food Public Health Sector	We conducted a qualitative descriptive study of agri-food public health policy-makers and research and policy analysts in Ontario, Canada, to understand their perspectives on how the policy-making process is currently informed by scientific evidence and how to facilitate this process	Evidence-based policy-making, barriers, enablers	Evidence-based policy-making, knowledge transfer and exchange theory	Qualitative case study	Interviews, focus groups		University of Guelph and Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food/Ministry of Rural Affairs' Agri-Food and Rural Link 'Knowledge Translation and Transfer Funding Program' and the Laboratory for Foodborne Zoonoses, Public Health Agency of Canada	Malnutrition (general)	Sub-national (regional/state)	Ontario, Canada	High	Participants indicated that the following six key principles are necessary to enable and demonstrate evidence-informed policy-making (EIPM) in this sector: (i) establish and clarify the policy objectives and context; (ii) support policy-making with credible scientific evidence from different sources; (iii) integrate scientific evidence with other diverse policy inputs (e.g. economics, local applicability and stakeholder interests); (iv) ensure that scientific evidence is communicated by research and policy stakeholders in relevant and user-friendly formats; (v) create and foster interdisciplinary relationships and networks across research and policy communities; and (vi) enhance organizational capacity and individual skills for EIPM. Ongoing and planned efforts in these areas, a supportive culture, and additional education and training in both research and policy realms are important to facilitate evidence-informed policy-making in this sector. Future research should explore these findings further in other countries and contexts.	Some commitment
73	Zaidi, S., S. K. Mohmand, N. Hayat, A. M. Acosta and Z. A. Bhutta	2013	Nutrition Policy in the Post-devolution Context in Pakistan: An Analysis of Provincial Opportunities and Barriers	In this article we take a comparative look at strategic opportunities and barriers for action on nutrition in Pakistan's four provinces in the post-devolution context.	Governance, devolution, barriers, enablers	Governance framework	Qualitative comparative case study	Interviews, roundtables	Government, civil society, experts, international organizations, donors	DFID	Undernutrition	Sub-national (regional/state)	Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, Punjab in Pakistan	Lower-middle	Provinces have faced historically common constraints of lack of a comprehensive policy and minimal allocations by the state, driven by low visibility of nutrition, siloed working of sectors and weak coalitions. Provinces also face common contextual impediments of poverty, patriarchy, and inadequate health and WASH coverage, with two provinces also constrained by inequitable power structures. Recent focusing events have provided a window of opportunity to the provinces for action on nutrition leading to definite movement towards horizontal coordination for nutrition, upscaled funding and stronger vertical integration. However, there are variations in the extent of coalition building on nutrition, supportive leadership, governance and community outreach. The Pakistan experience shows that strategising for nutrition needs to move	Some commitment

														beyond a closely tailored national policy to accounting for sub-national potential and constraints		
74	Cullerton, K. Donnet, T. Lee, A. Gallegos, D.	2016	The food industry is often described as having more power and influence in nutrition policymaking than nutrition professionals, scientists and other practitioners working for the public interest; yet authors often allude to this point as an assumed truth, rather than an evidence-based fact. This paper applies social network analysis techniques to provide a concise evidence-based demonstration of the food industry's capacity to influence nutrition policymaking networks in Australia.	The assumed advantage for the 'food industry' was present both strategically in overall network position and with respect to the number of direct access points to 'decision makers', whereas 'nutrition professionals' were densely clustered together with limited links to key 'decision makers'. The results demonstrate that the food industry holds the strategic high ground in advocating their interests to policymakers in the contexts studied. Nutrition professionals may be hampered by their reliance on strong ties with other nutrition professionals as well as limited direct links to 'decision makers'.	Policy networks, power	Network theory	Quantitative network analysis	Social network analysis	Government, NGOs, academics, industry	None declared	Malnutrition (general)	National	Australia	High	The assumed advantage for the 'food industry' was present both strategically in overall network position and with respect to the number of direct access points to 'decision makers', whereas 'nutrition professionals' were densely clustered together with limited links to key 'decision makers'. The results demonstrate that the food industry holds the strategic high ground in advocating their interests to policymakers in the contexts studied. Nutrition professionals may be hampered by their reliance on strong ties with other nutrition professionals as well as limited direct links to 'decision makers'.	Not applicable or unclear
75	Baker, P. Gill, T. Friel, S. Carey, G. Kay, A.	2017	Generating political priority for regulatory interventions targeting obesity prevention: An Australian case study	Effective obesity prevention requires a synergistic mix of population-level interventions including a strong role for government and the regulation of the marketing, labelling, content and pricing of energy-dense foods and beverages. In this paper we adopt the agenda of the Australian Federal Government (AFG) as a case study to understand the factors generating or hindering political priority for such 'regulatory interventions' between 1990 and 2011.	Agenda-setting, regulation	Shiffman's framework	Qualitative case study	Causal process tracing, interviews, documentary analysis	Government, NGOs, academics, industry	None declared	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	National	Australia	High	Despite two periods of sustained political attention, political priority for regulatory interventions did not emerge and was hindered by factors from all four dimensions. Within the public health community, limited cohesion among experts and advocacy groups hampered technical responses and collective action efforts. An initial focus on children (child obesity), framing the determinants of obesity as 'obesogenic environments', and the deployment of 'protecting kids', 'industry demonization' and 'economic costs' frames generated political attention. Institutional norms within government effectively selected out regulatory interventions from consideration. The 'productive power' and activities of the food and advertising industries presented formidable barriers, buttressed by a libertarian/neoliberal rhetoric emphasizing individual responsibility, a negative view of freedom (as free from 'nanny-state' intervention) and the idea that regulation imposes an unacceptable cost on business. Issue complexity, the absence of a supportive evidence base and a strict 'evidence-based' policy-making approach were used as rationales to defer political priority. Overcoming these challenges may be important to future collective action efforts attempting to generate and sustain political priority for regulatory interventions targeting obesity.	Low or no commitment

Studies by year

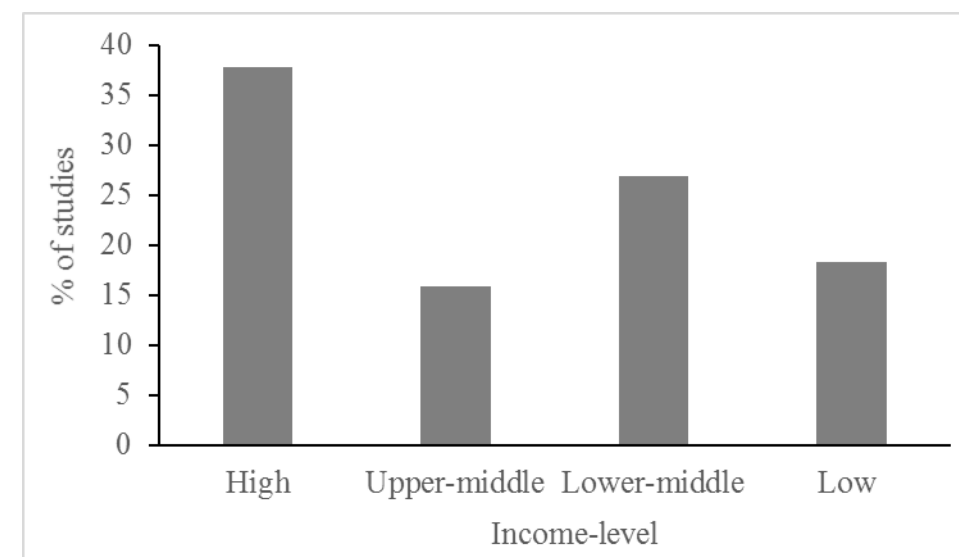
Year	Count
2003	1
2004	1
2005	1
2006	0
2007	2
2008	1
2009	5
2010	5
2011	9
2012	13
2013	7
2014	9
2015	15
2016	6
Total	75



Studies by country income-level focus

<i>Income-level</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
High	31	38
Upper-middle	13	16
Lower-middle	22	27
Low	15	18
Not stated	1	1
Total	82	100

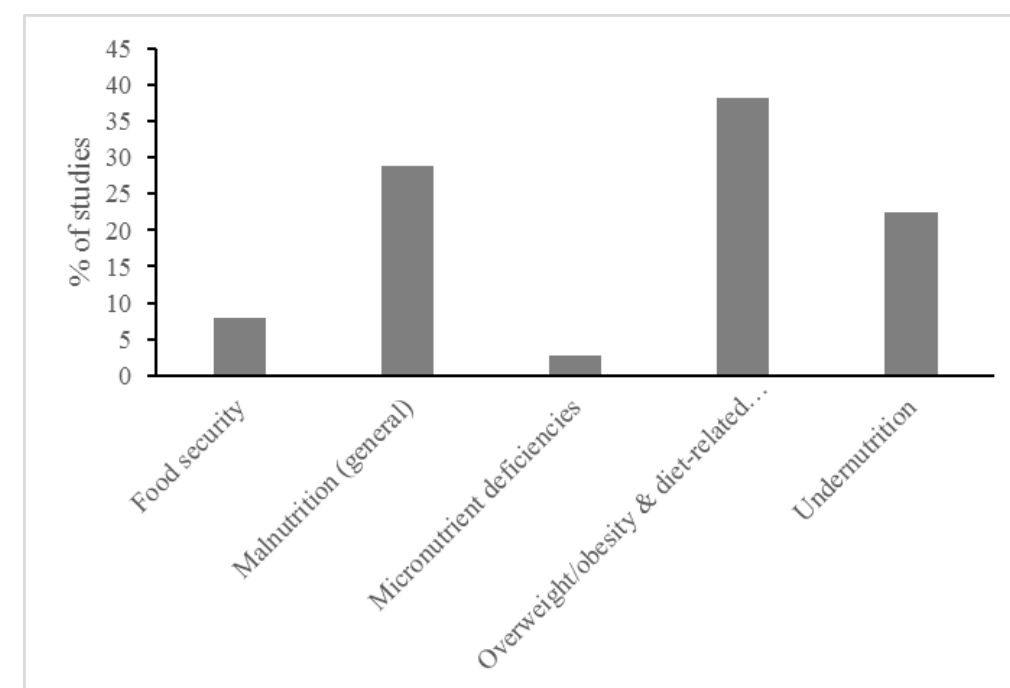
Figure S3.2



Studies by nutrition issue focus

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
Food security	6	8
Malnutrition (general)	22	30
Micronutrient deficiencies	2	3
Obesity / diet-related NCDs	28	38
Undernutrition	16	22
Total	74	100

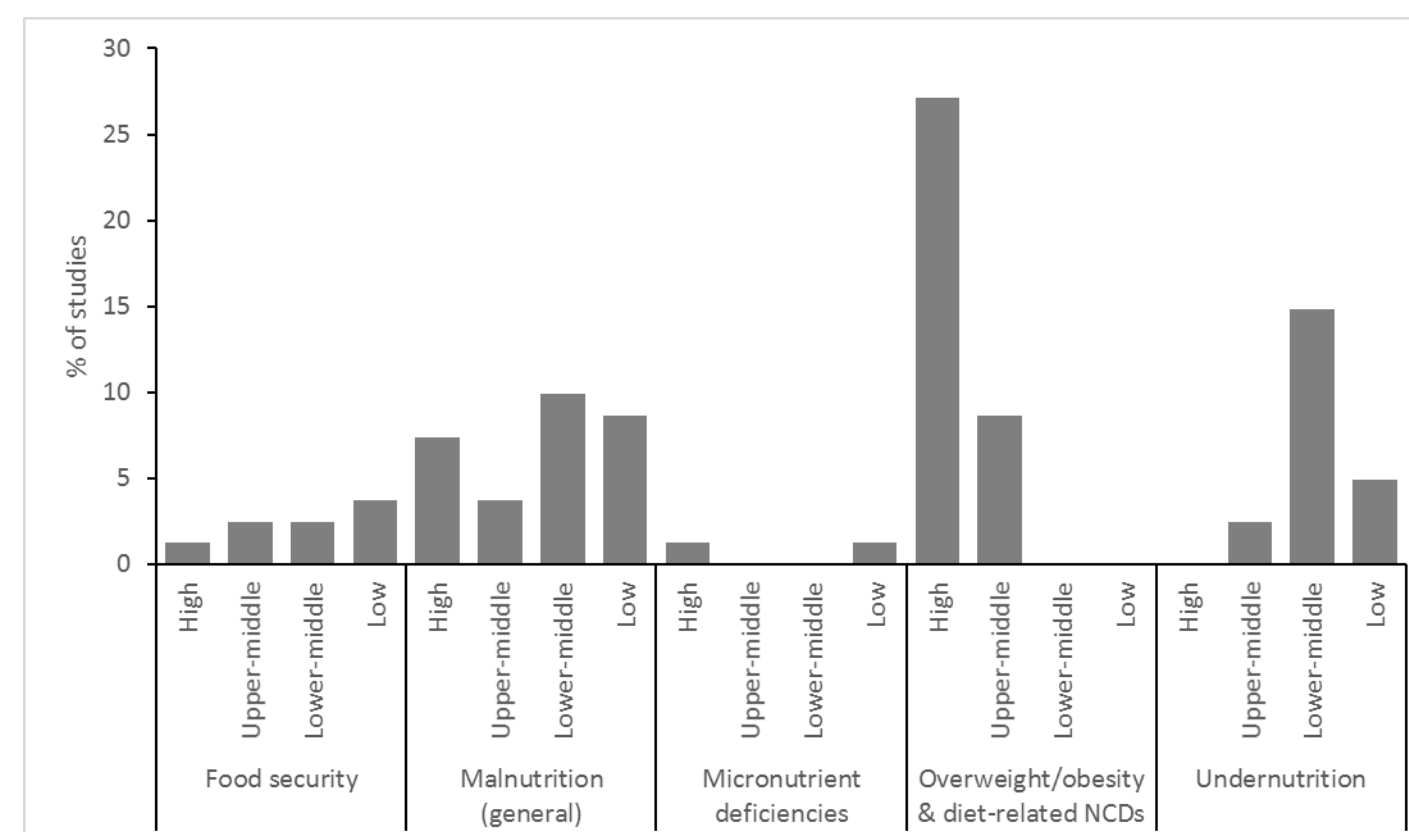
Figure S3.3



Studies by nutrition issue focus and country income-level focus

Income-level	Issue	Count	%
High	Malnutrition (general)	6	7
High	Micronutrient deficiencies	1	1
High	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	22	27
High	Undernutrition	0	0
High	Food security	1	1
Upper-middle	Malnutrition (general)	3	4
Upper-middle	Micronutrient deficiencies	0	0
Upper-middle	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	7	9
Upper-middle	Undernutrition	2	2
Upper-middle	Food security	2	2
Lower-middle	Malnutrition (general)	8	10
Lower-middle	Micronutrient deficiencies	0	0
Lower-middle	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	0	0
Lower-middle	Undernutrition	12	15
Lower-middle	Food security	2	2
Low	Malnutrition (general)	7	9
Low	Micronutrient deficiencies	1	1
Low	Overweight/obesity & diet-related NCDs	0	0
Low	Undernutrition	4	5
Low	Food security	3	4
	Totals	81	100

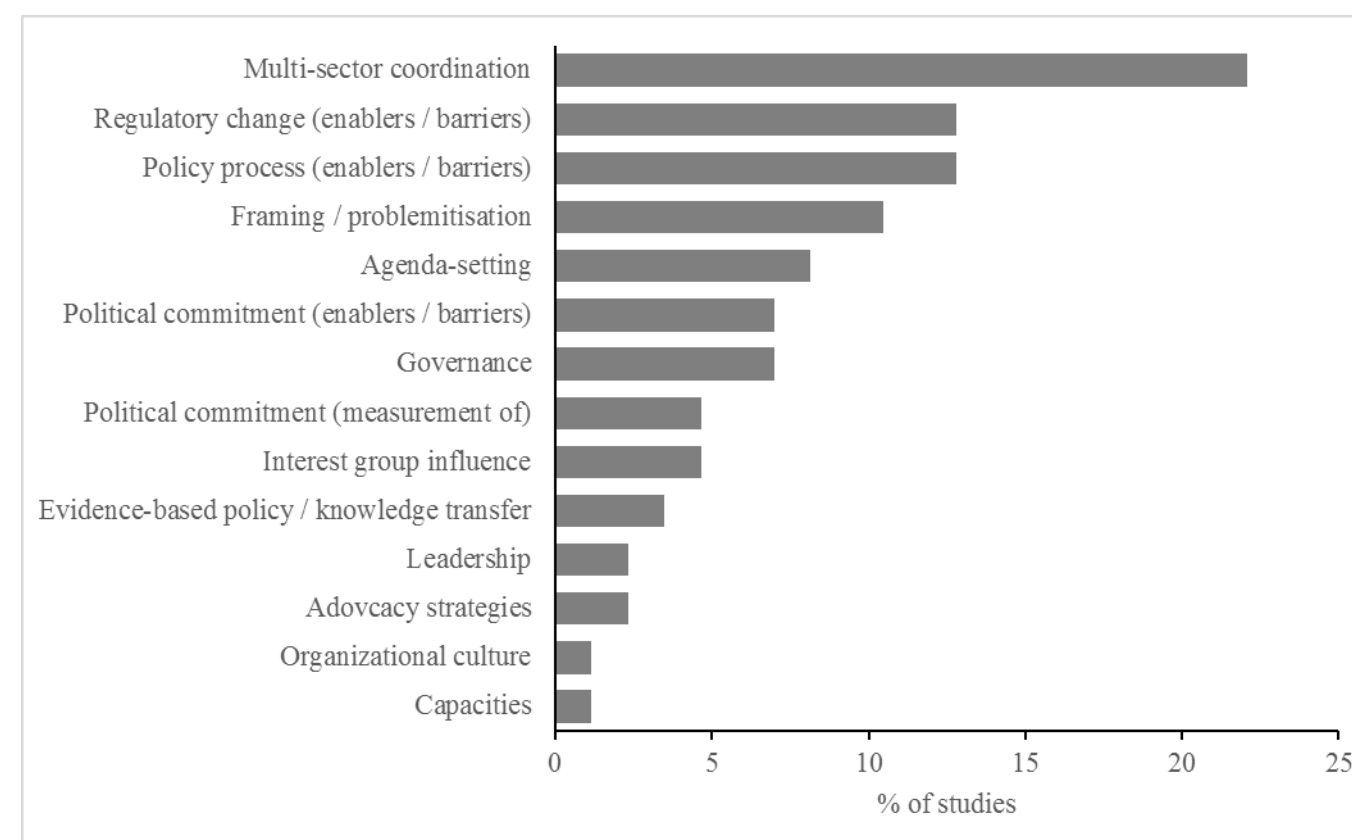
Figure S3.4



Studies by policy issue focus

Issue	Count	%
Capacities	1	1
Organizational culture	1	1
Advocacy strategies	2	2
Leadership	2	2
Evidence-based policy / knowledge transfer	3	3
Interest group influence	4	5
Political commitment (measurement of)	4	5
Governance	6	7
Political commitment (enablers / barriers)	6	7
Agenda-setting	7	8
Framing / problematisation	9	10
Policy process (enablers / barriers)	11	13
Regulatory change (enablers / barriers)	11	13
Multi-sector coordination	19	22
Total	86	100

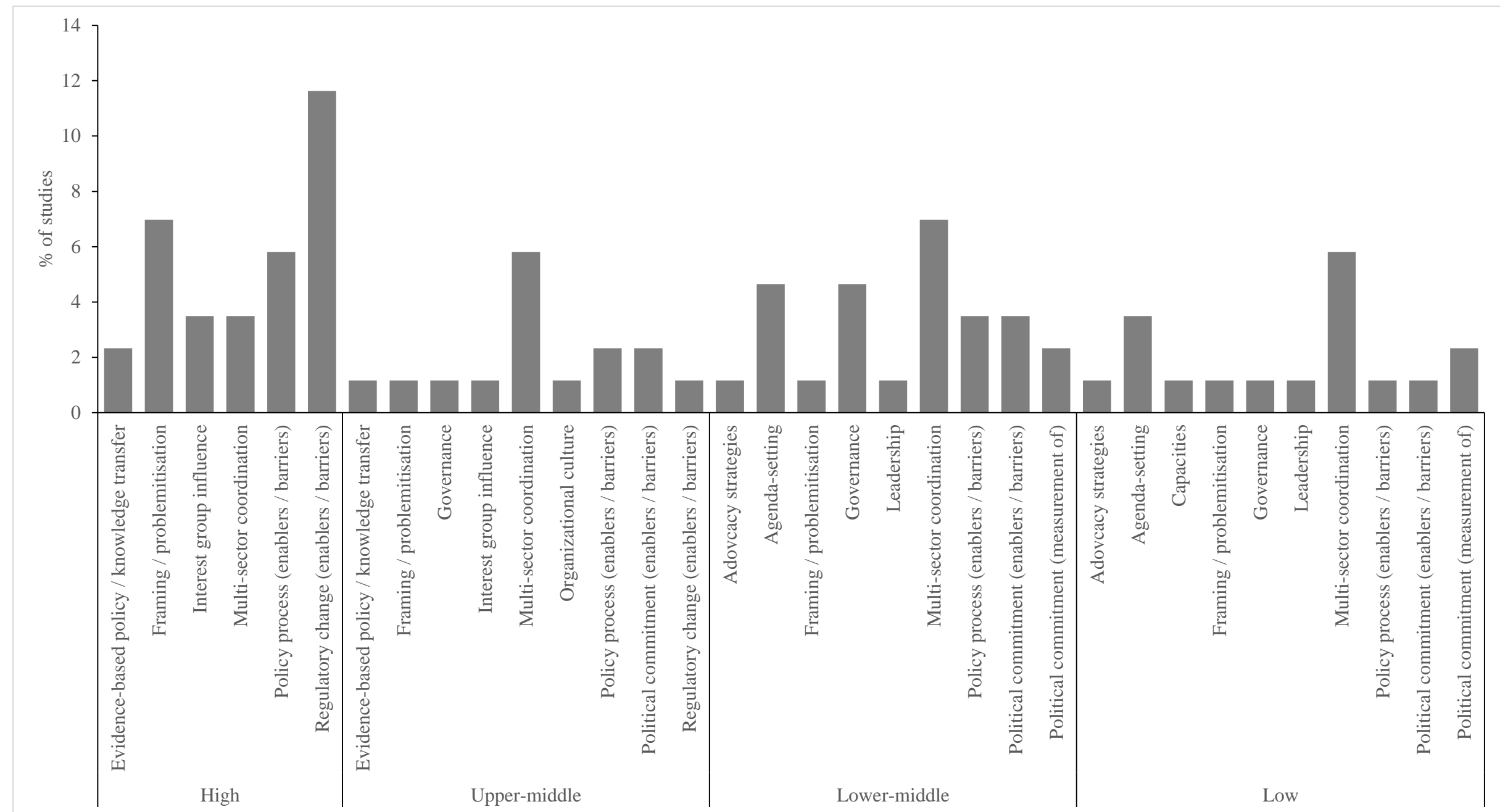
Figure S3.5



Studies by policy issue focus and country income-level focus

Income-level	Issue	Count	%
Low	Advocacy strategies	1	1
Lower-middle	Advocacy strategies	1	1
Low	Agenda-setting	3	3
Lower-middle	Agenda-setting	4	5
Low	Capacities	1	1
High	Evidence-based policy / knowledge transfer	2	2
Upper-middle	Evidence-based policy / knowledge transfer	1	1
High	Framing / problematisation	6	7
Low	Framing / problematisation	1	1
Lower-middle	Framing / problematisation	1	1
Upper-middle	Framing / problematisation	1	1
Low	Governance	1	1
Lower-middle	Governance	4	5
Upper-middle	Governance	1	1
Upper-middle	Organizational culture	1	1
High	Interest group influence	3	3
Upper-middle	Interest group influence	1	1
Low	Leadership	1	1
Lower-middle	Leadership	1	1
Low	Political commitment (measurement of)	2	2
Lower-middle	Political commitment (measurement of)	2	2
High	Multi-sector coordination	3	3
Low	Multi-sector coordination	5	6
Lower-middle	Multi-sector coordination	6	7
Upper-middle	Multi-sector coordination	5	6
High	Policy process (enablers / barriers)	5	6
Low	Policy process (enablers / barriers)	1	1
Lower-middle	Policy process (enablers / barriers)	3	3
Upper-middle	Policy process (enablers / barriers)	2	2
Low	Political commitment (enablers / barriers)	1	1
Lower-middle	Political commitment (enablers / barriers)	3	3
Upper-middle	Political commitment (enablers / barriers)	2	2
High	Regulatory change (enablers / barriers)	10	12
Upper-middle	Regulatory change (enablers / barriers)	1	1
	Total	86	100

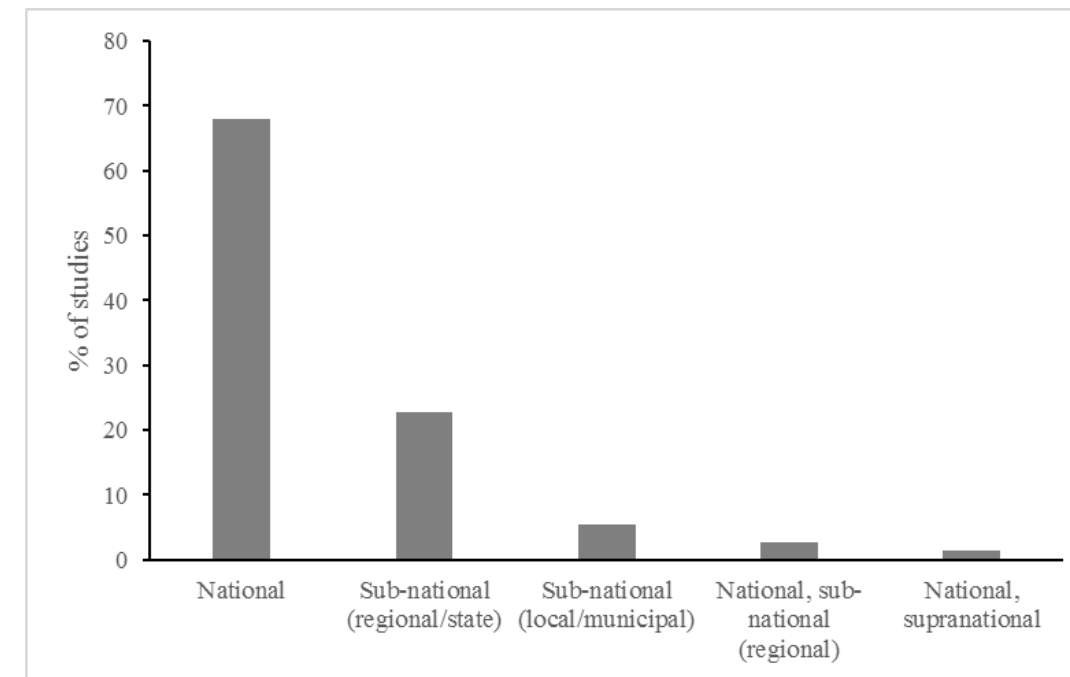
Figure S3.6



Studies by jurisdictional level focus

<i>Jurisdictional level</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
National	51	68
Sub-national (regional/state)	17	23
Sub-national (local/municipal)	4	5
National, sub-national (regional)	2	3
National, supranational	1	1
	75	100

Figure S3.7



Studies by theories used

<i>Theory</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
Potter & Brough capacity framework	1	1
Policy network theory	1	1
Policy learning theory	1	1
Organizational culture theory	1	1
Mixed-scanning theory	1	1
Heaver's commitment framework (derived)	1	1
Foucauldian governmentality	1	1
Dynamic systems theory	1	1
Deliberative planning theory	1	1
Cobb's agenda-setting model	1	1
Brinkerhoff's commitment framework	1	1
Walt & Gilson's policy triangle	2	3
Veto players theory	2	3
Capacity building model	2	3
Stages heuristic	3	4
Interest group theory	3	4
Institutionalist approach	3	4
Grounded theory	3	4
Enabling environment framework	4	5
Advocacy coalition framework	4	5
Clark's policy framework	5	7
Shiffman & Smith framework	6	8
Framing theory	6	8
Governance (various)	9	12
Multiple streams theory	10	14
Total	73	100
None or unclear	19	25
Integrated framework	24	32

Figure S3.8 (for studies that used theory only)

