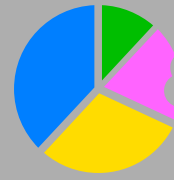


October 2022



ACCESS TO
NUTRITION
INITIATIVE

US Index 2022

Report in Brief
October 2022





Introduction

ATNI is pleased to present the US Access to Nutrition Index 2022, four years after the first Index was published in 2018. The US Index is a benchmark comparing the commitments and performance of the eleven largest food manufacturers active in the US to deliver healthy, affordable food and beverages enabling consumers to reach healthier diets and to prevent hunger.

All companies assessed have now placed a greater focus on nutrition in their corporate strategies, and ten manufacturers in some way define what they consider “healthy”. Companies are making explicit commitments to reduce diet related diseases. However, companies must now turn these commitments and policies into action. **Despite the introduction of healthier varieties in some product categories by some companies, the combined product portfolios of all eleven companies – representing a sales value of around \$170 billion in 2021 and accounting for approximately 30 percent of all US food and beverage sales – have not become healthier¹.**

The opportunity and urgent need is for all companies to produce and market more healthy products and spend less money marketing unhealthy products.

Purpose of the Index

The food and beverage industry has an important and prominent role to play in addressing key nutrition challenges in the US food system, including food and nutrition insecurity, hunger, high rates of obesity and diet-related chronic diseases, and related nutrition and health inequities. The US Index is intended to be used by companies and by other actors in nutrition and health – including policymakers, investors, and international and non-governmental organizations – to help the food and beverage industry deliver on commitments to address these nutrition challenges. The Index can act as a catalyst to bring about further change in the country’s food and beverage sector. It can help inform and further the US Government’s agenda for hunger, nutrition and health with metrics, data, and recommendations to drive private sector contributions on food access and affordability and the healthiness of packaged food and beverages on the US market.

Methodology

The [methodology](#) assesses companies against US-specific and international guidelines, standards and norms, and accepted industry best practices. There are seven categories (topic areas) within the methodology, each carrying a specific weight used to calculate the total Index score on a scale of 0 to 10 with 10 being the highest: A. Nutrition governance and management (12.5%), B. Product portfolio healthiness score, reformulation targets and healthiness criteria (35%), C. Access and affordability of healthy foods (17.5%), Responsible marketing (20%), E. Workforce nutrition (5%), F. Labeling (5%), and G. Lobbying in support of public health interests and engaging external stakeholders to improve companies’ nutrition strategies (5%). A total of 127 indicators are distributed between the different categories.

An important component of the Index methodology is the Product Profile — an independent analysis of the healthiness of companies’ product portfolios. The Product Profile results account for 20% of the total Index score. ATNI assesses products using the HSR nutrient profiling model, serving as an independent metric to compare companies’ portfolios. Compared to the 2018 US Index, where the Product Profile ranking was presented as a separate analysis, for this 2022 iteration the results from the Product Profile are integrated in Category B Products.

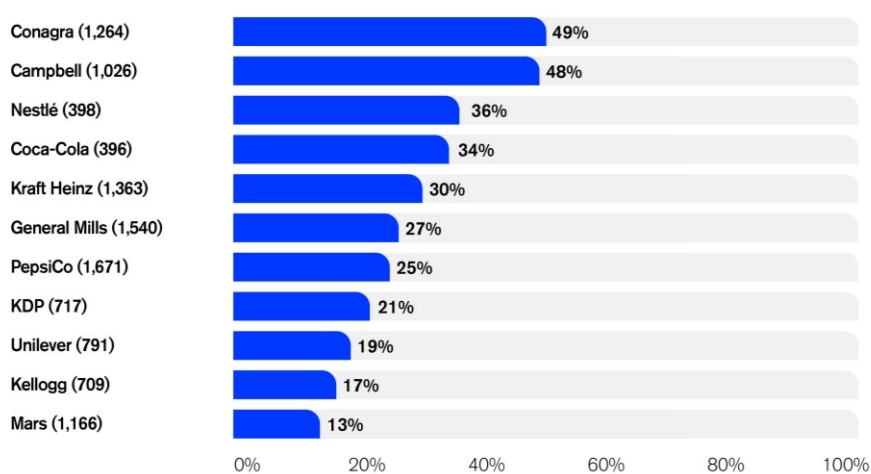
¹ Less than a third of the companies’ combined sales value is derived from products meeting the “healthy” threshold.



Company ranking

In terms of sales, no company was found to derive more than 50% of its sales from healthier products (HSR 3.5 or more). These findings illustrate the opportunity and need for companies to increase the proportion of sales derived from healthier foods and decrease their reliance on sales of unhealthy foods. Apart from accelerating product (re)formulation, companies can achieve this by redirecting marketing to healthier products and brands, along with considering nutrition as part of merger & acquisition strategies. For example, with the acquisition of a brand of nut bars by one company, the company markedly increased its sales from healthier snacks. The improvements for another company are linked to divestment of its margarines segment and improved formulations for its ready meals and sauces.

US Access to Nutrition Index 2022: % sales from healthier products by company

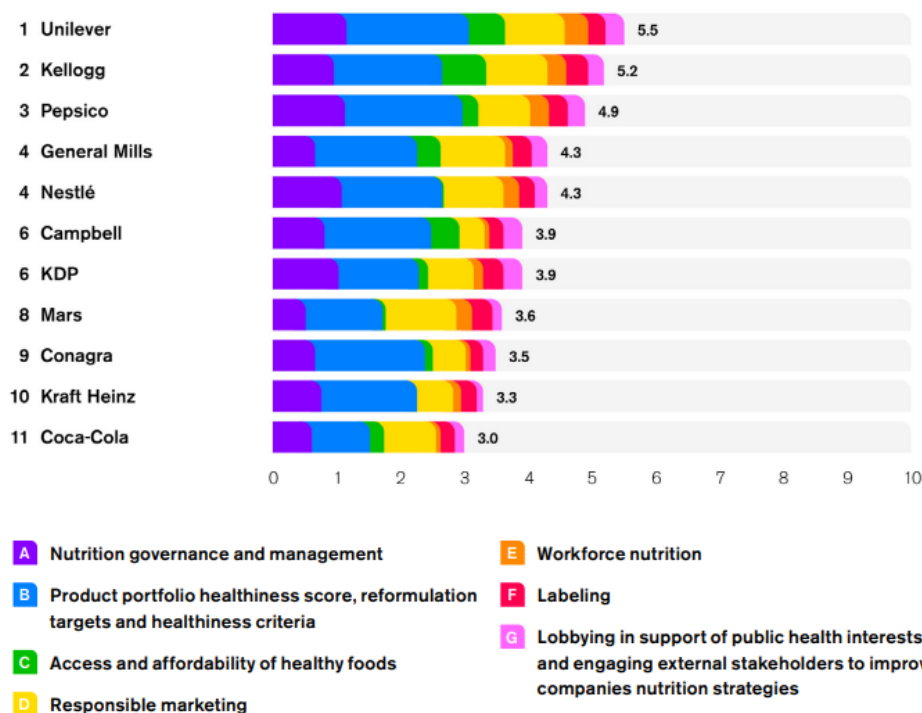


Note: in parenthesis number of products included in the assessment. ATNI uses the Health Star Rating (HSR) threshold of 3.5 stars or more to classify products as generally healthier.

Despite limited progress in sales derived from healthier products, overall, considering all topics included in the methodology, the 2022 results illustrate that companies have stronger nutrition commitments and strategies in place.



US Access to Nutrition Index 2022: Company overall ranking



The average total score increased from 3 out of 10 in 2018 to 4.2 out of 10 in 2022. Unilever achieved the highest overall score of 5.6 out of 10. The company scores better than competitors in topics pertaining to corporate nutrition strategy, governance, and accountability (together with Nestlé); formulating appropriate products; supporting healthy diets and nutrition programs in the workforce; and responsible lobbying and stakeholder engagement in support of nutrition. Kellogg ranks second, scoring 5.2. This is partly due to the company’s relatively high scores on topics pertaining to delivering affordable and accessible products and product labeling (together with Mars) and its US-specific and well-structured reporting. PepsiCo ranks third, scoring 4.9, owing to nutrition commitments in the company’s new sustainability strategy.

Most companies scored only marginally higher than in 2018. The top score of 5.6 and average score of 4.2 represent poor performance across all companies. To address nutrition and hunger challenges in the US, companies must urgently improve their product portfolios and prioritize marketing of healthier products over unhealthy varieties. Higher scores are primarily a result of more comprehensive and specific nutrition commitments, somehow defining “healthy”, setting reformulation targets, and better transparency regarding companies’ nutrition strategies and performance.

Key findings

- The combined product portfolios of the eleven companies assessed— representing a sales value of around \$170 billion in 2021 and accounting for almost 30 percent of all US food and beverage sales – have not become healthier. Only a third (29 percent) of the companies’ combined sales value for 11,041 products is derived from products meeting the “healthy” threshold²². (Instead, 70 percent of food and beverage products are less healthy options with higher levels of added sugar, salt, and fat and not enough fruit, vegetables, wholegrains and fiber.)
- One of the improvements is in the Governance category, with all companies incorporating a greater focus on nutrition and health in their commercial strategies. Only a few have translated these commitments into

²² Healthy is defined as a Health Star Rating (HSR) of 3.5 or more out of a possible 5 stars



concrete action plans that focus on addressing the needs of population groups at higher risk of experiencing nutrition challenges, such as families with low incomes.

- Another improvement is that ten manufacturers now somehow define what they consider “healthy.” However, there is an urgent need for a standardized definition.
- Only four companies, compared to one in 2018, are taking concrete actions to improve the affordability of some of their healthier products in the US. Most companies show limited evidence of making their healthier products or product varieties more affordable or accessible relative to unhealthier varieties specifically through commercial channels in the US.
- Eight companies are evaluating the healthiness of their portfolios as part of broader sustainability strategies and annual reporting frameworks.
- Ten companies, compared to six in 2018, are disclosing information on the relative sales of “healthy” products and adopting their own nutrient-profiling models (NPMs) to monitor the healthiness of their products and portfolios. However, there is no standardized, objective approach to measure healthiness across companies to help consumers make informed choices.
- Responsible marketing for all audiences, but specifically protecting children, including teens and adolescents, from the harmful effects of marketing unhealthy products, seems to be on the agenda for all companies, but they do not cover teens or adolescents, nor do the companies incorporate specific compliance targets. Only one company commissions regular external audits on this topic.
- While most companies are making some commitment to improving the health of their employees in the US, the scope and content of workforce health and nutrition programs vary considerably.
- Six companies have implemented front-of-pack (FOP) labeling on more than 80 percent of their products and nine display online information for more than 80 percent of their product portfolios: a clear improvement since 2018.

Recommendations

- Diet-related chronic health conditions continue to be rampant in the US. The limited progress in product healthiness of the companies' portfolios requires urgent attention. A comprehensive strategy to improve the overall nutritional quality of products and portfolios is needed. Product innovation, reformulation (e.g., less salt and sugar) and prioritizing marketing spending for the healthier lines are some of the ways companies can achieve this.
- The food and beverage manufacturers should accelerate integration of nutrition into their core business functions, developing specific targets and activities to improve nutrition outcomes and address hunger, including linking executive pay to performance on nutrition objectives. These commitments should then be translated into specific actions, and research into how best to use commercial opportunities to address specific needs of priority populations.
- The US food and beverage manufacturers should adopt a clear policy on affordability and accessibility of healthy products. These include explicit and clear, public commitments and targets to guide their actions. Of the companies with affordability strategies in place, most could improve the affordability of their “healthier” products specifically for consumers on low incomes.
- The US food and beverage manufacturers must invest in improving marketing policies and practices that accelerate sales of healthy options relative to and limiting the sales of unhealthier products/product varieties. While the Index shows that companies are slowly moving in the right direction, they should further increase the age threshold for their marketing restrictions to 18 years, as recommended by World Health Organization (WHO), to ensure *all* children are sufficiently safeguarded from the marketing of unhealthy products.
- COVID-19 has shown that safeguarding the health and resilience of those working in the food supply chain is key to food security in times of crisis. Companies should urgently improve and extend their

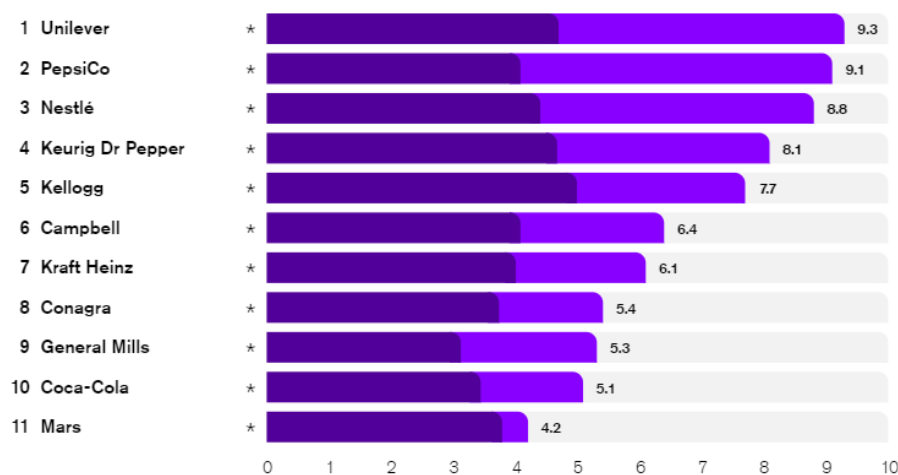


workforce nutrition programs, for example by providing healthy food at work and addressing workplace conditions for breastfeeding mothers, to the benefit of all their employees and where possible workers in their supply chains and distribution channels.

- Having clear nutrition information on pack is essential for consumers to make healthier choices. In the absence of clear government guidelines, companies are encouraged to adopt an interpretive front-of-pack labeling system in the US (as is in place in other countries). Companies could collaborate to identify or adapt an existing interpretive front-of-pack system and draw on experience from the use of such systems in other countries.
- Companies are encouraged to actively support (and commit to not lobby against) public policy measures in the US to benefit public health and address obesity as enshrined in the National Strategy on food, hunger, nutrition, and health. Companies could strengthen their lobbying management systems by conducting internal and/or independent third-party audits of their lobbying activities and disclosure to ensure alignment with their policies and/or codes of conduct.
- Building on the actions announced in the Sept 2022 National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition and Health the US government should introduce more effective and enforceable standards and legislation that prevent the marketing of unhealthy products and pushes companies to apply reformulation strategies on their products.

Findings by nutrition topic

Category A: Governance



A1 Nutrition strategy **A2** Nutrition management

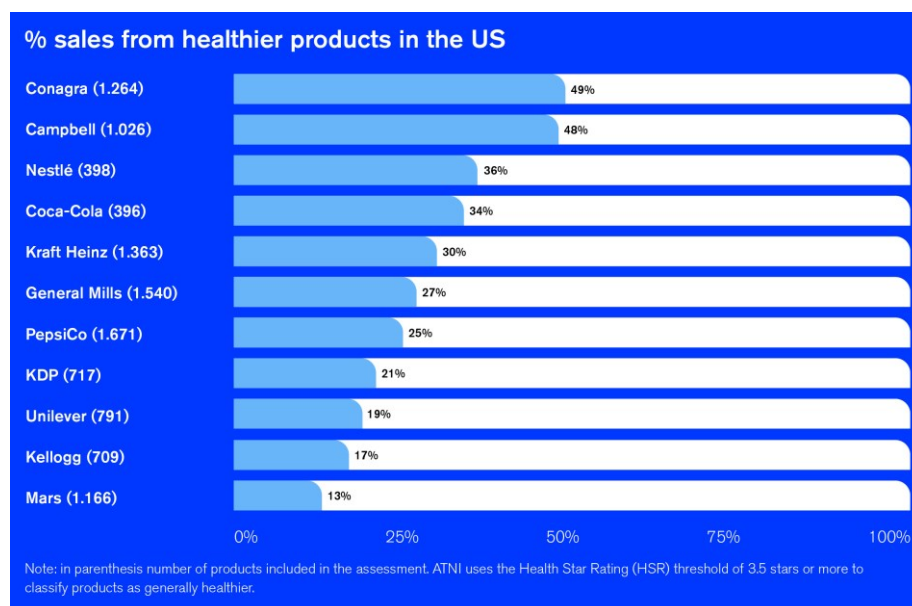
While all companies include a commitment to focusing on nutrition or health in their commercial growth strategies, few show evidence of concrete plans and actions to increase the accessibility and affordability of healthy foods to priority populations in the US. Companies have incorporated nutrition in their corporate strategies and have showed they are addressing obesity and diet-related diseases, but there are only a few improvements observed in accountability mechanisms: only four companies link the remuneration of the executives accountable for their nutrition strategy to nutrition-related objectives.

Notable examples

- Among the companies assessed, Nestlé and Unilever demonstrate the most comprehensive nutrition strategies, management systems, and reporting.
- General Mills is one of five companies that commit to conducting regular management reviews and internal audits of their nutrition strategies.



Category B: Products



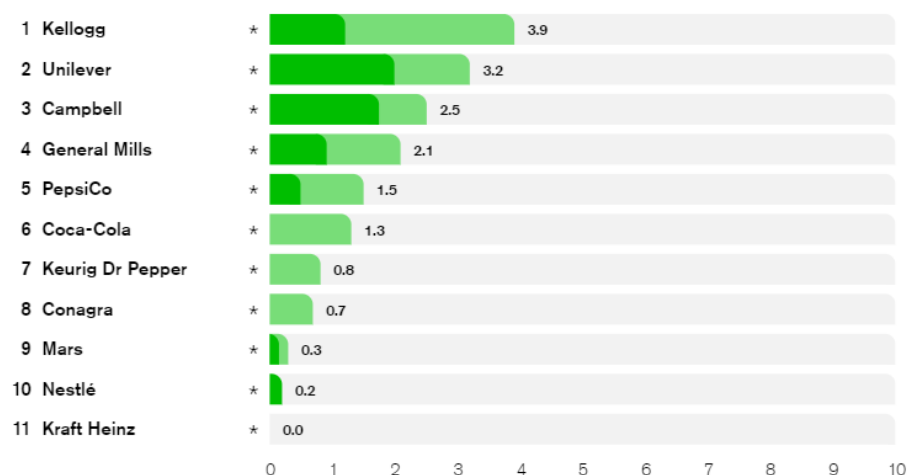
The Product Profile results show that a sector-wide transformation is needed to improve the nutritional quality of the US food supply. 29% of the companies' combined sales value of products assessed (11,041) is derived from products meeting the independent 'healthy' threshold (an HSR of 3.5 stars or more), with substantial variation observed between companies. Overall, companies with mixed portfolios perform better in the Product Profile (Campbell and Conagra), compared to those that derive most sales from less healthy categories (like confectionery and snacks). Ten companies have adopted specific criteria or an NPM to guide their product (re)formulation strategies and define what products are considered 'healthy/healthier,' compared to six in 2018; Coca-Cola is the only company that has not yet formally adopted such system. So far, no company has publicly shown how the results of applying its own criteria/NPM compare to applying an internationally recognized NPM to its portfolio. Only three companies have targets in place to increase sales from 'healthy' products, according to their company-specific criteria – and none include a US-specific target. Three companies disclose US-specific sales from 'healthy' products. More companies disclose specific nutrient (re)formulation targets.

Notable Examples

- PepsiCo published its NPM in a peer-reviewed journal article. The nutrient standards used for category assignment follow those developed by global dietary authorities. Standards are proposed for calories, sodium, added sugars, saturated fats, and industrially-produced trans fats. In the article, the company provides examples of recently reformulated products according to these guidelines.
- Conagra uses an independent NPM (NutriScore) for some product categories. According to the company, 82% of its vegan and vegetarian meals and meat replacements currently qualify for NutriScore A or B. In addition, Conagra applies the FDA Healthy criteria to its Healthy Choice products, which include soups and ready-to-eat meals. Using external nutrition criteria.



Category C: Accessibility



C1 Product pricing **C2** Product distribution

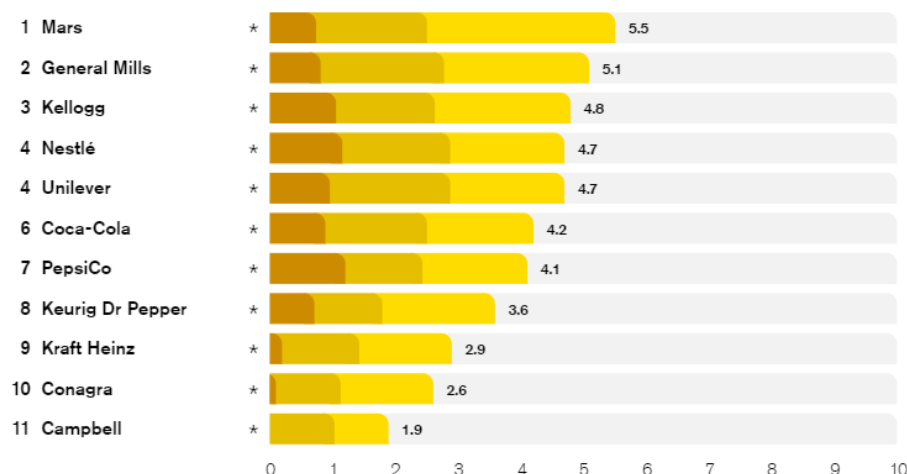
This category remains the lowest-scoring category of the Index, with an average score of 1.5 out of 10. Most companies show limited evidence of addressing either the affordability or accessibility of their healthy products specifically through commercial channels. With food and nutrition insecurity being a major challenge in the US, it is crucial that companies go beyond federal assistance programs and charitable donations and adopt strategies to increase the commercial accessibility and affordability of their healthy products to those population groups most in need. That said, more companies than in 2018 now have some form of access and affordability strategies in place. However, with the exception on Unilever, companies' affordability strategies pay limited attention to addressing low-income or food-insecure consumers, and none were found to have concrete quantitative targets in place. The predominant approach to addressing access and affordability continues to be through charitable donations instead of a systemic commercial approach. Companies do not have policies in place to ensure donations are predominantly healthy, although two companies showed evidence of tracking the healthiness of their product donations.

Notable examples

- Campbell has started to track the relative pricing of its products that meet its healthiness criteria against the rest of its portfolio and publishes the overall price differential, the first company found to do so.
- Unilever, through its Knorr brand, specifically seeks to price some of its 'healthy' products appropriately for low-income consumers, which is a first for this Index.



Category D: Marketing



D1 Marketing policy **D2** Marketing to children **D3** Auditing and compliance

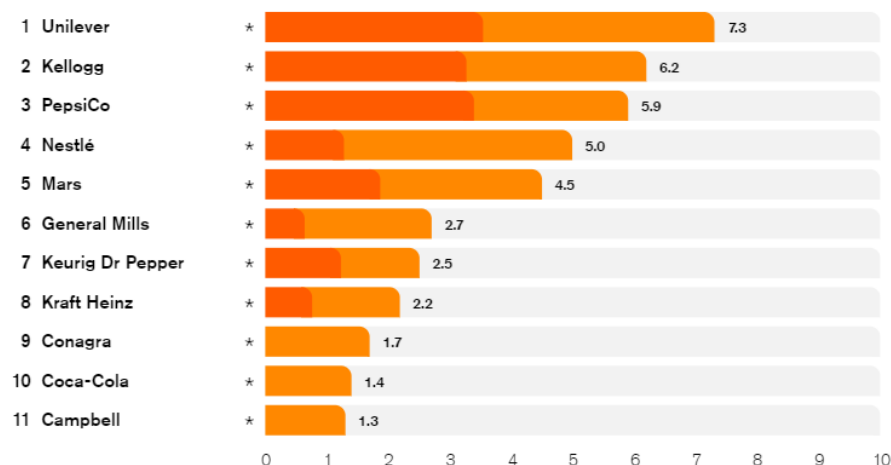
Responsible marketing seems to be on the agenda for all companies; however, strategies are not comprehensive and performance remains limited. Where some companies make a commitment to increasing their marketing spending on healthier products relative to overall marketing spending, none of the included companies have set quantitative targets for a specified timespan. As marketing influences purchasing behavior, all companies are encouraged to increase their marketing budgets for the promotion of healthier products relative to unhealthy or standard product varieties and make such commitments public, expressed as a percentage of the overall marketing budget. All companies commit to not marketing or advertising their products in elementary schools, but this commitment is made by just four companies for secondary schools (middle, junior high, and high schools). Even fewer companies (two) make commitments related to not marketing in other places where children gather (e.g. YMCAs, after-school clubs, Boys and Girls Clubs, etc.). Companies – and the Children’s Food and Beverage Advertising Initiative (CFBAI) – particularly need to focus on committing to ending marketing in and near secondary schools (grades 6-12) and extending this pledge to other places popular with children. Where all companies commit to applying their policies for children up to either 12 or 13 years, Unilever has announced it will increase this threshold to 16 years as of 2023. These are positive steps toward increasing the age threshold, but all companies – and CFBAI – are strongly encouraged to apply their policies to all children up to 18 years, protecting them from the harmful effects of marketing unhealthy foods.

Notable examples

- Unilever made a new commitment not to market its products to children, but also announced in April 2022 that, as of 2023, it is raising the age threshold of this commitment to all children under 16. It is the first US Index company to use this age limit and the closest to the International Child Rights Convention’s definition of a ‘child’ (18 years and younger). It is also worth noting that the CFBAI is due to raise its age threshold to 13 as of January 1, 2023, requiring all its member companies to do so.
- Since 2018, Mars was, and remains, the only company that has commissioned an independent, third-party audit of its marketing compliance to all consumers. All companies are recommended to adopt this approach.



Category E: Workforce



E1 Employee health **E2** Breastfeeding support

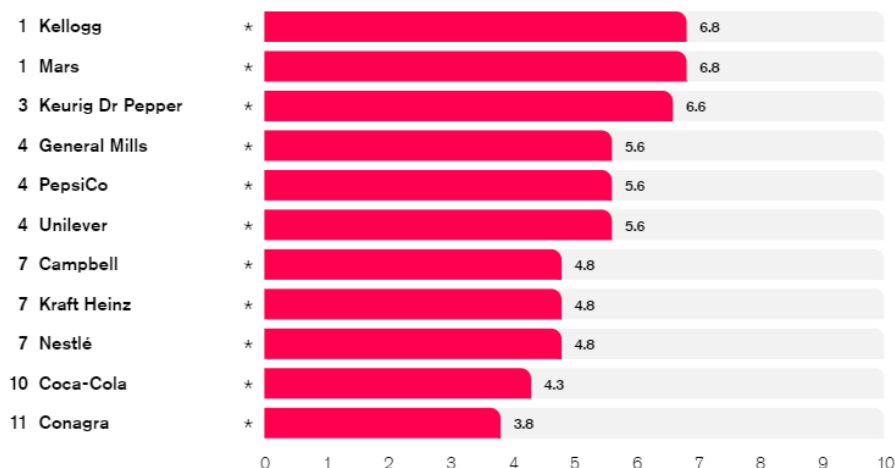
Eight of the 11 companies make some commitment to improving the health of their employees through workforce nutrition programs involving at least one of the following elements: 1. Healthy food at work; 2. Nutrition Education; and/or 3. Nutrition-related health checkups. Only three companies (Kellogg, PepsiCo, and Unilever) were found to have all three in place. The scope of the workforce nutrition programs varies considerably: Kellogg, Mars, Nestlé, and Unilever were the only companies to demonstrate their programs are available to all company employees, while others limit the availability in some way. Six companies also make these programs available to some staff family members. Only four companies report conducting some form of evaluation on the health impact of their workforce nutrition program in the US during the last three years. Six companies formally commit to both granting paid parental leave, and to providing appropriate working conditions and facilities to facilitate breastfeeding. Another five companies formally commit to granting paid parental leave only.

Notable examples

- PepsiCo offers an employee wellbeing program called 'Healthy Living,' which is based on three pillars: Be Well, Find Balance, and Get Involved. Healthy eating is a key component of the 'Be Well' pillar, where free fruit is offered onsite and healthy food options are provided in cafeterias.



Category F: Labeling



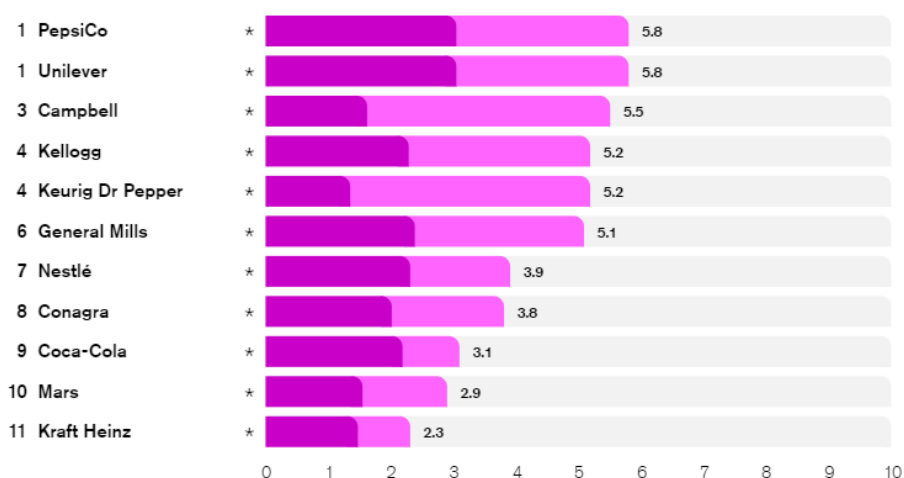
F1 Product labeling

All companies commit to listing some nutritional information FOP, and six companies have implemented FOP labeling on more than 80% of their products. However, no company commits to implementing interpretive labeling to help consumers in selecting healthier products. Considering the challenge of overweight and obesity in the US, having clear information on pack is important to help consumers make healthier choices. Companies should link interpretive FOP labeling to their NPMs or other criteria they use to define 'healthy'. Encouragingly, all companies display online information for some products: Nine display this information for more than 80% of their product portfolios; a significant improvement over 2018.

Notable example:

- Nestlé has been developing a 'GRAINSMART balance' system (in collaboration with Tufts University and other experts), whereby products with carbohydrates, fibers, and sugars that do not exceed a ratio of 10:1:2 can place a logo on-pack – thereby seeking to limit the amount of sugars and increase fiber content in such products.

Category G: Engagement



G1 Influencing policymakers G2 Stakeholder engagement



Nearly all companies assessed assign to their boards oversight of their lobbying policies, processes, and activities, and conduct regular reviews of their trade association memberships. Some companies show evidence of lobbying in support of specific government policies to address nutrition challenges in the US, although no evidence of any company supporting key WHO-endorsed policies to address obesity could be found at federal, state, or local level. While most companies are transparent about their direct political contributions on their own domains, companies were less forthcoming about their spending on lobbyists and trade associations, and the spending of their employee-run political action committees (PACs). There was also limited improvement in the comprehensiveness of disclosure of trade association memberships since 2018. Clear disclosure regarding the companies' lobbying positions on important nutrition-related public health policies remains limited.

When it comes to engaging with civil society organizations, academic/scientific institutions, governments and policymakers, encouragingly, all companies demonstrate some evidence of engaging with nutrition-related stakeholders in the US, the majority providing a wide range of examples and types: A noticeable improvement since 2018. Nevertheless, disclosure regarding stakeholder engagement lagged significantly behind performance.

Notable examples

- PepsiCo discloses its total spending on lobbying in the US annually, as well as publishing the names of its lobbyists and lobbying firms and which state jurisdictions it is actively lobbying in.
- Unilever publishes 'Advocacy and Policy Asks' and position papers on nutrition related policies on its website, covering a range of key nutrition-related policies. The company provides additional detail, publicly specifying under which conditions the company would support (or not support) certain policies, such as mandatory policies to reduce sugar content and FOP labeling.

Recommendations by nutrition topic

Category A: Governance

- While 2022 results show more companies are committing to a strategic focus on nutrition and health – as articulated in their mission statements and strategic commitments – they can do more in terms of developing specific objectives and activities to improve nutrition and address malnutrition, and publicly disclose progress against these objectives.
- ATNI recommends that food and beverage manufacturers continue to integrate nutrition considerations into their core business functions, including linking executive pay to performance on nutrition objectives.
- These commitments could then be translated into specific actions, and research conducted into how best to use commercial opportunities to address specific needs of priority populations.

Category B: Products

- Considering the limited progress in product healthiness of their portfolios, companies can and must do much more to develop and deliver a comprehensive strategy to improve the overall nutritional quality of their portfolios and within product categories. Product innovation, reformulation, diverging from unhealthy product lines, and/or acquiring healthier brand lines are some of the ways companies can achieve this.
- ATNI recommends companies define concrete and time-bound targets to increase sales of 'healthy' products and report progress on delivering against their 'healthy' sales targets on an annual basis. Coupling financial growth targets with higher sales of healthier products could be an effective way to incentivize the increase in 'healthy' products.



- ATNI also recommends that companies benchmark applying their definition of 'healthy' and/or full NPMs against and/or government-endorsed systems – such as the planned FDA standard on the criteria to use the term 'healthy' as a nutrient content claim.

Category C: Accessibility

- ATNI recommends that US food and beverage manufacturers adopt a clear policy on affordability and accessibility of healthy products. These include strong, public commitments and targets to guide their actions – such as the number/percentage of stores in food-insecure neighborhoods stocking 'healthier' products or the number of food-insecure households to reach through improved distribution, as defined by USDA definitions and ranges.
- Of the companies with affordability strategies in place, most could go further by specifically considering the affordability of their 'healthier' products for low-income consumers in the US. They could begin by conducting pricing analyses to ensure their 'healthier' products are priced appropriately and are affordable for these groups.
- Most companies that commit to addressing access to their 'healthy' products predominantly focus on charitable donations and federal assistance programs. These companies are encouraged to translate such commitments into commercial strategies to improve the distribution of their healthy products in low-income/food-insecure areas by working with their distribution and retail partners.
- Where philanthropic activities are undertaken to address food insecurity, it is essential that companies adopt policies and tracking systems to ensure these donations are predominantly healthy, to avoid inadvertently exacerbating malnutrition issues for the populations they are seeking to help.

Category D: Marketing

- ATNI recommends that US food and beverage manufacturers invest in improving marketing policies that accelerate efforts to drive sales of healthy options. Commitments should align with the International Chamber of Commerce marketing framework, widen the media channels to which policies apply, and explicitly address in-store/point-of-sale and sponsorship marketing in policies.
- While ATNI acknowledges that companies are slowly moving in the right direction, they are encouraged to further increase the age threshold for their marketing restrictions to 18 years, as recommended by WHO, to ensure *all* children are sufficiently safeguarded from the marketing of unhealthy products.
- Marketing restrictions in elementary schools could be extended to include secondary schools (grades 6-12), other places where children gather, and areas surrounding these places. Also, an audience threshold of 25% should be adopted by all companies.
- ATNI recommends all companies commit not to market to children (18 years of age and younger) at all.
- All companies are encouraged to establish their own independent auditing systems and ensure that they have robust corrective mechanisms in place for when instances of non-compliance are found, and that these are publicly disclosed.

Category E: Lifestyles

- ATNI recommends that companies urgently improve and extend their workforce nutrition programs. These programs should contain elements of each of the workforce nutrition pillars, including healthy food at work,



nutrition education, and nutrition-related health check-ups. They should be accessible to all employees and their families. Becoming a signatory of the Workforce Nutrition Alliance and utilizing its self-assessment scorecard is a good first step in this regard. Companies are advised to regularly and independently assess the impact of these programs and extend workforce nutrition commitments across the wider food supply chain, both in the US and beyond.

- ATNI recommends that companies that have not yet done so develop robust and publicly available parental leave policies that, at a minimum, go beyond current national regulations, but ideally for six months or more – to support the infant and maternal health of their employees. Companies are encouraged to develop a formal policy on extending support to breastfeeding mothers at work, applying equally in all facilities in the US.

Category F: Labeling

- Companies are encouraged to support the FDA's efforts to develop an interpretive FOP system at the federal level that effectively communicates to consumers the healthiness of a product; they should not, however, push for a weak system, with minimum incentives for companies to use it. A mandatory system, for example, would level the playing-field for all companies' products.³
- It is important that companies provide detailed nutrition information online for all products in the US to an equal or greater extent than on the physical product. Using the SmartLabel system, for example, is one approach to enhancing access to this information for consumers.
- All relevant companies should consider enhancing the information disclosed on-pack regarding wholegrains.
- Companies are advised to commit to using truthful representations, depictions, or images of fruits and vegetables used as ingredients. They are also advised to clearly display the amount of 'nutrient-dense' ingredients derived from positive food components, such as fruits and vegetables, fibre and wholegrains, contained on relevant product labels in the US, to provide consumers with a better understanding of the nutrient content and healthiness of these products.

Category G: Engagement

- Companies could strengthen their lobbying management systems by conducting internal and/or independent third-party audits of their lobbying activities and disclosure to ensure alignment with their policies and/or codes of conduct.
- Companies are encouraged to actively support (or commit to not lobby against) public policy measures in the US to benefit public health and address obesity. At minimum they should significantly improve disclosing of their lobbying positions on these policies.
- To further enhance transparency, companies are encouraged to publish comprehensive lobbying information on their own domains, rather than only on public registries, and provide more detailed reporting of their trade association memberships.
- Companies should ensure that – in the process of developing a new nutrition strategy, policy, or other nutrition-related activity, or when updating or reviewing an existing one – they engage directly with a range of stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, academic institutions, and scientific bodies with recognized expertise in nutrition and public health. All companies are encouraged to improve their transparency regarding which specific stakeholders they engage with and the identities (or, at minimum, affiliations) of experts they have consulted, as far as possible. In addition, the degree of financial compensation for these engagements should be disclosed.



Future opportunities

ATNI will share and reflect on the outcomes of this Index with the companies assessed, and with ATNI's investor signatories that engage with the companies, to discuss required follow-up action. The Index results will also be discussed with a wider group of parties interested in nutrition and food systems during various events, to determine ways in which the industry response to malnutrition can and should be strengthened to ensure healthier diets for all.

ATNI will participate in [to be written later] to disseminate the latest Index findings in these forums and share its experience in holding companies accountable for their impact on nutrition.

The insights from the Index will be used to identify areas in our Index methodologies and other accountability tools that require further development to amplify ATNI's efforts to address nutrition challenges.

Acknowledgments

The US Access to Nutrition Index (ATNI) 2022 would not have been possible without the generous support of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF). This report was produced by the US Index team, consisting of: Babs Ates, Elena Schmider, Estefania Marti Malvido, Laura Trijsburg, Lucy Cosenza, Mali Gravell, Mark Wijne, Nadine Nasser, Sameea Sheikh, and Will Sharp. The ATNI team drew on the expertise and advice of the ATNI US Index Expert Group (Linda Meyers, Mary Story, Mike Rayner, Shiriki Kumanyika, Terry Huang), ATNI consultant Amanda Berhaupt-Glickstein and other public health and subject specialists – Jennifer Harris, Nancy Roman, and Vivica Kraak – whose close engagement throughout the ATNI development process has been a source of invaluable guidance. This report benefited greatly from their input. The views expressed in this report, however, do not necessarily reflect the views of the group's members or their institution. ATNI would also like to thank our partners Dr. Elizabeth Dunford from The George Institute for Global Health for research, Kummer & Herman and Studio September for design, Wren Media for editing, and Burness for communications.

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