



# Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food: Market and Supply Update

UNICEF Supply Division  
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# Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food – Market and Supply Update

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This update summarizes global demand and supply of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for treating children with wasting. At any point in time, about 42.8 million children under five years suffer from wasting, including 12.2 million of them who need immediate treatment. While global supply capacity can meet needs, funding remains unpredictable and insufficient. UNICEF provides roughly 80% of funded RUTF each year. Funding peaked in 2022–2023, prompting a rapid scale-up in production, but dropped sharply in 2024–2025 due to major donor cuts. Through the Child Nutrition Fund, UNICEF and partners are mobilizing resources to strengthen prevention and ensure access to treatment. In 2024, UNICEF supplied RUTF sufficient to treat 6.2 million children.

## 1. Summary

- Most ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) is used in emergency response, with UNICEF procuring about 80 per cent of global demand, which until 2022 averaged 50,000 metric tons (MT) annually – enough to treat approximately 3.6 million children each year.
- During the global nutrition crisis of 2022–2023, funded demand surged to 110,000 MT. However, supply constraints limited deliveries to 68,700 MT in 2022 and 98,000 MT in 2023. Although funding declined sharply in 2024, available inventory and increased donated products (15,800 MT) from the United States' government helped sustain total deliveries at 86,500 MT, sufficient to treat 6.2 million children.
- UNICEF reached more children than the total quantity delivered in 2024 calendar year thanks to rollover inventory from the previous year. Funded demand in 2025 is expected to be lower than the previous year's levels, as large donors scale back funding.
- Current funded demand is not sufficient to meet the needs of the estimated 12.2 million children suffering from severe wasting at any point in time worldwide, including for those children living outside of humanitarian contexts where coverage is lowest.<sup>1</sup> UNICEF continues to advocate for predictable, multi-year financing to close this gap.
- The RUTF supplier base has grown to 23 manufacturers, including 20 located in high-burden countries. Global potential production capacity now stands at four to five times the level of funded demand, leaving several producers with idle capacity. Some suppliers

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<sup>1</sup> UNICEF, World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. *Levels and trends in child malnutrition: UNICEF / WHO / World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. Key findings of the 2025 edition*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025. <<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240112308>>

reduced staff in 2024 as orders slowed. With the market approaching saturation, supply capacity offered to UNICEF for RUTF is 290,000 MT, but the annual funded demand is an average of 80,000 MT. UNICEF recommends focusing available resources on funding treatment and maintaining supply availability rather than further expanding production capacity, unless there are compelling circumstances to support local manufacturing.

- RUTF needs continue to rise amid protracted emergencies, conflict, and natural disasters, most notably in Gaza and Sudan. In many current emergencies, the number of children with wasting has quickly risen as crises persist and access to essential services declines.
- Since 2008, the weighted average price (WAP) of RUTF has fallen from USD 57.07 per carton to USD 40.90 in 2021 (-28%). Prices increased during 2022–2023 due to higher input and logistics costs, reaching USD 47.20 per carton. UNICEF's 2023 tender introduced a four-year framework (2024–2027) designed to stabilise prices, strengthen liquidity through advance payments, and expand local production. The WAP declined slightly to USD 46.70 in 2024 and is expected to drop further to USD 45.40 in 2025 (-3.8%).
- The WAP for RUTF produced in Africa and Asia and supplied regionally and locally has decreased and compares favourably with imported products from elsewhere, reflecting efficiency gains from regional manufacturing. This competitive advantage is expected to grow as local producers achieve greater economies of scale.
- UNICEF currently holds long-term arrangements (LTAs) with 21 manufacturers, valid through December 2027, with annual price reviews to ensure competitiveness. The next tender is planned for 2027, for supply from 2028.
- Continued investment in treatment, predictable financing, and localisation of production remain critical to sustain access to lifesaving RUTF and to close the global treatment gap.
- The Child Nutrition Fund (CNF), launched in 2023, is a UNICEF-led coordination and funding mechanism designed to accelerate the scale-up of sustainable policies, programmes and supplies to end child undernutrition in high-need countries. CNF has a unique approach of incentivising government ownership and commitment of domestic resources to scale up nutrition programmes for children and women.

## 2. Background

Ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) is a lipid-based paste used for the treatment of severe wasting among children aged 6–59 months. It provides a complete set of nutrients and energy required for recovery and is suitable for community-based management without the need for hospitalisation.

UNICEF began procuring RUTF in the year 2000, initially relying on one supplier, Nutriset, in France. Over the past two decades, the supply base has expanded significantly through

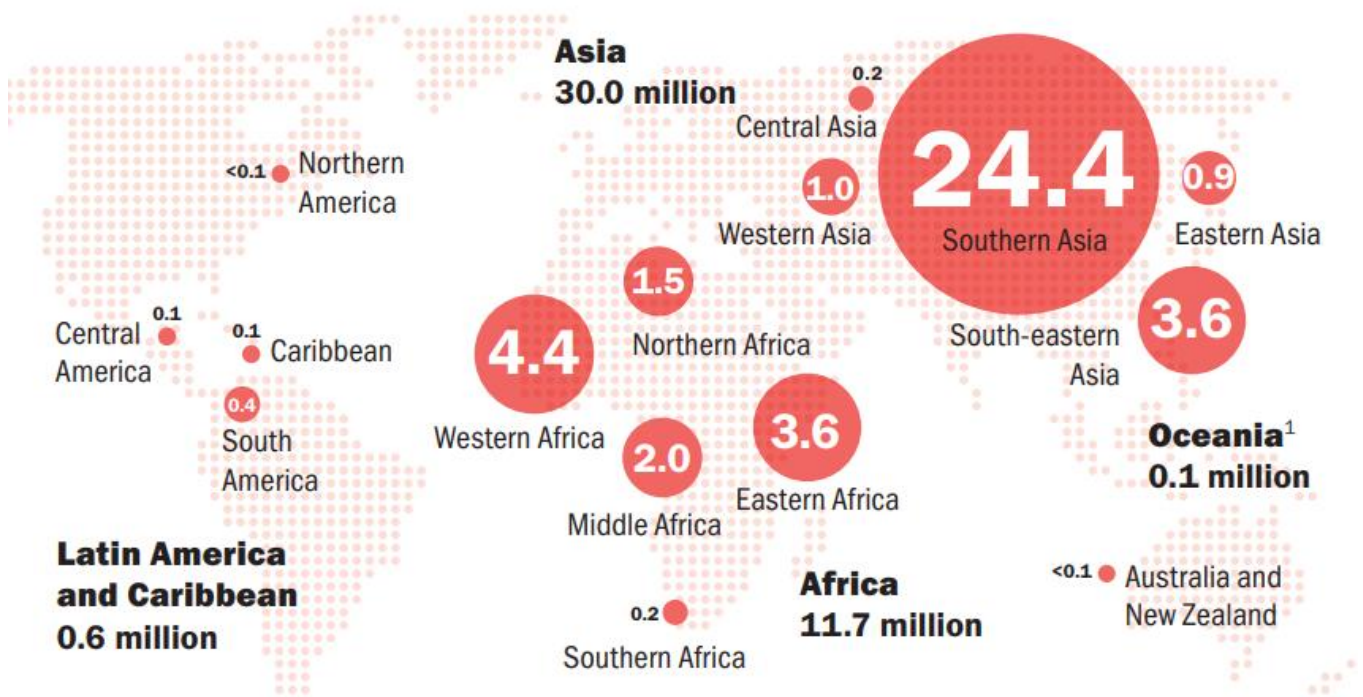
partnerships, technology transfer, and local production initiatives supported by UNICEF, USAID, and other partners.

Funding for RUTF is typically short-term in nature, both in emergency settings and in situations where programmes are stable, with procurement volumes fluctuating based on donor contributions and global nutrition crises. Since 2011, UNICEF’s procurement volumes have steadily increased, reaching an annual average of about 50,000 MT until 2022, before peaking at 110,000 MT during the 2022–2023 global nutrition crisis.

To improve market resilience and price stability, UNICEF has implemented several strategic measures: (a) expanding the supplier base through localisation and regional diversification, (b) introducing multi-year long-term arrangements (LTAs) with competitive price reviews, and (c) strengthening supplier liquidity through advance payments. These actions have helped stabilise supply and reduce reliance on a limited number of global producers.

UNICEF’s 2024–2027 market strategy focuses on three priorities: ensuring uninterrupted supply of quality-assured RUTF, promoting equitable access to treatment in both humanitarian and development settings, and supporting the sustainability of local production.

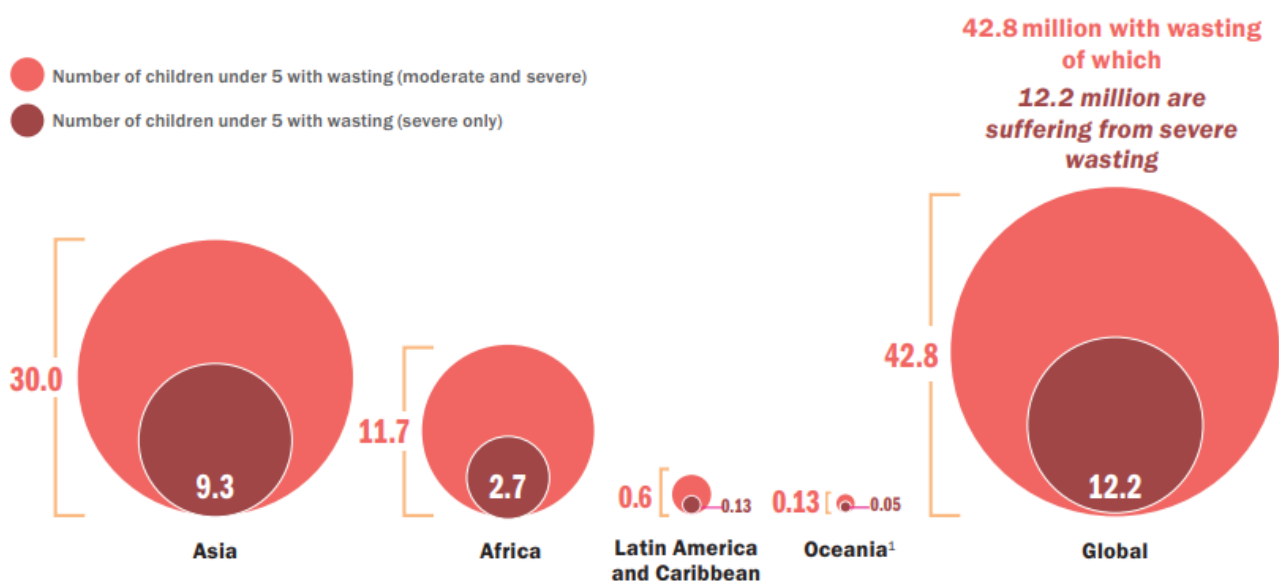
Figure 1: Mapping of global prevalence of wasting (millions of children)



Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, 2025 edition

Note: More than three quarters of all children suffering from severe wasting live in Asia.

Figure 2: Global prevalence of severe wasting by continent (millions of children)



Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, 2025 edition

Note: Out of the 12.2 million children affected by severe wasting, approximately half to two thirds remain untreated.

Wasting remains a major public health challenge, further exacerbated by ongoing conflicts, climate-related emergencies, and seasonal shocks that disrupt food security, access to clean water, and health services (see Figure 1, Figure 2). The UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates (JME) indicate that 12.2 million children under five suffer from severe wasting. This number represents the global burden at any point in time and accounts for incidence and seasonal fluctuations, which can substantially increase the real burden of child wasting. The situation is further aggravated by protracted conflicts, climate shocks, and economic instability, which continue to disrupt food systems, access to safe water, and essential health services in 2025.<sup>2</sup>

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, aim to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030. The World Health Assembly (WHA) extended its global nutrition targets by five years, with revised goals to reduce childhood wasting below 5 per cent and stunting by 40 per cent by 2030.

In alignment with these global targets, UNICEF’s Strategic Plan 2026–2029 sets an ambitious impact goal: to save 10 million children’s lives and ensure that at least 500 million children are healthy, well-nourished, and developmentally on track. For wasting, the sub-result targets 400 million children under five to benefit from screening and treatment interventions covering services, practices, and essential supplies.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, WHO and World Bank. Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, Key Findings 2025

The development of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and the adoption of a community-based management of child wasting for children without medical complications have transformed the treatment of severe wasting decades ago, enabling care to reach more children in need and improving programme efficiency.

UNICEF procures RUTF for country programmes and partners in two main forms:

- RUTF paste: a lipid-based, energy-dense, micronutrient paste made from peanuts, sugar, oil, and milk powder, suitable for children aged 6–59 months.
- RUTF biscuits: an energy-dense, nutrient-fortified wheat and oat bar that can be eaten directly (no cooking/mixing/dilution required) or crumbled into drinking water and eaten as porridge.

UNICEF also procures other essential nutrition products, including therapeutic milk (F-75, F-100) for the treatment of children with severe wasting and presenting medical complications, multiple micronutrient powder (MNP), vitamin A supplements, and complex mineral-vitamin (CMV) mixes. Together, these interventions contribute directly to the SDG nutrition agenda and the UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome of ensuring every child survives, thrives, and reaches their full potential.

### 3. Demand and Funding Trends

Global demand for ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) has closely followed the scale and intensity of humanitarian crises over the past decade. Between 2017 and 2021, UNICEF procured an average of 50,000 metric tons (MT) of RUTF annually, enough to treat about 3.6 million children with severe wasting each year.

The global nutrition crisis of 2022–2023 drove an unprecedented surge in demand, with procurement needs reaching 110,000 MT. However, supply constraints limited deliveries to 68,700 MT in 2022 and 98,000 MT in 2023. Despite a sharp decline in funding in 2024, UNICEF sustained deliveries of 86,500 MT, largely due to carryover stocks and a sharp increase in donated supplies from the US Government<sup>3</sup> which contributed 15,800 MT, nearly 28 per cent of the total supply.

The Joint Malnutrition Estimates (JME) 2025 reported that an estimated 1.9 per cent of children under five (12.2 million) were affected by severe wasting globally in 2024. This prevalence has only slightly decreased compared to 2.2 per cent in 2012.<sup>4</sup> Wasting remains highly sensitive to

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) now under the Global Food Security (GFS)

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, <<https://datatopics.worldbank.org/child-malnutrition/>>

seasonal and environmental factors, making it prone to rapid deterioration where livelihoods and food systems are fragile.

UNICEF's key funding partners including the U.S. Department of State's Global Food Security (GFS), FCDO, the European Union Humanitarian Office (ECHO), and other bilateral donors remain critical to sustaining global RUTF procurement and delivery. However, funding predictability has sharply declined, with emergency appeals frequently underfunded and non-humanitarian settings struggling to secure resources for treatment. This instability directly affects children's timely access to life-saving treatment.

To mitigate these fluctuations, UNICEF continues to advocate for integrated funding across humanitarian and development mechanisms, in line with the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2026–2029 and Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), to ensure sustained access to treatment for all children with severe wasting.

Over the last few years, there has been a growing interest by donors and other partners to invest in innovative and catalytic [supply financing](#).<sup>5</sup> The aim is to increase domestic resource allocations for the treatment of child wasting and to improve financing predictability, as currently this product is used primarily in humanitarian operations, and therefore relies on humanitarian emergency budgets, which account for up to 80 per cent of its funding. The Child Nutrition Fund,<sup>6</sup> encourages countries to invest domestic resources in RUTF procurement to reduce dependency on external funding, by matching domestically mobilized spending on RUTF on a one-to-one basis.

#### 4. Innovation

- **Current RUTF Formulations:**

All RUTF procured by UNICEF is based on peanuts, sugar, milk powder (50% of protein), oil, vitamins, and minerals, in compliance with the Codex Guideline for RUTF,<sup>7</sup> and the WHO Guideline for Dairy protein content in ready-to-use therapeutic foods for treatment of uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> UNICEF, *Supply Financing*, UNICEF, Copenhagen, November 2025. <<https://www.unicef.org/supply/supply-financing>>

<sup>6</sup> Child Nutrition Fund, *The Match Window*, UNICEF, New York, November 2025. <<https://www.childnutritionfund.org/match-window>>

<sup>7</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/World Health Organization (WHO), *Codex Alimentarius, International Food Standards*, <<https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/codex-texts/guidelines/tr/>>

<sup>8</sup> World Health Organization, *WHO guideline on the dairy protein content in ready-to-use therapeutic foods for treatment of uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition, 2021* <<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240022270>>

- **Alternative Ingredients**

“Renovation” Products: Since 2019, UNICEF has encouraged manufacturers to propose non-peanut alternatives to enhance acceptability by using more locally acceptable ingredients and potentially reduce production costs. These “renovation” products replace peanuts with legumes, seeds or cereals combined with dairy as a source of protein. They maintain the same nutrient composition, texture, and shelf life as standard RUTF and therefore respond to RUTF global standards.

“Novel” and “innovation”: New formulations may replace dairy protein with alternative animal source protein (e.g., fish or egg powder) or added amino acids in place of dairy or animal sourced protein. These “novel” and “innovation” products require investment in efficacy trials before scaling up for use in wasting programming to generate evidence for updated recommendation from the WHO and revision of the *“WHO guideline on the dairy protein content in ready-to-use therapeutic foods for treatment of uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition”*. Procurement depends on suitability assessments per updated WHO recommendations.

UNICEF is engaging with partners to develop the evidence base for these alternative RUTF recipes and currently has an investment case to raise funds to expand the research program.

- **Financial Innovation - Advance Payments Facility:**

To support rapid production scale-up during the 2022–2023 global nutrition crisis, UNICEF established an RUTF advance payments facility, disbursing USD 140 million to eligible manufacturers. This improved financial liquidity, access to raw materials, and additional production shifts, transforming supply constraints into sufficient inventory for fully funded countries. As a result, large-country manufacturing operations (e.g., Nigeria) were strengthened to meet all national RUTF needs locally, reducing dependency on last-minute airlifts.

- **RUTF Guidelines:**

On 1 November 2022, the Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted updated RUTF guidelines,<sup>9</sup> superseding the UN Joint Statement ‘Technical Annex’. These guidelines outline nutritional requirements, food safety standards, and contextual use, and provide a framework for locally or regionally sourced formulations using seeds, cereals, and legumes. They also guide governments in regulating and monitoring local RUTF production to address malnutrition in regions such as Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

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<sup>9</sup> FAO/WHO, *Codex Alimentarius, International Food Standards*, <<https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/codex-texts/guidelines/tr/>>

The World Health Organization (WHO) initiated a review of guidelines for the treatment and prevention of wasting in 2021, commissioning 23 systematic reviews covering children under six months, growth failure, and severe wasting. The updated 2023 WHO guidelines reiterate the recommendation for the use of RUTF as the first-line treatment for severe wasting and include for the first time the use of RUTF for children with moderate acute malnutrition at higher risk of poor outcomes in humanitarian settings.<sup>10</sup>

- **Project AIM**

Project AIM (Alternative Ingredients for Malnutrition) is a strategic initiative designed to identify, test, and scale up new RUTF recipes that use local, affordable ingredients. This would reduce costs and carbon footprint, making the supply of RUTF more resilient, locally acceptable, and accessible for the children who need it most.

Trials are underway to test alternative RUTF in Burkina Faso with plans to initiate additional trials in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Kenya and DRC, subject to funding being available.

## 5. Current Market Situation

The RUTF market over the past five years has been shaped by global crises, fluctuating funding, and evolving supply-demand dynamics. UNICEF remains the primary procurer, supplying 75-80% of funded global demand, complemented by the U.S. Government (DoS/GFS), MSF, UNHCR, WHO, and other NGOs. WFP primarily procures Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS), including Ready-to-use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and medium-quantity LNS (MQ-LNS).

U.S. Government contributions have been significant, providing in-kind RUTF donations to UNICEF since 2012 across countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. The proportion of U.S. in-kind RUTF donations has grown from 10–15% to 25–30% in the past three years, all procured from U.S.-based manufacturers via GFS. Overall, the RUTF market is moderately healthy (*see Figure 3*), assessed across three pillars: demand, supply, and innovation, with 17 attributes evaluated. Five attributes; price affordability, funding predictability, funding sufficiency, funding sustainability, and incentives for innovation, remain unmet. Current RUTF prices range from USD 39.50 – USD 55.20 per carton, with a weighted average price of USD 46.70 in 2024.

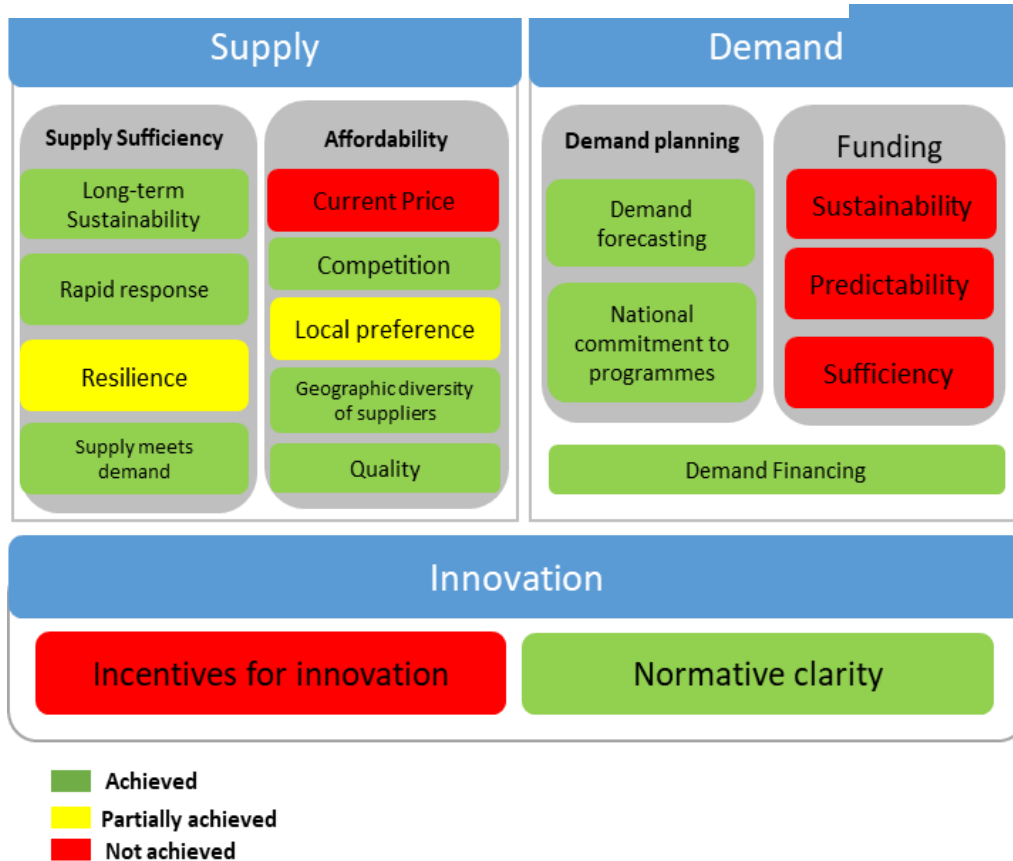
From the period of supply constraints in 2022 to 2023, the industry has ramped up successfully to a new level that is sufficient to meet the global funded demand. There is sufficient buffer for rapid response in all continents, particularly in Africa, where capacity has reached 127,000 MT per annum. RUTF supply capacity utilization is not even across all continents due to

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<sup>10</sup> World Health Organization, *WHO guideline on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema (acute malnutrition) in infants and children under 5 years*, Geneva 2023, <<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240082830>>

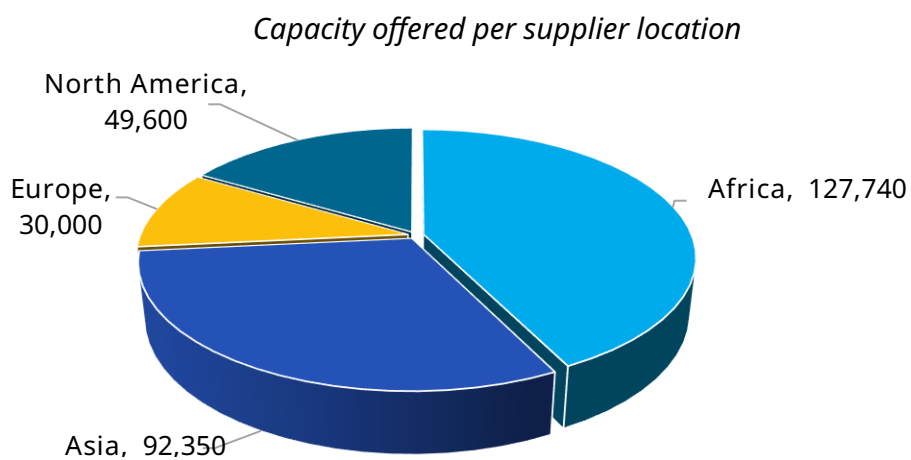
proximity to where the products are needed, and value for money (see Figure 4). UNICEF will continue to support the industry to maintain the current healthy supply capacity, sufficient to cover the global burden if the funding situation improves.

Figure 3: RUTF Healthy Market Framework, 2025 assessment



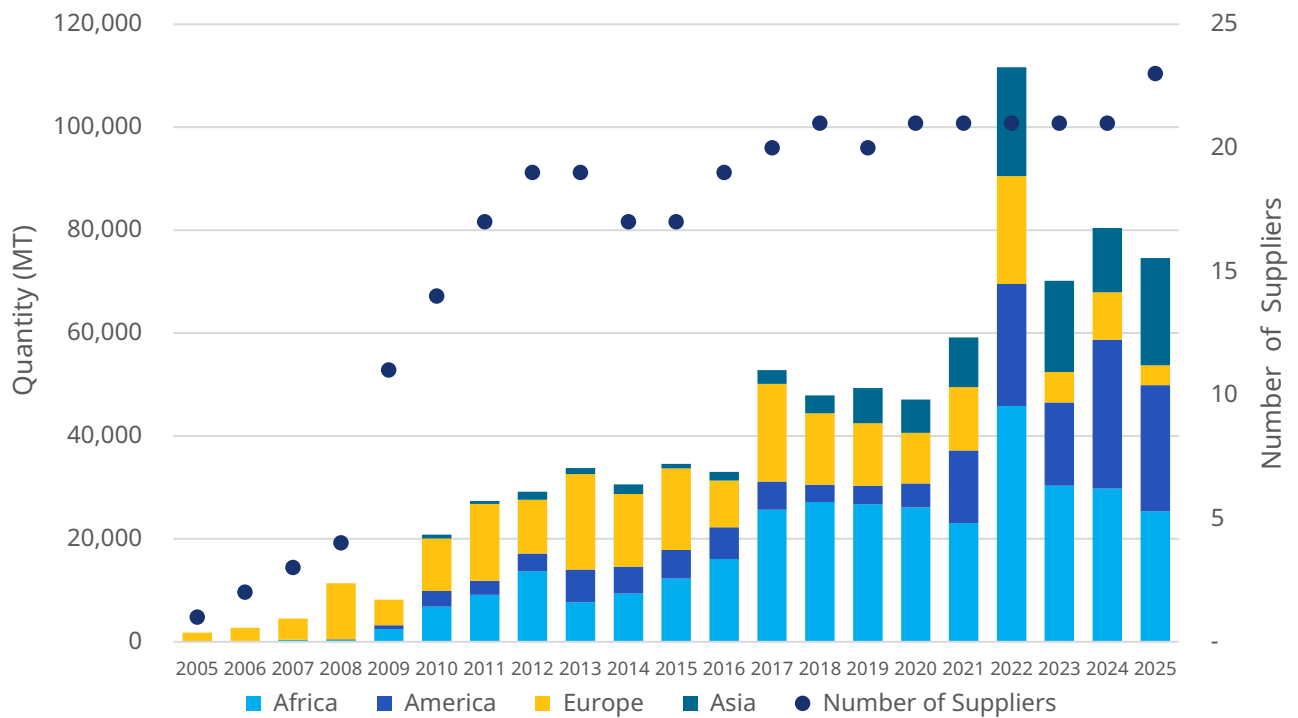
Source: UNICEF Supply Division

Figure 4: Global RUTF production capacity offered per annum 2024 to date



Source: UNICEF Supply Division

Figure 5: RUTF Procured by UNICEF per continent of suppliers' location and number of suppliers 2005-2025\*



Source: UNICEF Supply Division

\* Data of quantity supplied is up to October 2025

Funding for RUTF peaked at 110,000 MT in 2022, from a previous average of 50,000 MT. The industry could not meet this surge initially, prompting UNICEF and partners to support capacity expansion through advance payments, raising operational capacity from 68,000 MT to 290,000 MT within 12 months.

Post-expansion, funding constraints in 2024–2025 led to excess idle capacity, temporary plant closures, and raw material expiry (e.g., canola oil, soya flour, palm oil, peanut, packaging). Emergency needs and low funding predictability make forecasting a challenge, however UNICEF’s rolling demand forecast, and nutrition supply chain monitoring enable oversight of the global supply chains for RUTF resource mobilization and efficient management of supply and demand.

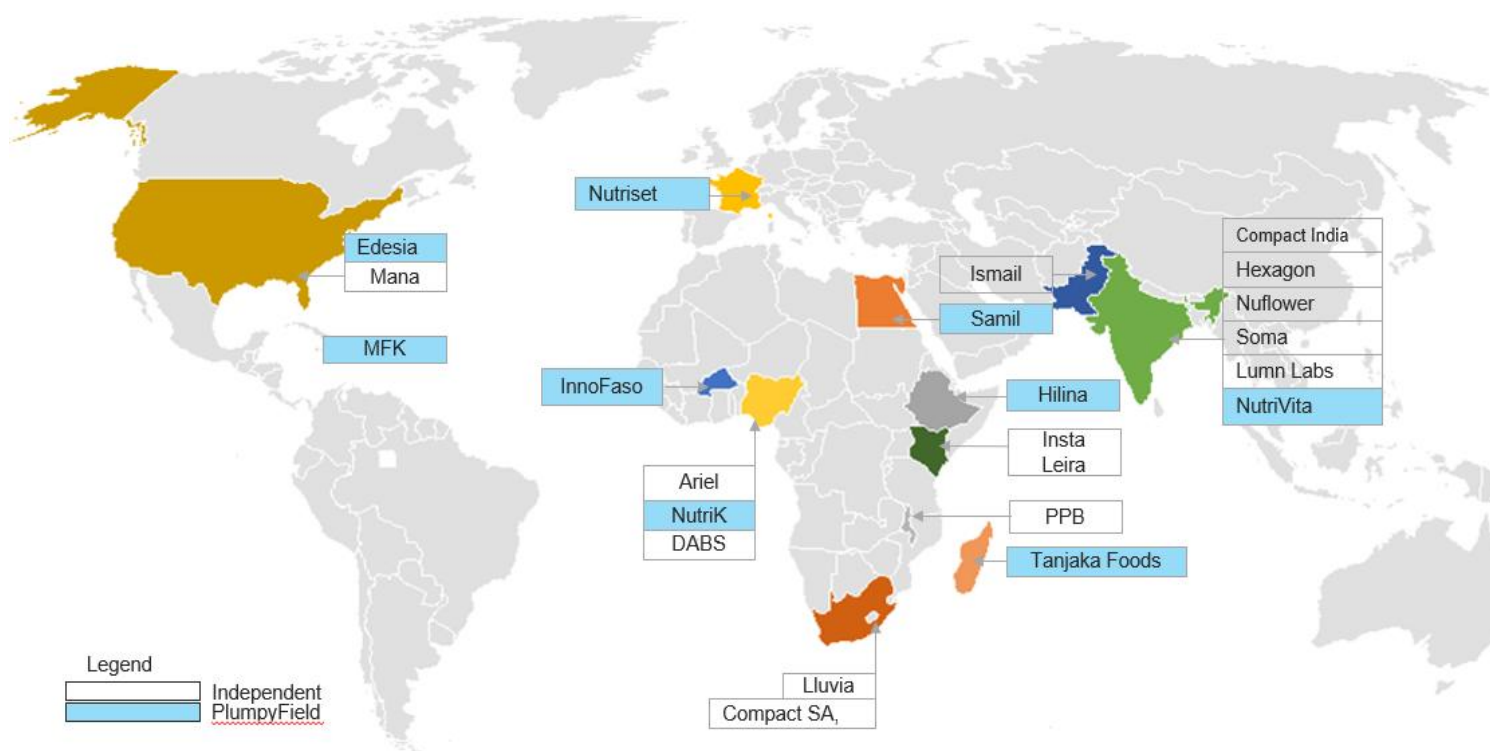
RUTF procurement forecasts for 2026–2027 depend on donor support, with low, medium, and high scenarios of 70,000 MT, 80,000 MT, and 90,000 MT, respectively. RUTF is also now recommended for use in cases of moderate acute malnutrition with high risk of poor outcomes, with a growing number of countries piloting and scaling up this approach in humanitarian settings. This is expected to impact demand in the coming years as countries begin implementation of this recommendation in the new WHO guideline for treatment of wasting.

## 5.1. Supplier Base

UNICEF’s RUTF supplier base has grown from one supplier in 2005 to 23 manufacturers in 2025 (see Figure 5), of which 21 hold long-term agreements (LTA). Out of these, 18 of 21 LTA holders are located in countries with a high burden of wasting, supporting rapid access to RUTF for local supply, employment, technology transfer, and broader development goals (see Figure 6). Furthermore, 61% of UNICEF-procured RUTF came from countries where it is needed. The same trend is expected in 2025.

UNICEF ensures quality through manufacturing standards, robust quality assurance, competitive bidding, and allocation based on GMP compliance. Supplier evaluation balances pricing, quality, capacity and logistical efficiency. The 2023 tender (Jan 2024–Dec 2027) introduced partial awards for outer years and annual competitive bidding, providing long-term visibility while maintaining market competitiveness and stabilizing Weighted Average Price (WAP) trends.

Figure 6: Geographic locations of UNICEF RUTF suppliers for the 2024-2027 tender period

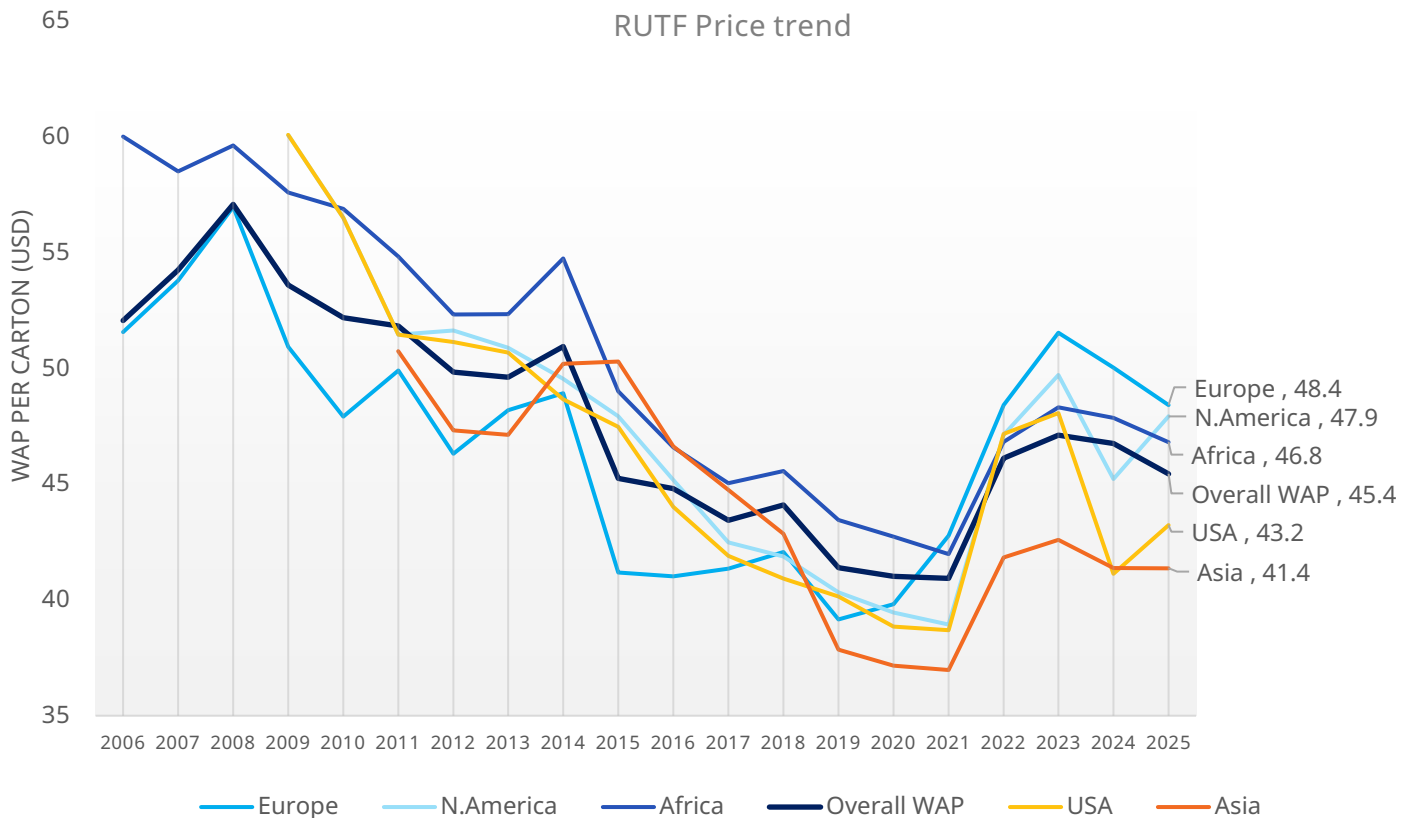


Source: UNICEF Supply Division

## 5.2.Pricing

The overall weighted average price (WAP) for RUTF has decreased steadily since its highest peak in 2007 of USD 57.00 per carton to reach USD 40.90 in 2021, representing a decrease of 28 per cent over twelve years. During 2022 and 2023 the overall WAP started to surge at an unprecedented rate due to global events that caused price fluctuations in RUTF raw materials (peanuts, sugar, oil, and milk powder), and other manufacturing resources. A decade ago (2013–2014), when UNICEF implemented specification changes on product safety and quality requirements, it resulted in WAP fluctuations compared to previous years. The sharp decreases in WAP (2013–2014) were largely due to a global oversupply of dry skimmed milk and high fluctuations in the USD and Euro foreign exchange rates (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Weighted average price for RUTF paste procurement 2007-2025 per supplier's continent \*, ‡, §



Source: UNICEF Supply Division

Note\*: One carton contains 150 sachets of 92 gr. 72.46 cartons make up 1 MT.

Note‡: WAP in Africa is based on (DAP) local UNICEF Warehouse or FCA supplier premises for export within regions.

Note§: WAP in Europe and North America is based on Free Carrier (nearest seaport) (FCA) export prices, except in Haiti which is DAP to UNICEF local warehouses. USA is calculated as part of North America but also plotted individually for full context, as Haiti's USD 57 sways the continents WAP.

The WAP for RUTF procurement from programme countries (based in Africa and Asia) are in comparison significantly lower than that from suppliers producing RUTF in Europe. This trend started in 2022 and is reflected again in 2025. For further analysis and price comparison, offshore prices should be further adjusted upwards for international freight, customs clearance and warehousing, depending on the location of the receiving country. For a landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa there is additional cost ranging from USD 10 to USD 17 per carton. Whilst all manufacturers have several challenges, those based in programme countries are faced with the additional challenges of high import duties and limited access to capital, amongst others. Their effort to maintain a low WAP in addition to the unprecedented increase in scale of production will result in helping make RUTF accessible to those in need, while building local industries.

## 6. Issues and Challenges

- Maintaining globally diversified production capacity for emergency surges is challenging and pressures affordability (lowest price USD 39.50; WAP USD 45.40). Excess idle capacity increases costs.
- Domestic resource mobilization is growing via CNF, but donor dependence remains high.
- Low funding predictability, majority driven by short-term emergency funding (96 per cent of total) limits long term forecasting accuracy.
- Raw materials account for approximately 70 per cent of production costs. Competition with other industries for these essential commodities - sugar, oil, peanuts and milk powder - restricts flexibility on pricing and planning.
- Ensuring microbiological safety of peanut and milk-based RUTF is critical: the intended beneficiary children are vulnerable; contamination risk may temporarily halt production and lead to product recall and several months to restart. Reliable alternate manufacturing sources are critical for programme supply continuity.

## 7. Steps Forward

- UNICEF has supported RUTF manufacturers to scale up production. The RUTF advance payments mechanism, contributed to the potential production capacity reaching 290,000 MT per annum. The annual funded demand is 80,000 MT; therefore, UNICEF encourages the industry to maintain the capacity for any future surge in demand, keeping the lines active with a diverse product portfolio to boost business viability and resilience. Particularly to accelerate the development of alternate, CODEX compliant formulae.

- UNICEF encourages donors to continue their support with longer term funding visibility through multi-year commitments and support incentives to accelerate innovation in this sector.
- Due to the excess production capacity of RUTF, additional resources should not be channelled towards new production facilities for RUTF unless there are compelling circumstances to support local manufacturing but should prioritize funding for the treatment of severe wasting. UNICEF is working with small, medium, and large-scale manufacturers to set up and expand production capacity for other types of Supplementary Nutritious Foods, including some that can support the prevention of child wasting.
- UNICEF will seek to maintain a healthy supplier base in programme countries close to beneficiaries, as well as to increase coverage by making RUTF more affordable and more acceptable with alternative formulations. It will continue to focus on cost reductions by encouraging manufacturers to source local ingredients as well as by expanding ingredient varieties, to achieve better economies of scale, and enhanced competition. Acceptability trials started in 2025, and more are planned in 2026. Additional funding to complete the trials needed to demonstrate the value of these formulations is needed.
- UNICEF expects continuous product improvement from suppliers to achieve higher quality products, and it will continue to focus on quality assured and traceable raw materials and production process controls.
- In line with UNICEF's food safety policy, UNICEF, together with partners, WFP, MSF, GFS and WHO, will continue to review product specifications and quality standards. UNICEF and partners will also work on appropriate testing sampling plans and strategies to monitor and control the presence of food safety risks in ingredients, production processes, production environments, and finished products.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) included RUTF in the WHO Model list of essential Medicines (EML) in 2023. This inclusion is a significant milestone that aims to improve the procurement and accessibility of RUTF for treating severe acute malnutrition in children worldwide, as countries proceed to include RUTF in their national Essential Medicines List (EML).
- UNICEF will host the biennial [Nutrition Supply Forum](#) bringing together manufacturers, partner organizations, UNICEF staff, donors and academia, to exchange ideas, best practices, and updates on supplies and procurement for nutrition programmes.

For further questions or additional information, please contact:

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UNICEF issues market and information notes on products and supplies that are essential for the needs of children, and by extension their families. While some products are easily available and affordable, the availability of others can be limited, or in some instances, non-existent in the quality and price required. UNICEF places a strategic focus on these supplies to shape healthy markets. UNICEF seeks to influence the market to achieve greater coverage, affordable prices, diversified supplier bases, competitive market landscapes, and product quality that is fit for purpose and in the right form for children.