Framework of action and impact across the Decade of Action on Nutrition

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WHO
Unhealthy diet and malnutrition in the top ten risk factors for the Global Disease Burden

Source: IHME 2017

10 M deaths
4.5 M deaths
2.7 M deaths
Unhealthy diet and malnutrition in the top ten risk factors for the Global Disease Burden

Source: IHME 2017

- Malnutrition: 273 M DALYs
- Dietary risks: 229 M DALYs
- High blood pressure: 134 M DALYs
GOAL 2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
Improve food systems

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
Improve nutrition

Target 2.2: by 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
An opportunity to work together and fight all forms of malnutrition

Country owned and country led action to implement agenda 2030

A time for all stakeholders to take ACTION
Six cross-cutting action areas

**Action area 1:** Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets

**Action area 2:** Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions

**Action area 3:** Social protection and nutrition education

**Action area 4:** Trade and investment for improved nutrition

**Action area 5:** Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages

**Action area 6:** Review, strengthen and promote nutrition governance and accountability
Means of implementation: Commitments for action

- Member States and other partners are encouraged to make **SMART commitments** for action on nutrition.
- Country-specific commitments will reflect national priorities and depend on the country’s nutrition situation, and current food and health systems.
- FAO and WHO are preparing a **resource guide** to assist countries.
- Commitments are expected to be signed off by **high-level representatives of countries**.
- Registration in an open access **commitment repository**, created and managed by the joint FAO/WHO Secretariat.
- For public accountability, the submitted commitments will be **tracked** on a regular basis by country self-assessments.
- UN system **agencies and platforms will assist countries**.
Examples of commitments

Brazil

- Stop the growth in the adult obesity rate (which currently stands at 20.8%)

- Reduce by at least 30% consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages among adults

- Increase by at least 17.8% the proportion of adults who regularly eat fruit and vegetables
How to formulate and set SMART commitments

- Review commitments that may already exist through a SMART lens.
- Based on the ICN2 Framework for Action, identify a preliminary set of priorities for actions for the next 10 years in order to improve food security and nutrition.
- For each of the prioritized actions, assess, identify the implications for: (i) policies and programmes; (ii) institutional requirements and delivery mechanisms and (iii) costs.
A resource guide for countries (2)

Action Area 1 - Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets:
- Food systems for nutrition (Rec. 9, 10)
- Food Loss and Waste prevention and reduction for nutrition (Rec. 11)
- Enhancing resilient food supply in crisis-prone areas (Rec. 12)
- Saturated fat, sugar and trans fat reduction (Rec. 14)
- Water management for nutrition (Rec. 50)
- Food Safety for nutrition (Rec. 53, 54, 55)
- Antimicrobial resistance for nutrition (Rec. 56, 57)

Action Area 2 - Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions:
- Strong and resilient health systems (Rec. 25, 26, 27, 28)
- Stunting and wasting (Rec. 34, 35, 36, 37)
- Policies and programmes related to health services to improve nutrition (Rec. 44, 46, and 49)
- Interventions related to health services to improve nutrition (Rec. 45, 47, and 48)

Action Area 3 - Social protection and nutrition education:
- Nutrition education and information (Rec. 19, 20, 21)
- Social protection for nutrition (Rec. 22, 23)
- Income generation and decent rural employment (Rec. 24)
A resource guide for countries (3)

Action Area 4 - Trade and investment for improved nutrition:
- Sustainable investments for nutrition (Rec. 4, 8, 17)
- International trade for nutrition (Rec. 17, 18)

Action Area 5 - Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages:
- Influencing the food environment for healthy diets (Rec. 13, 15, 16)
- Promote, protect and support breastfeeding (Rec. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33)
- Childhood overweight and obesity (Rec. 38, 39, 40, 41)
- Anaemia in women of reproductive age (Rec. 42, 43)
- Sanitation and hygiene (Rec. 51, 52)

Action Area 6 - Strengthened governance and accountability for nutrition:
- Governance and coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition (Rec. 1, 3, 6, 7)
- Policies and programmes related to nutrition (Rec. 2, 8)
- Multisectoral information systems related to food and nutrition (Rec. 5)
Means of implementation: Action networks

- informal coalitions of countries.

- advocate for the establishment of policies/legislation, allowing the exchange of practices, providing mutual support to accelerate implementation.

- established at the request of one or more countries that have made formal commitments and are prepared to implement policies.

- joint FAO/WHO Secretariat will disseminate action network information.

- Nutrition Decade champions are frontrunners and lead by example.
Action networks

- Norway: sustainable fisheries
- Labelling
- School food procurements
- Fruit and vegetable promotion
WHO European Action Network on reducing marketing pressure on children

Network meetings and participants. Objectives and activities. Secretariat and contact information.

The WHO European Action Network on reducing marketing pressure on children consists of countries in the WHO European Region having a joint interest in finding ways to reduce the marketing pressure of high salt, energy-dense, micronutrient-poor foods and beverages towards children.

There are currently 28 countries in the WHO European Region participating in the network. In addition, several organizations and institutions take part in the network as observers.

MEETING IN ATHENS JUNE 2015

The 10th meeting in the WHO European Action network on reducing marketing pressure on children took place in Athens, Greece 15 June to 16 June 2015.
Opportunity to share commitments and create alliances

- Committee on World Food Security – Rome, 11 October 2017
- WHO Global Conference on NCDs - Montevideo, 18-20 October 2017
- High Level Event on Nutrition - Milan, 4 November 2017
Priorities for WHO’s work in Nutrition

1. Shape the global narrative on nutrition

2. Leverage changes in the food sector and the environment to improve and mainstream nutrition in relevant non-health sectors

3. Leverage the implementation of effective nutrition policies and programmes including situations of emergencies and crisis

4. Define healthy sustainable diet and guide the identification and use of effective nutrition interventions

5. Mainstream nutrition in health systems

6. Support establishment of country targets and monitoring systems for nutrition
Proposed approach

Discussion paper
Summary of introductory paper and tool

Introductory paper
General principles that have been considered in the development of the tool

Tool
Proposed decision-making process and tools for COI prevention and management
Proposed decision-making process for engagement

- **STEP 1 : Rationale for engagement**

  **Objective:** Clarify the nutrition public health goal

- **STEP 2 : Profiling and performing due diligence and risk assessment**

  **Objective:** Have a clear understanding of the external actor’s profile and engagement’s risk profile

- **STEP 3 : Balancing risks and benefits**

  **Objective:** Weight the risks and benefits of the proposed engagement based on impacts

- **Step 4 : Risk management**

  **Objective:** Manage risks based on mitigation measures and develop a formal engagement agreement

- **Step 5 : Monitoring, evaluation and accountability**

  **Objective:** Ensure the engagement has achieved the public health nutrition goals and decide to continue or disengage

- **Step 6 : Transparency and communication**

  **Objective:** Communicate engagement activities and outcomes to relevant audiences