



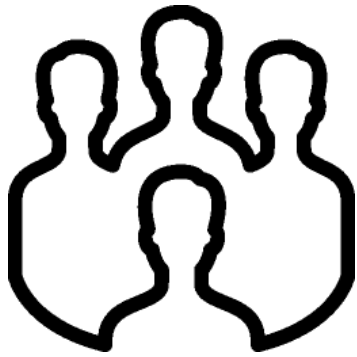
## SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION



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# Why an ICN2 ?

- Only an inter-governmental conference can provide the mandate and the obligations for governments to globally address global problems
- To identify comprehensive solutions to address malnutrition, and explore how we can work together more effectively to address the multiple burdens of malnutrition
- To keep nutrition high up the development agenda, also beyond 2015



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**Over 2,200 participants including representatives from more than 170 governments**

**85 Ministers, 23 Vice-Ministers, 100 members of Parliament, 30 representatives of the UN system and IGOs, 150 representatives from civil society and 100 from private sector**

**Heads of State, government leaders, high-level representatives from agriculture, health, foreign affairs, other relevant sectors**

**Leaders of UN agencies and inter-governmental organizations**

**Representatives from private sector, civil society, consumer associations, producer organizations**

**Opinion leaders, researchers, development experts**



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Margaret Chan, WHO DG

**“The world's food system – with its reliance on industrialized production and globalized markets – produces ample supplies, but creates some problems for public health. Part of the world has too little to eat, leaving millions vulnerable to death or disease caused by nutrient deficiencies. Another part overeats, with widespread obesity pushing life-expectancy figures backwards and pushing the costs of health care to astronomical heights.”**



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# Outcome documents

1. Rome Declaration on Nutrition
  2. Framework for Action
- *Request of UNGA endorsement and declaration of a Decade of Action on nutrition*



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# Multiple forms of malnutrition

- 805 million people chronically hungry
- 161 million stunted children and 51 million wasted children
- over two billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies
- 42 million overweight children under five years of age and over 500 million obese adults



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# Root causes of malnutrition

- poverty
- lack of access to food adequate in quantity and quality
- poor infant feeding and care
- access to education
- quality health systems
- safe drinking water
- poor sanitation and hygiene
- foodborne infections
- epidemics



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# Aggravating factors

- inequalities
- socioeconomic and environmental changes
- climate change
- resource scarcity and environmental degradation
- conflicts



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# The vision

- coherent policies
- coordinated action among different actors and sectors
- diversified, balanced and healthy diet
- empowerment of consumers
- national health systems integrating nutrition
- special attention to women



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# Actions needed to address

- right to food
- non-discriminatory and secure access and utilization of resources
- family farmers and small holders
- responsible investment in agriculture
- inappropriate marketing of food
- sustainable food systems
- food losses and waste



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# Ten Commitments

- ① Eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition
- ② Increase investments
- ③ Enhance sustainable food systems
- ④ Raise the profile of nutrition
- ⑤ Strengthen human and institutional capacities
- ⑥ Strengthen and facilitate, contributions and action by all stakeholders
- ⑦ Ensure healthy diets throughout the life course
- ⑧ Create enabling environment for making informed choices
- ⑨ Implement the commitments through the Framework for Action
- ⑩ Integrate vision and commitments into the post-2015 agenda



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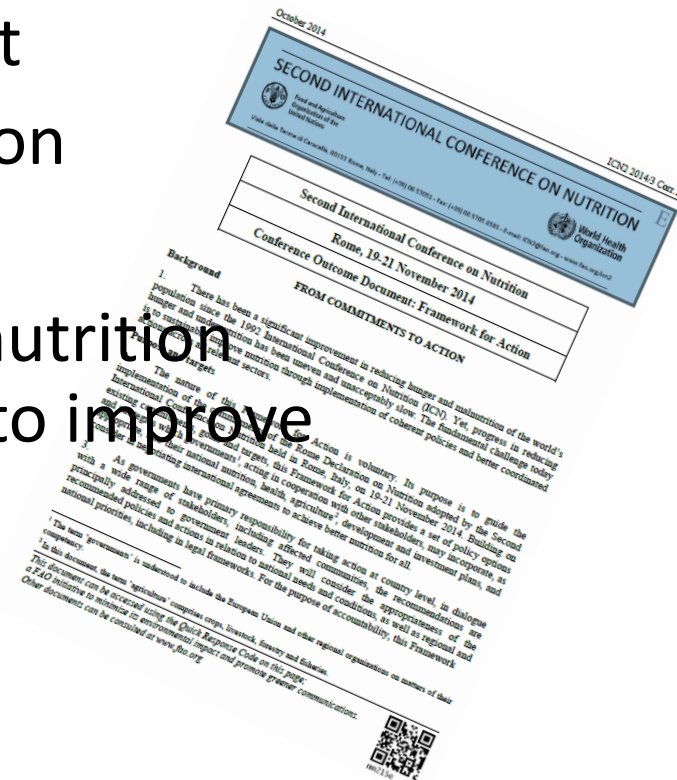


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# Framework for Action

## 60 policy and programme options

- Sustainable food systems promoting healthy diets
- International trade and investment
- Nutrition education and information
- Social protection
- Health systems delivery of direct nutrition interventions and health services to improve nutrition
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Food safety



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# How obesity is addressed in the ICN2 documents

- Acknowledgement of the problem – multiple burden
- Acknowledgement of the root causes : dysfunction of the food system, socioeconomic and environmental changes
- Adoption of WHA targets for childhood, adolescent and adult obesity
- Commitment to “reverse the rising trends in overweight and obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related noncommunicable diseases in all age groups”
- Actions in the food system, social protection, health system
- Specific actions on breastfeeding, stunting, childhood overweight and obesity



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# Recommended actions to address childhood overweight and obesity

- R 38: Provide dietary counselling to women during pregnancy for healthy weight gain and adequate nutrition.
- R 39: Improve child nutritional status and growth, particularly by addressing maternal exposure to the availability and marketing of complementary foods, and by improving supplementary feeding programmes for infants and young children.
- R 40: Regulate the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children in accordance with WHO recommendations.
- R 41: Create a conducive environment that promotes physical activity to address sedentary lifestyle from the early stages of life.



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**TARGET:** No increase in  
childhood overweight



Gates Patricia B/Incon

# Area for intervention from policy briefs

- Addressing early life exposures to improve nutritional status and growth patterns
- Improving community understanding and social norms
- Addressing exposure of children to marketing of foods
- Influencing the food system and food environment
- Improving nutrition in neighborhoods



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# Decade of Action on Nutrition

ICN2 recommended that the UN General Assembly endorse the Rome Declaration and Framework for Action and consider declaring a Decade of Action on Nutrition for 2016-2025.



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# Recommendations for accountability

- R58: National governments are encouraged
  - to establish nutrition targets and intermediate milestones
  - to include agreed international indicators for nutrition outcomes, nutrition program implementation and the nutrition policy environment
- R59: Reports on implementation of the commitments will be compiled jointly by FAO and WHO
  - register of the actions that Member States commit to implement
  - country self-assessments
  - Global Database on the Implementation of Nutrition Actions
- R60: reports on the overall follow-up to ICN2 at FAO and WHO governing body meetings and to the United Nations General Assembly.



# Key messages from the private sector

- Business could collaborate as an equal partner in helping to eliminate hunger and malnutrition.
- Small and medium enterprises need the support of multinationals to be part of the value chain.
- Opportunities for public-private partnerships include improving information systems, providing information on nutrient content, nutrition education, and improving sustainable food systems.



# Key messages from members of parliament

- Develop legislation to create health-promoting environments including establishment of labelling standards (sugars, salts, fats and trans-fats); marketing regulations in particular for children.
- Adopt policies and legislation that supports the production and processing of good quality foods that are safe and conducive to a healthy diet, including measures to diversify food production.
- Oversee different sectors to ensure public policy coherence (trade, economic development, agriculture, health, education) and that addressing malnutrition receives a cross-sectoral and holistic response.



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# Key messages from civil society

- Urged establishing multi-stakeholder and local food policy governance bodies
- Trade and investment agreements must comply with the right to food and nutrition
- Need for a legally- binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights



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[www.fao.org/ICN2](http://www.fao.org/ICN2)

[www.who.int/nutrition/topics/WHO\\_FAO\\_announce\\_ICN2/en/](http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/WHO_FAO_announce_ICN2/en/)



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