Role of nutrition in the SDGs

Agriculture-Nutrition Community of Practice
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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND NUTRITION

➢ Adopted at UN in Sept 2015 as new architecture of sustainable development
➢ Social, economic, environmental dimensions covered

Nutrition in MDGs
Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) – target on reducing hunger
by half, and indicator on prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

Progress made
The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions fell
by almost half since 1990, from 23.3 per cent in 1990–1992 to 12.9 per cent in
2014–2016.

but …
Levels of malnutrition remain unacceptable

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PROCESS

1) Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals:

▶ 13 sessions between March 2013 – July 2014

Outcome – '*Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda*'

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

▶ 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

▶ 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
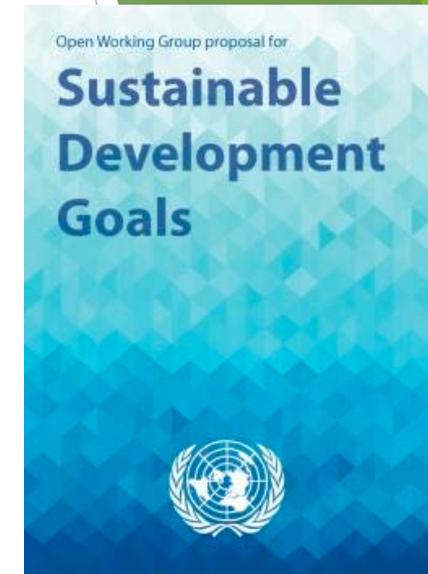
Collective action taken

- Developed longer paper 'Nutrition within the Post-2015 Development Agenda' – developed into shorted Call to Action and Technical Brief

- The above developed and validated through calls with technical experts in WHO, FAO, World Bank and UNDP

- OWG Focus Area document feedback

- Submissions into the drafts of the OWG Outcome Document

- SUN Network webinar on Post-2015

- Advocacy Tool Kit for CSAs

- Blogs – Eldis

Cont.

2) Intergovernmental process - January – July 2015

- Declaration - *Vision*

- Goals and Targets - *17 Goals, 169 indicators*

- Means of Implementation - *Financial, capacity building, technology*

- Follow-up and Review - *Governments; UN*

Outcome – *'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'*

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Collective action taken

▶ Developed 'Proposal on Nutrition Indicators for the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals'

▶ Based on this, developed a 1 pager on 'PRIORITY NUTRITION INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK'

▶ Inputted into SDSN consultation on indicators

▶ **Reaction to final Outcome Document of IGN process**

▶ **Submission to Sept** online 'Open consultation on IAEG Consultation of Civil Society, the Private Sector and Academia on the Global Indicator Framework for the Goals and Targets of the SDGs'

▶ Panel event at the 2015 SUN Global Gathering – 'Nutrition in the SDGs: What does this mean for implementation and impact at country-level?'

▶ Submission to IAEG consultation on 'Green indicators'

Cont.

3) Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

➢ IAEG set up in March 2015 tasked with putting together an Indicator Framework

➢ **Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators** Approved at UN Stat Commission in March 2016.

➢ 231 indicators proposed

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▶ 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

Indicator:

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

▶ 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

Indicator:

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)

GOALS

Goal 1   POVERTY
Goal 2   HUNGER, FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
Goal 3   HEALTH
Goal 4   EDUCATION
Goal 5   GENDER EQUALITY
Goal 6   WATER AND SANITATION
Goal 7   ENERGY
Goal 8   INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH
Goal 9   SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION
Goal 10   INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES
Goal 11   SUSTAINABLE CITIES
Goal 12   SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS
Goal 13   CLIMATE CHANGE
Goal 14   OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES
Goal 15   TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS
Goal 16   PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES
Goal 17   MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Still missing such as breast feeding and while WHA targets are mentioned, these need to be brought out to 2030

Going forward:

► IAEG-SDGs will continue their work, review tier system (finalise initial tier system by end July)

► A plan for reviews of indicator framework to present to 48th session of Statistical Commission

► Integrate SDGs into national development plans and fiscal frameworks

► Address Means of Implementation

► Strengthen statistical capacities to increase usage of traditional and non-traditional data.

Best influencing by:

➢ Own Government - domestic application

➢ Major Groups

➢ Our sector in our respective countries and abroad

➢ Champions

➢ CSAs