Better Nutrition

ICN2
Second International Conference on Nutrition

19-21 November 2014
Rome, Italy

Better lives
PREAMBLE
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF FAO

THE NATIONS ACCEPTING THIS CONSTITUTION, BEING DETERMINED TO PROMOTE THE COMMON WELFARE BY FURTHERING SEPARATE AND COLLECTIVE ACTION ON THEIR PART FOR THE PURPOSES OF:
RAISING LEVELS OF NUTRITION AND STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS,
SECURING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
FAO’s mandate and comparative advantage in nutrition

“... to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy”

- Looks at nutrition from the perspective of food and agriculture – as the sustainable solution to hunger and malnutrition

- Ensures that agricultural development has a people focus that leads to the improved access to and availability and consumption of food for better nutrition
Why an ICN2?
Rationale for the Conference

- Unacceptably high and persistent levels of malnutrition - millions lifted out of poverty and hunger but many have been left behind
- Global problems require global solutions. Malnutrition is a global problem requiring coordinated multi-sector action
- Only an global meeting can provide the mandate for governments to commit to address global problems
- Keep nutrition high up the development agenda – leave no one behind
Joint FAO/WHO 1992 ICN

- Adoption of World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition
- Participation of 159 countries + EU Pledged to eliminate or substantially reduce:
  - starvation and famine
  - widespread chronic hunger
  - undernutrition, especially among children, women, aged
  - micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron, iodine, vitamin A deficiencies
  - diet related communicable and non-communicable disease
  - impediments to optimal breast-feeding
  - inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene, unsafe drinking water

- Outcome - NPANs showing country priorities and strategies for alleviating hunger and malnutrition
Much progress has been made....

- Undernourishment down from 1 billion in 1992 to 842 million today, a fall of 17%
- Millions have been lifted out of extreme poverty and hunger
- More people are eating better, enjoying more balanced diets and safer foods
- As a result, people are living longer and healthier lives now than ever before – partly also due to improvements in water and sanitation, health services and rising incomes
- However in doing so, concerns for environmental sustainability are rising
Current nutrition situation

22 years later, progress in reducing hunger, malnutrition unacceptably slow

- 842 m people undernourished in 2011-13, SOFI, 2013
- 162 m children stunted due to chronic malnutrition, WHO, 2013
- 99 m children underweight, WHO estimates, 2011
- 51 m children wasted due to acute malnutrition, WHO, 2013
- About 45% of 6.9 m child deaths linked to malnutrition, WHO estimates, 2011
- 2 b people affected by micronutrient deficiencies, SOFA, 2013
- 500 m adults obese, SOFA, 2013
Distribution of hunger in the world 1990-92 and 2011-13 (3)
Number and share of undernourished by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number (millions) 1990-92</th>
<th>Number (millions) 2011-13</th>
<th>Regional share (%) 1990-92</th>
<th>Regional share (%) 2011-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed regions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Asia and Northern Africa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus and Central Asia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The areas of the pie charts are proportional to the total number of undernourished in each period. All figures are rounded.
Source: FAO.
Why invest in nutrition?

Malnutrition

- is the greatest impediment to fulfillment of human potential
- acts as brake on development
- undermines economic, social and cultural fabric of nations

Investing in nutrition is not only a moral imperative, but also

- improves productivity, economic growth
- reduces health care costs
- promotes education, intellectual capacity, social development
ICN2

Jointly organized by
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

In collaboration with
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- Secretary-General’s High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)
- United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- World Bank
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

to be held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, 19-21 November 2014
Participants

- Heads of State, Government leaders
- High-level representatives from agriculture, health and other relevant sectors
- Leaders of UN agencies, other inter-governmental organizations
- Policy-makers, advisors, researchers
- Representatives from private sector, civil society, consumer associations
Purpose

- review progress since 1992, as well as new challenges and opportunities for improving nutrition
- bring food, agriculture, health and other sectors together to improve nutrition
- encourage greater political and policy coherence, alignment and coordination
- mobilize the political will and resources to improve nutrition
- identify priorities for international cooperation on nutrition
Scope

While:

- global in perspective, will focus on nutrition challenges in developing countries

- addressing all forms of malnutrition, will focus on the poorest, food insecure and most vulnerable households

- seeking to improve nutrition throughout the lifecycle, especially of women, infants and young children, will address the nutritional needs of all because nutrition is everyone's right
Preparations (1)

- Regional, sub-regional meetings
- Country nutrition papers, case studies
- Online discussions on specific topics on FAO FSN Forum [www.fao.org/fsnforum/](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/)

**Technical**

- Social protection to protect, promote nutrition
- Nutrition-enhancing agriculture, food systems
- Contribution of private sector, civil society to improve nutrition

- Discussed at the Preparatory Technical Meeting, 13-15 November 2013

**Public**

- Open discussions on the political outcome document of the ICN2

Leading up to the high-level event in 2014
Preparations (2)

- Inter-governmental/member-driven process
  - Joint Working Group of FAO and WHO Members established to develop the ICN2 outcome documents (Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action)
  - Support provided by the ICN2 FAO/WHO Joint Secretariat
- Non-state actors engaged in the process
Preparations Summary

- **Preparatory Technical Meeting** (Nov 13-15, 2013)
- **Draft political outcome document**
- **Framework for Action**
- **ICN2** (Nov 19-21, 2014)
- **Public on-line consultations**
Provisional Programme

• **Adoption of outcome documents** at opening ceremony
• **3 thematic roundtables**
  • Nutrition post 2015
  • Improving policy choices and policy coherence
  • Governance and accountability for nutrition
• **9 side events** organised by Members and UN agencies with the support from other stakeholders demonstrating wide engagement and partnerships
Expected Outcomes

- Political declaration – a commitment for more effective and coordinated action to improve nutrition
- Technical Framework for Action to guide its implementation
- Better international and inter-governmental cooperation
- Contribute to Post-2015 Development Agenda, Zero Hunger Challenge
- Linkages with EXPO Milan 2015
Post ICN2

• Not an end but part of a process
• Nutrition objectives incorporated into national development policies
• Nutrition mainstreamed into food and agriculture, health and other relevant sectors
• Country level actions focused on the vulnerable so that no one is left behind
• Environmentally sustainable agriculture + food systems