



2020 Global Nutrition Report

Action on equity to end malnutrition

1st July 2020

UNSCN | FAO | 2020 GNR Online Event



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Co-Chair, Independent Expert Group of the Global Nutrition Report

About the Global Nutrition Report

About the Global Nutrition Report

The world's leading independent assessment of the state of global nutrition

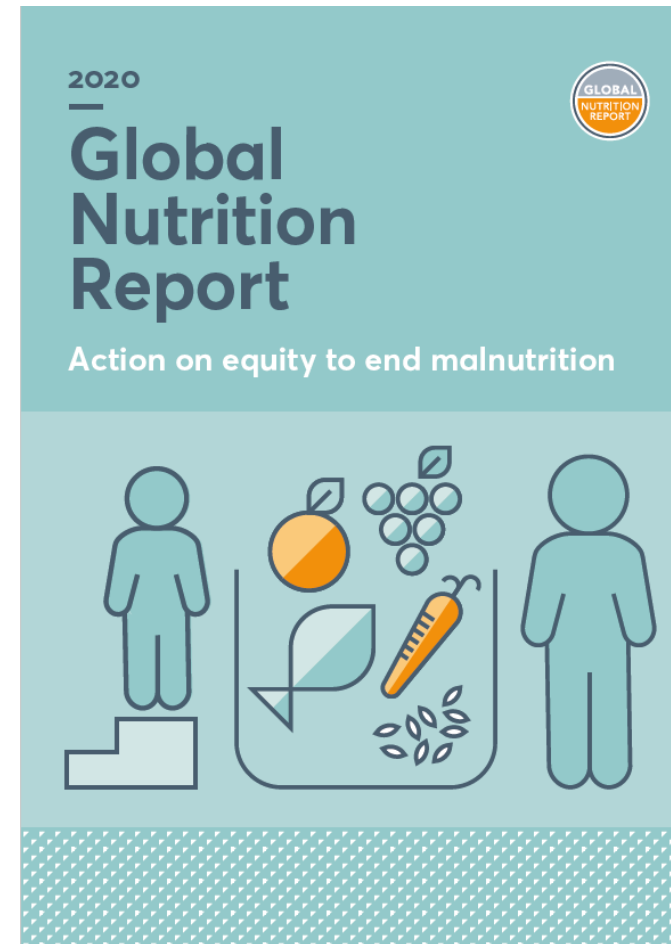
The Global Nutrition Report was conceived following the first Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in 2013 as a tool to track stakeholders' commitments and inspire action.

Its vision is

A world free from malnutrition in all its forms.

Its mission is

To drive greater action to end malnutrition in all its forms.



Nutrition Accountability Framework

The Global Nutrition Report as a key accountability mechanism

Stakeholders

Accountability

Priority setting

Governments

Businesses

Civil society

Philanthropic organisations

Data collection



Data storage

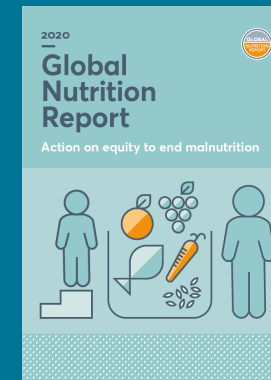


Data analysis

GNR

Reporting

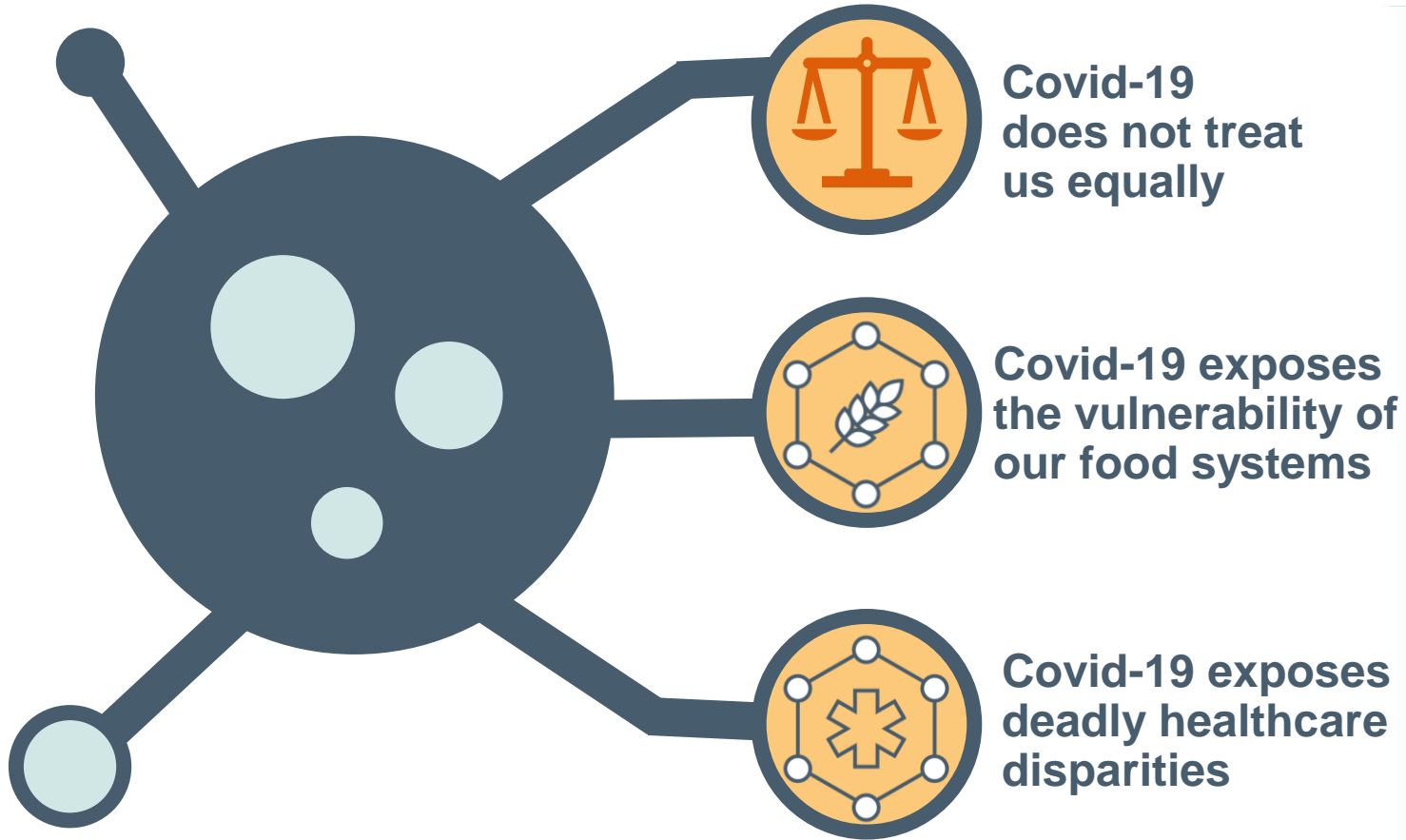
Advocacy



Covid-19 and the 2020 Global Nutrition Report

The 2020 GNR in the context of Covid-19

Urgent need for equitable, resilient and sustainable food and health systems

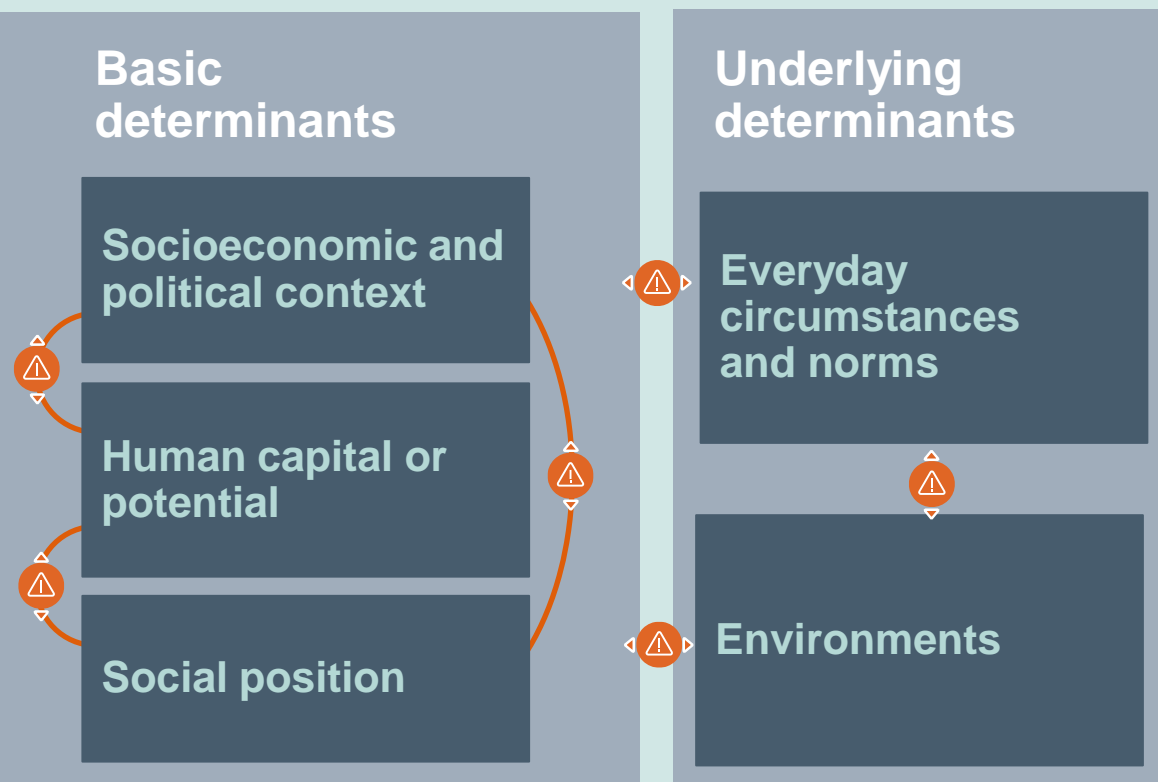


Why action on equity to end malnutrition?

Nutrition inequity: our defining challenge

Injustices in food and health systems hold people back from healthy diets and lives

Social determinants are drivers of inequity...



... that can lead to inequalities in nutrition outcomes

Globally, **1 in 9** people is hungry or undernourished

Globally, **1 in 3** people is overweight or obese



Processes of unfairness, injustice and social exclusion start at the basic level and extend to the underlying level



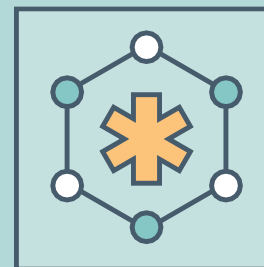
Nutrition equity: our defining opportunity

Healthy diets and quality nutrition care are not simply a matter of personal choices

Food systems and health systems need to be transformed



Address inequities in **food systems** and make healthy, sustainable food the most accessible and affordable choice for all



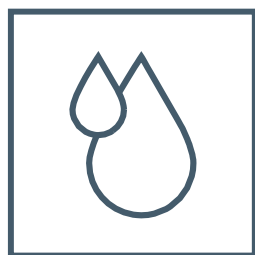
Fully integrate nutrition in **health systems** and make nutrition care – preventive and curative – universally available

Who is most affected?

The state of global nutrition

Progress towards global nutrition targets is too slow and deeply unfair

Maternal, infant and young child nutrition targets



OFF COURSE

Anaemia

In 2016, anaemia affected **613.2 million women** of reproductive age, 35.3 million of whom were pregnant.



SOME PROGRESS

Exclusive breastfeeding

In 2018, **42.2% of infants** 0–5 months were exclusively breastfed.



SOME PROGRESS

Low birth weight

The latest estimate (2015) is that there are around **20.5 million children** with low birth weight.



OFF COURSE

Childhood stunting

In 2018, **149.0 million children** were stunted.



OFF COURSE

Childhood wasting

In 2018, 7.3% of children were wasted, equivalent to **49.5 million children**.



OFF COURSE

Childhood overweight

In 2018, 5.9% of children were overweight, equivalent to **40.1 million children**.

The state of global nutrition

Global patterns hide significant inequalities between and within countries

Diet-related noncommunicable disease (NCD) targets



Salt intake

In 2017, the global mean salt intake was **5.6 g per day**.

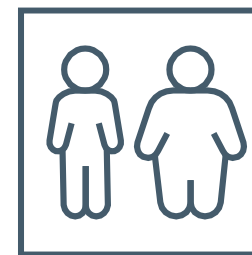
OFF COURSE



Raised blood pressure

In 2015, 597.4 million men and 529.2 million women had raised blood pressure – **1.13 billion adults** in total.

OFF COURSE



Adult obesity

In 2016, 284.1 million men and 393.5 million women were obese – **677.6 million adults** in total.

OFF COURSE



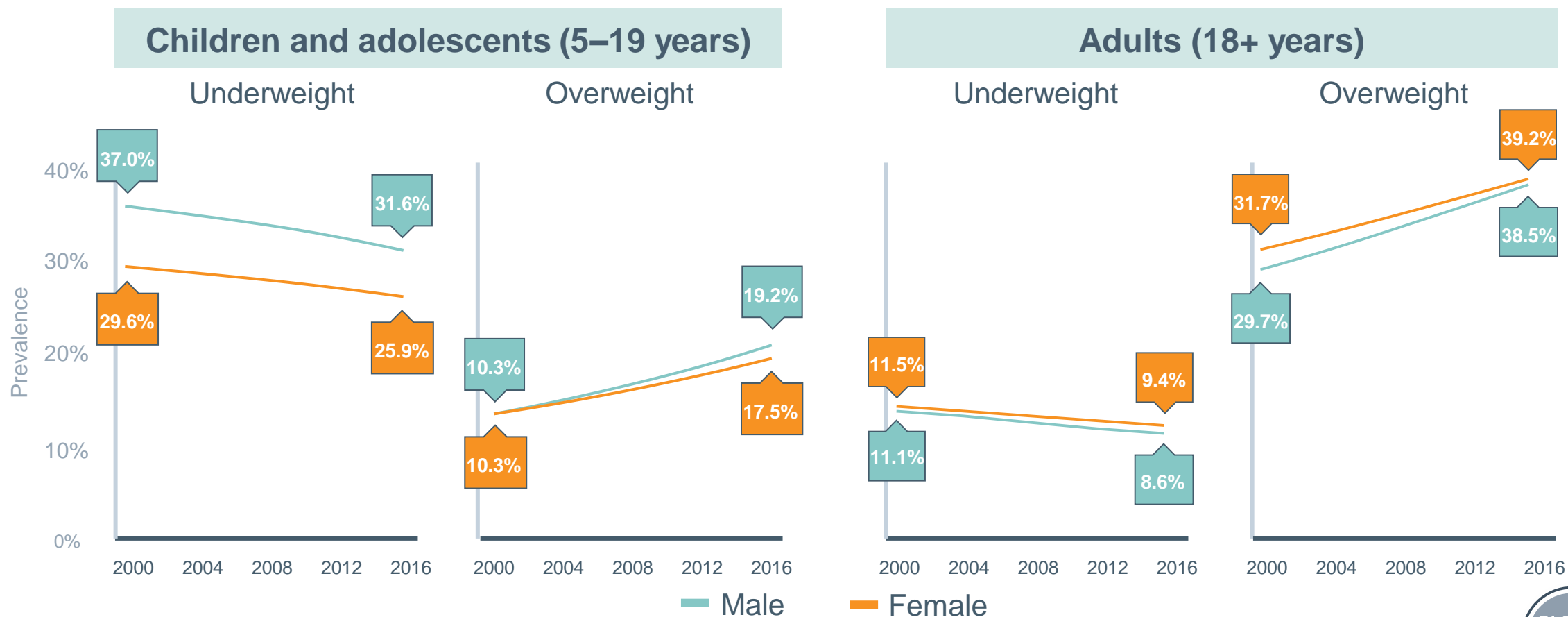
Adult diabetes

In 2014, 217.8 million men and 204.4 million women lived with diabetes – **422.1 million adults** in total.

OFF COURSE

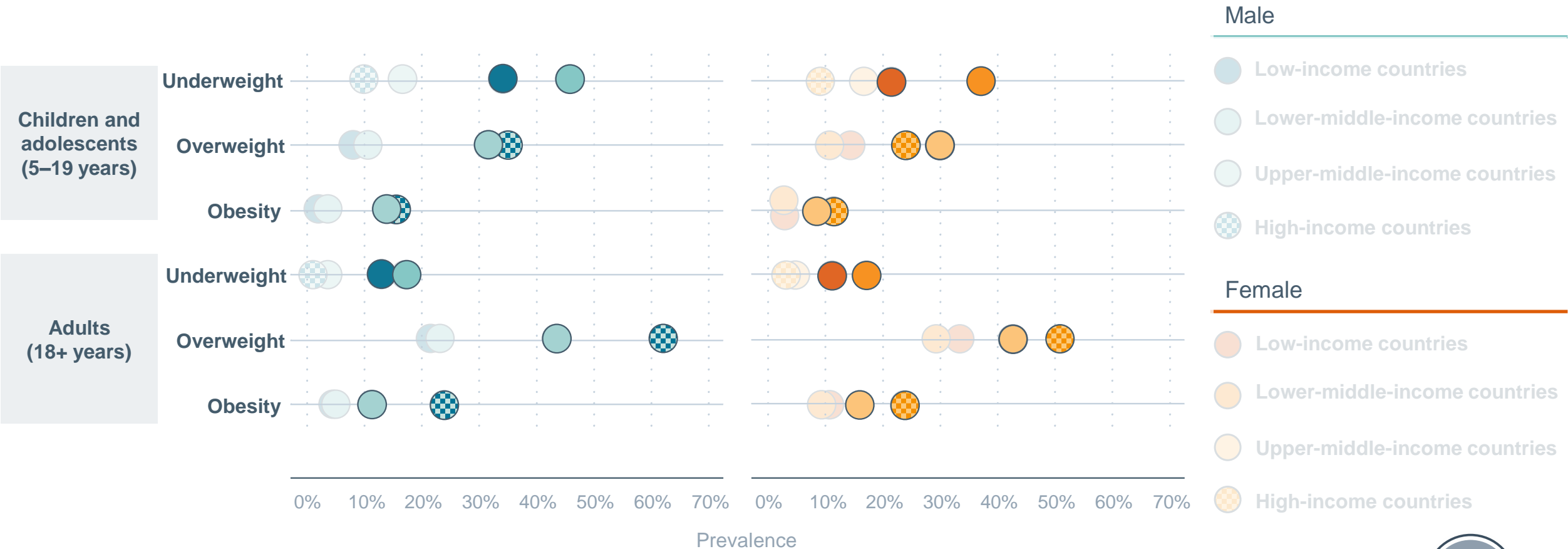
The double burden of malnutrition

Underweight mainly affects children, while overweight and obesity are rising across all ages



Inequalities between countries

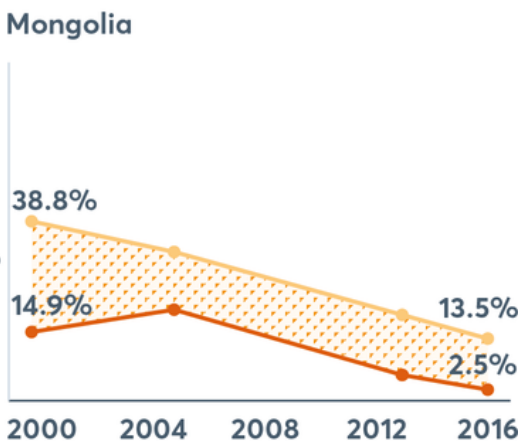
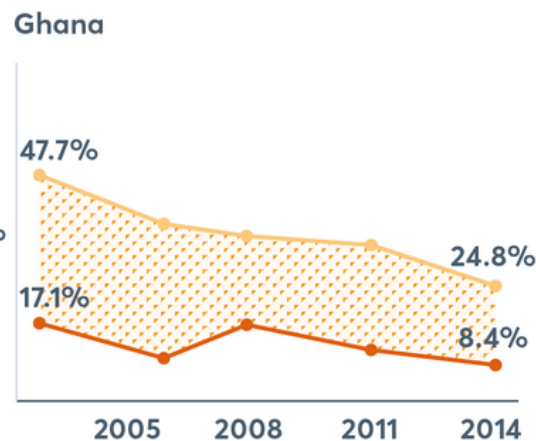
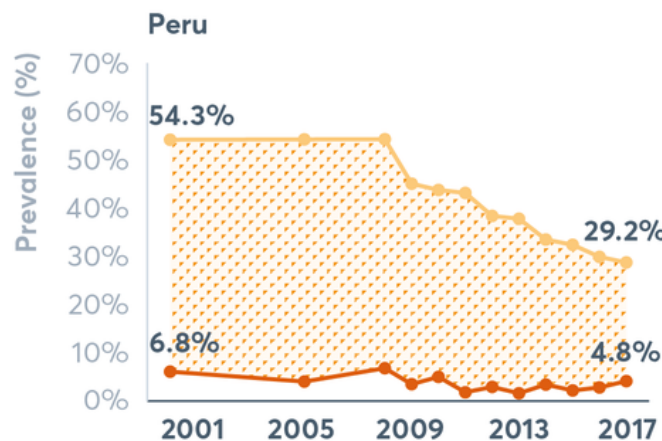
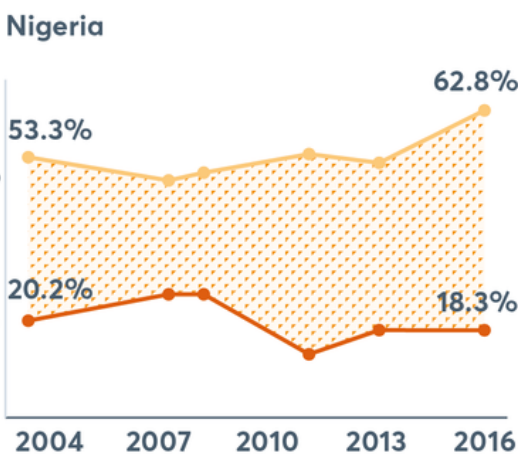
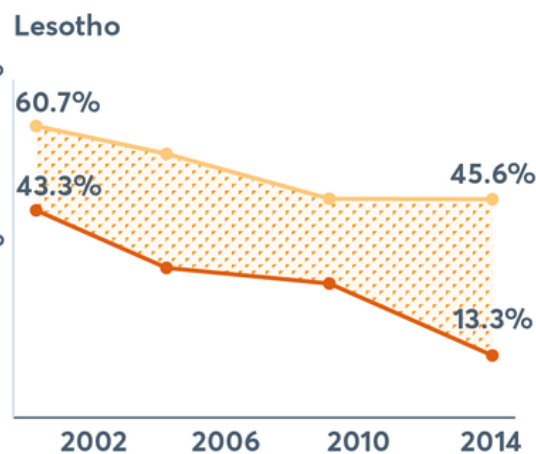
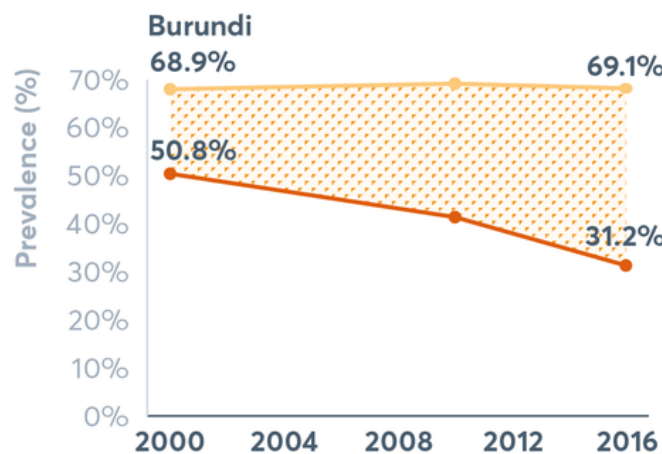
Underweight persists in poorer countries, while overweight and obesity are more common in wealthier countries



Inequalities within countries and populations

Vulnerable and poorest groups are often the most affected

— Richest — Poorest ○ Inequality

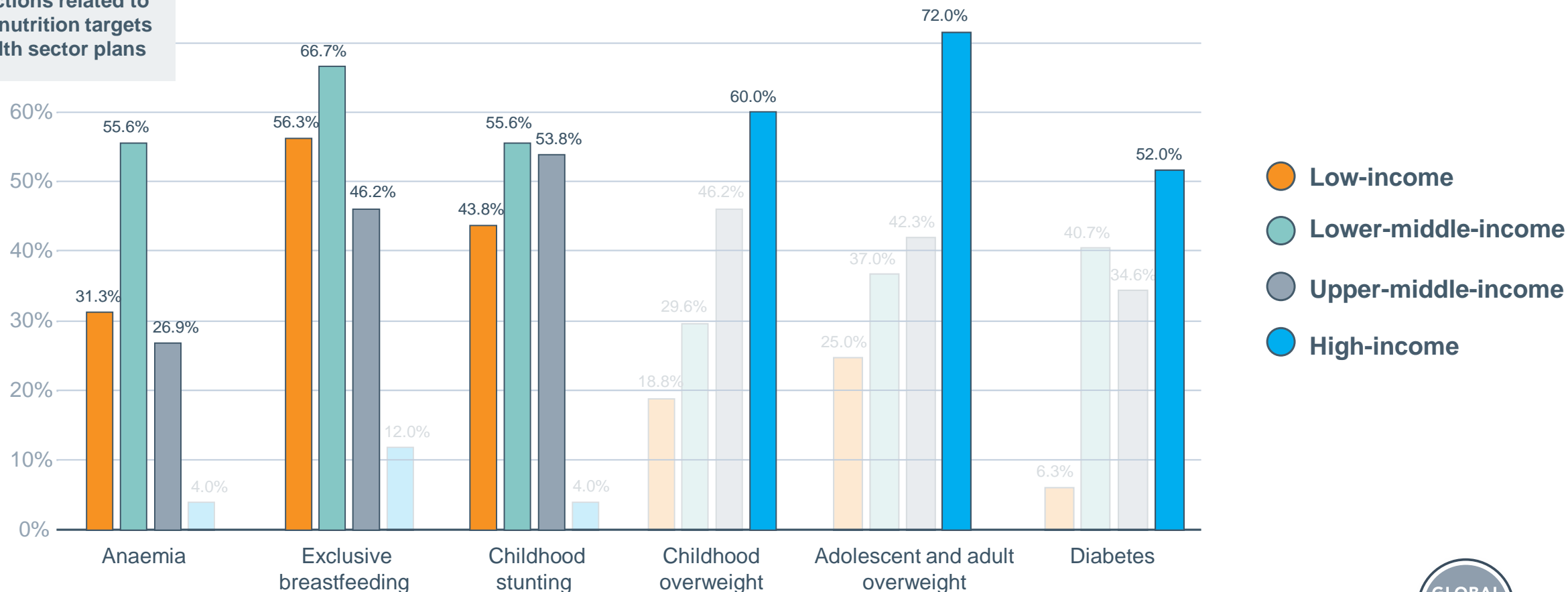


**How can we make our
health systems more equitable?**

Leadership and governance are central

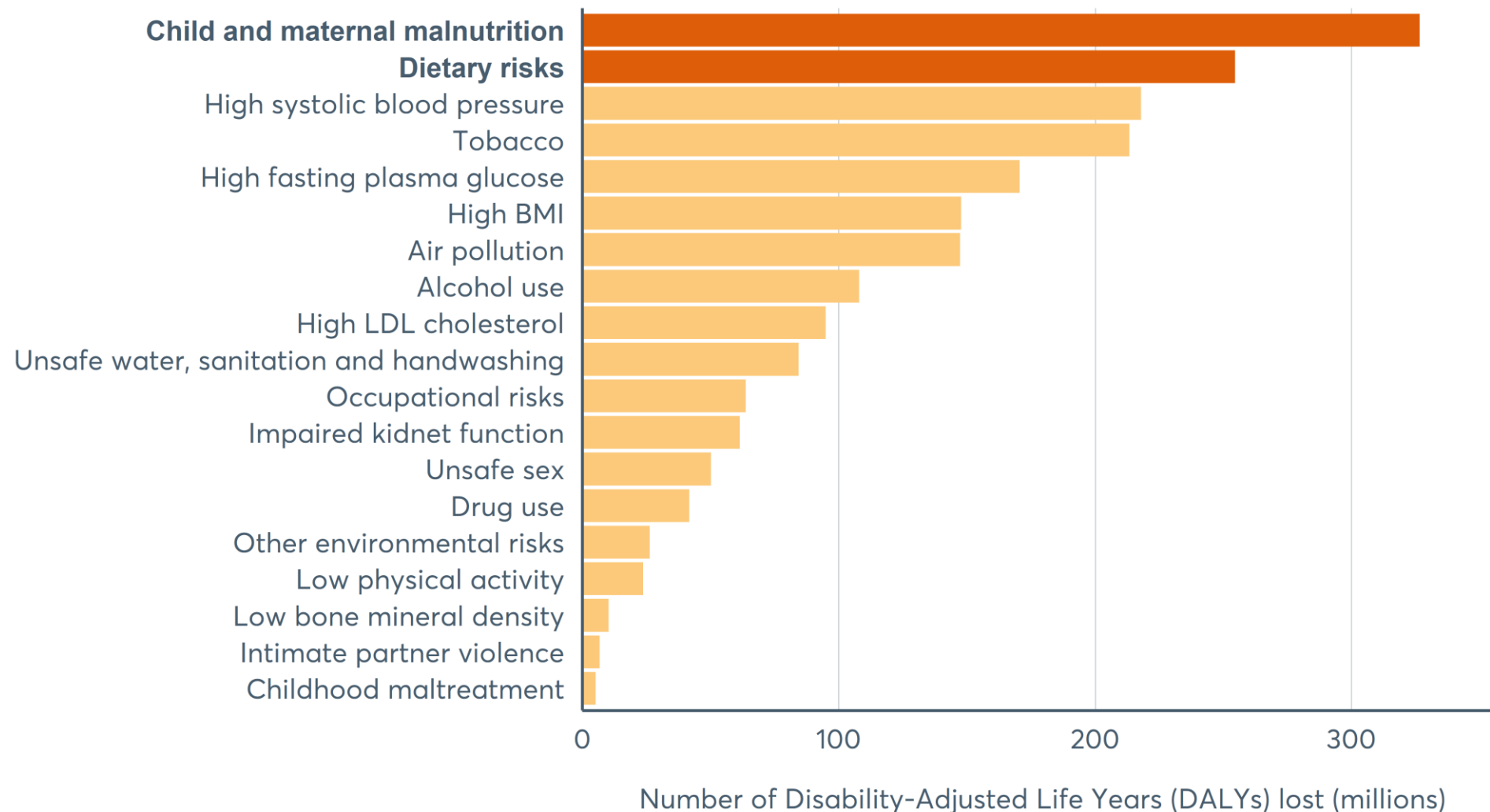
Countries must be prepared to fight both sides of malnutrition at the same time

Percentage of countries with actions related to global nutrition targets in health sector plans



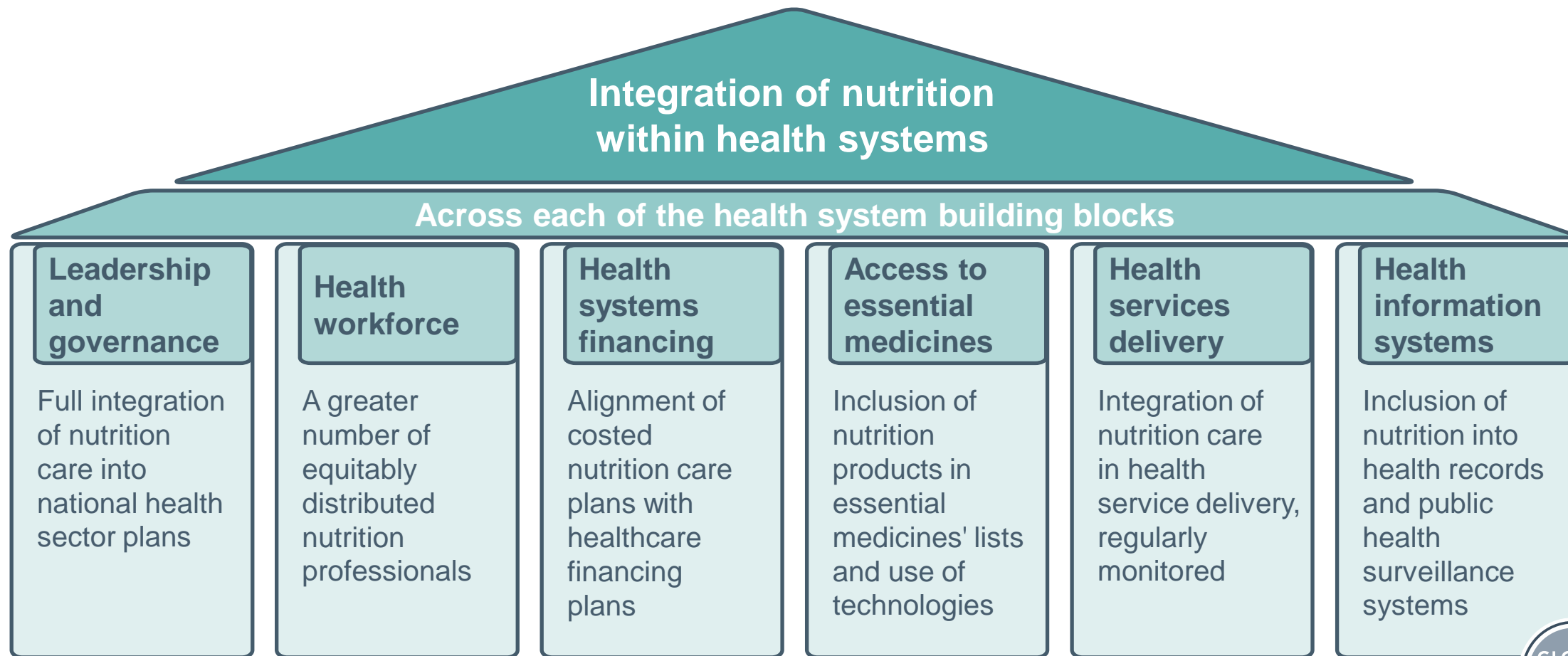
Poor diet: #1 cause of poor health globally

Greatly exceeding burdens attributable to traditional risk factors



Critical actions to change health systems

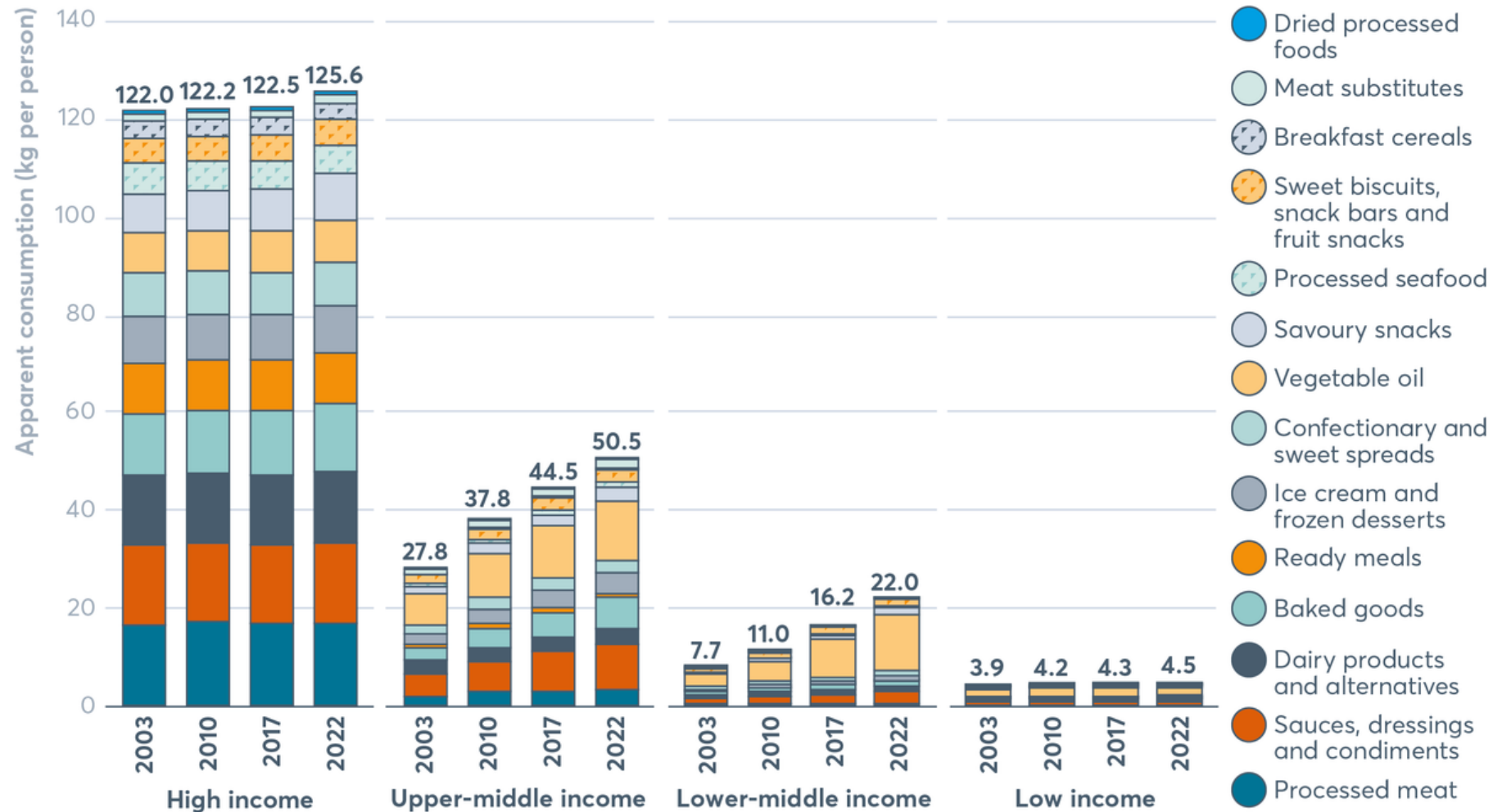
Universal health coverage is our opportunity to mainstream nutrition, save lives and reduce healthcare spending



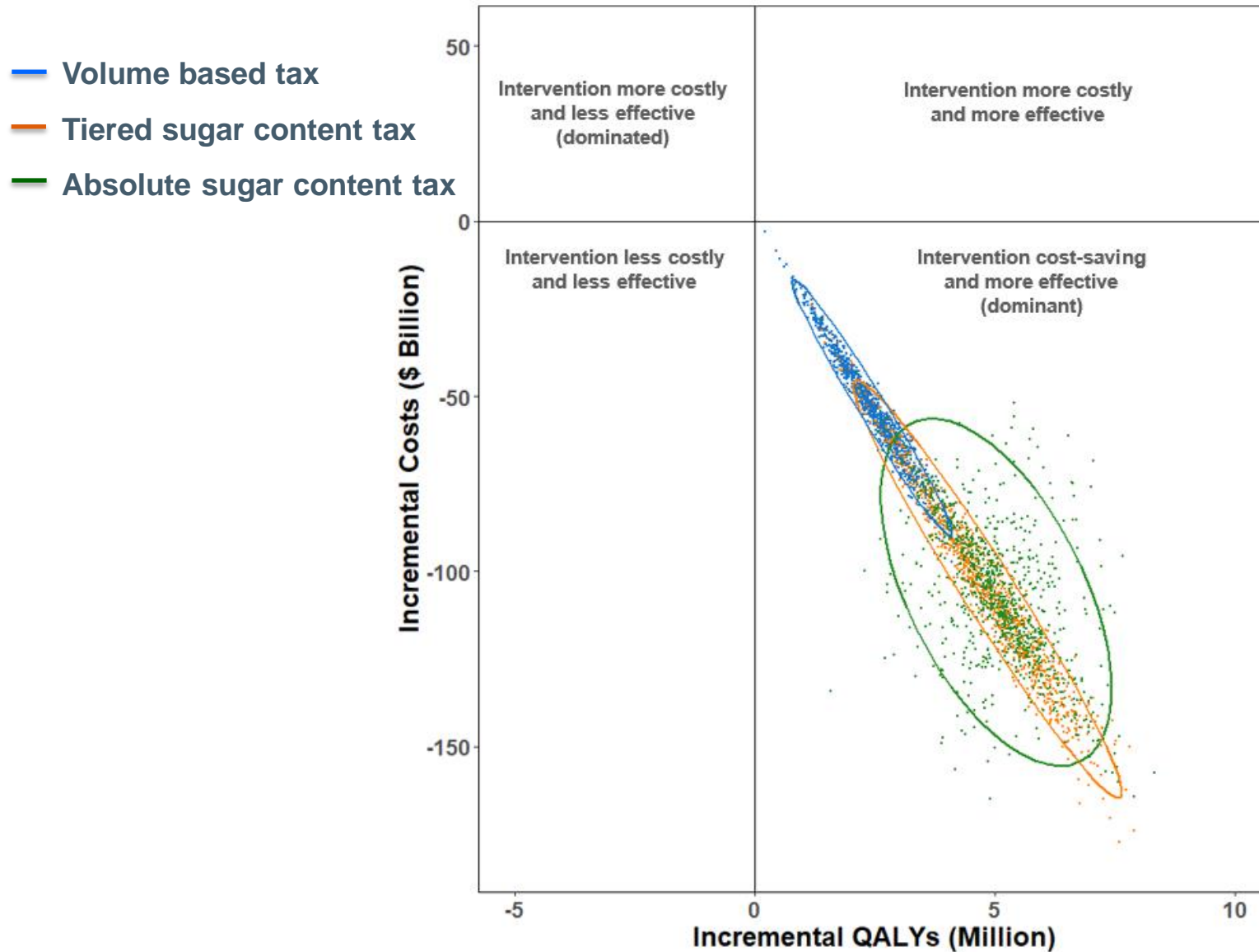
**How can we make our
food systems more equitable?**

Processed food is available, cheap and intensively marketed

Sales are rapidly increasing in upper- and lower-middle income countries



Food policies add years of healthy living and save billions

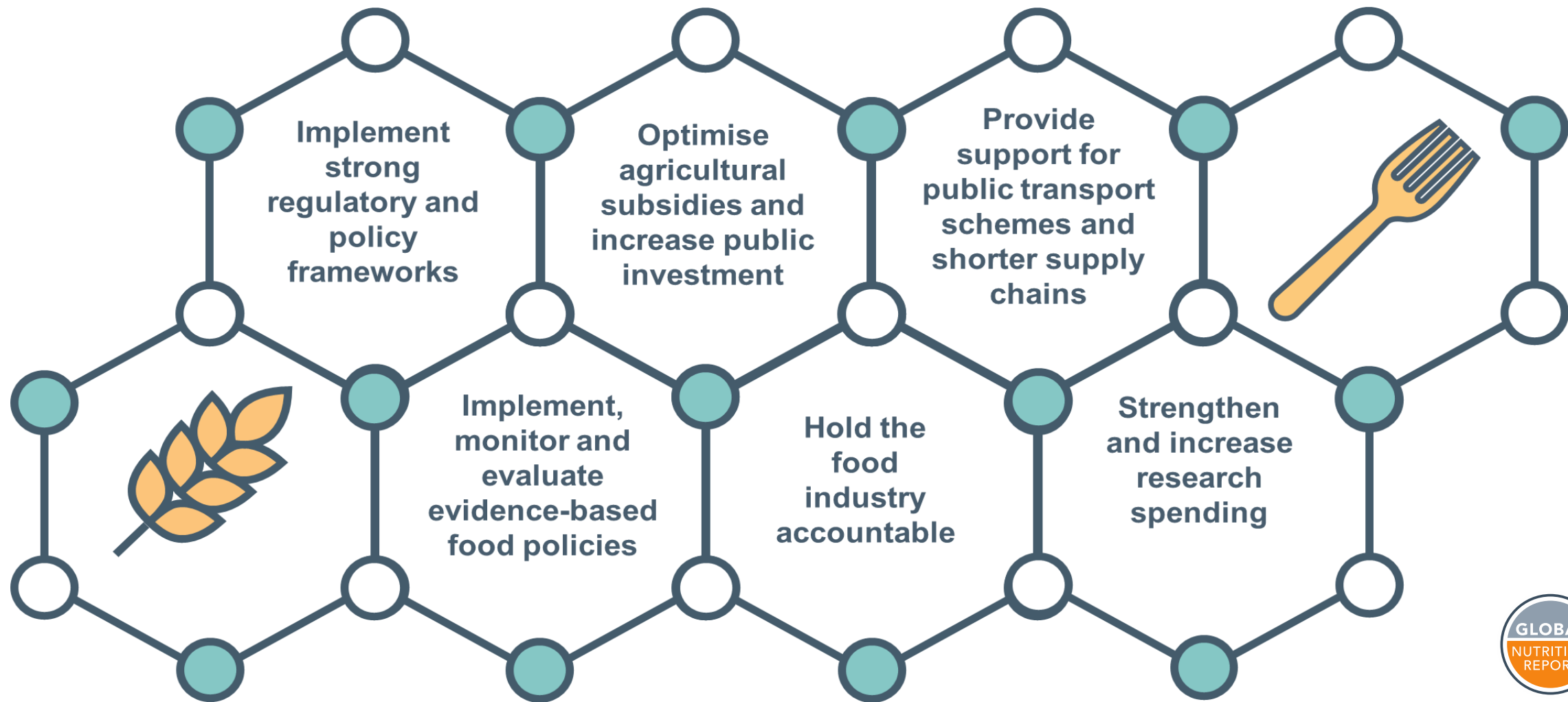


Taxing sugary drinks based on sugar content in the US could save:

- ▶ 1.8 million CVD cases
- ▶ 0.5 million diabetes cases
- ▶ \$140.7 billion in societal costs

Critical actions to change food systems

Solutions already exist to make healthy, sustainable food the most accessible, affordable and desirable choice

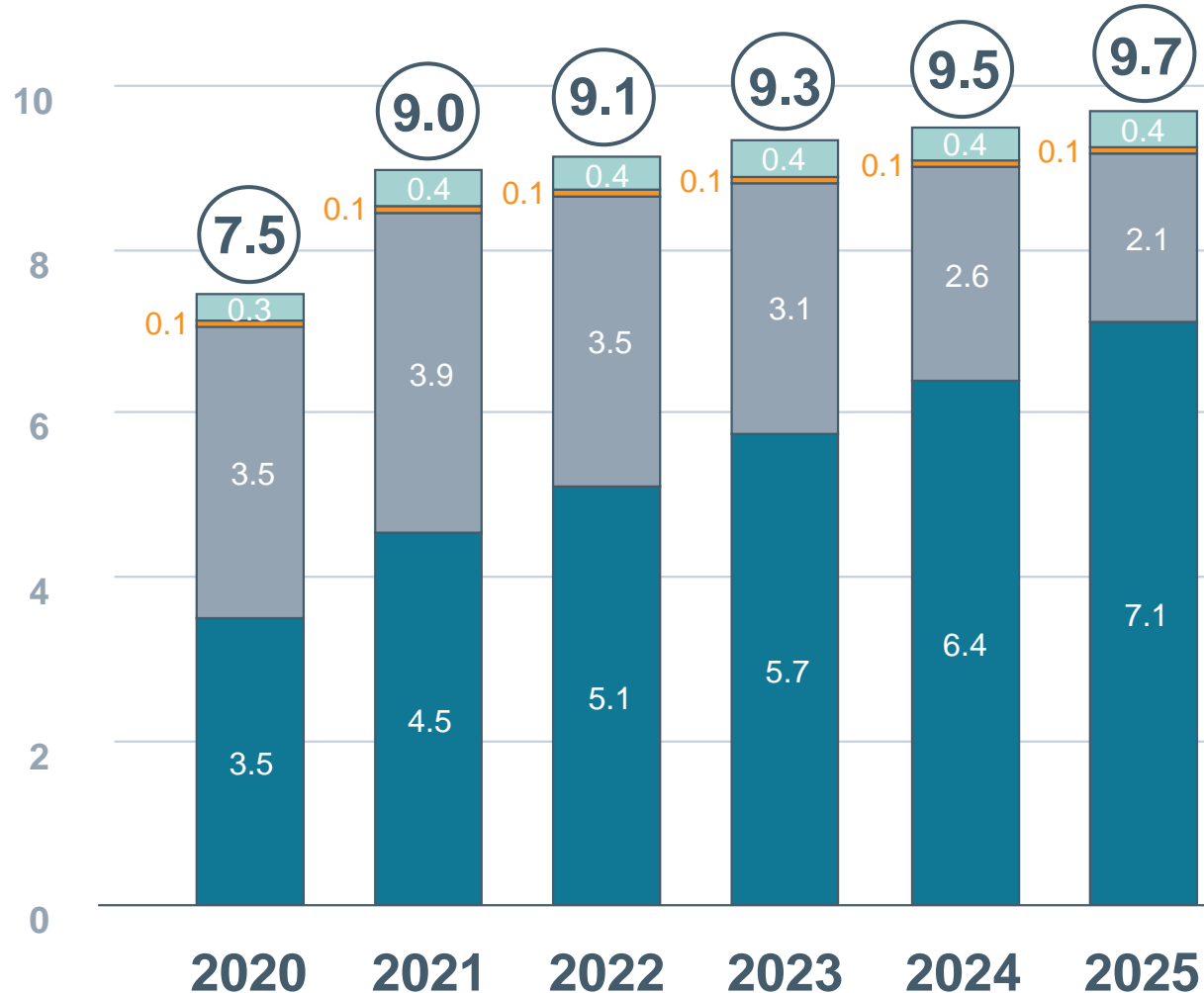
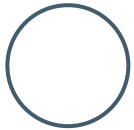


**What investments are needed
to improve nutrition?**

The state of nutrition financing

Financial commitments do not match the scale and nature of the issue

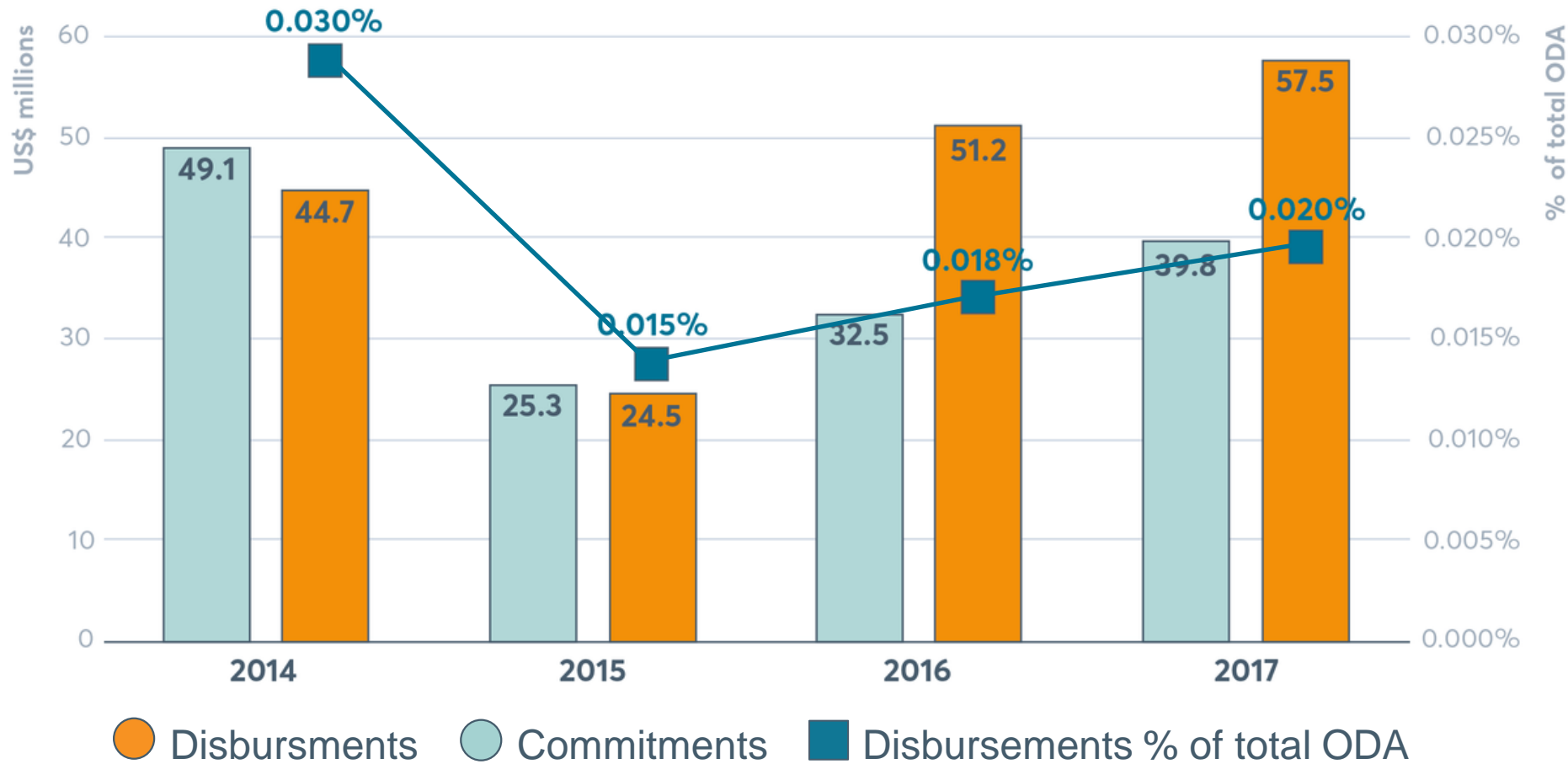
Additional funds needed to meet specific MIYCN targets (US\$ billions)



- Additional domestic
- Additional donor
- Additional household
- Innovative sources

Financing for diet-related NCDs

Disbursements rose to US\$ 39.8 million in 2017, which need to be scaled up



Coordination, financing and accountability

Direct resources and programs to communities and people most affected



Domestic financing

Increase domestic financing, covering undernutrition and diet-related NCDs



International financing

Increase international nutrition financing, targeting those most in need



Data systems

Invest in data information systems, aligned with national priorities



Dialogue spaces

Establish support spaces for open dialogue on coordinated action



Situational assessment

Conduct situational assessment to identify bottlenecks and remove barriers



Global accountability

Establish a global framework to hold stakeholders accountable

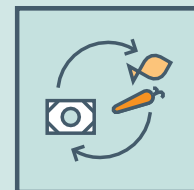
**How can we achieve
nutritional well-being for all?**

Strategic steps to achieve nutrition equity

Transform systems and target resources for faster and fairer progress



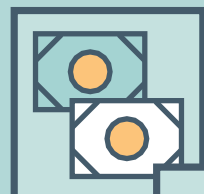
Build **equitable**,
resilient and
sustainable food and
health systems



Invest in nutrition,
especially in
communities most
affected



Focus on joint efforts
– global challenges
show how vital this is



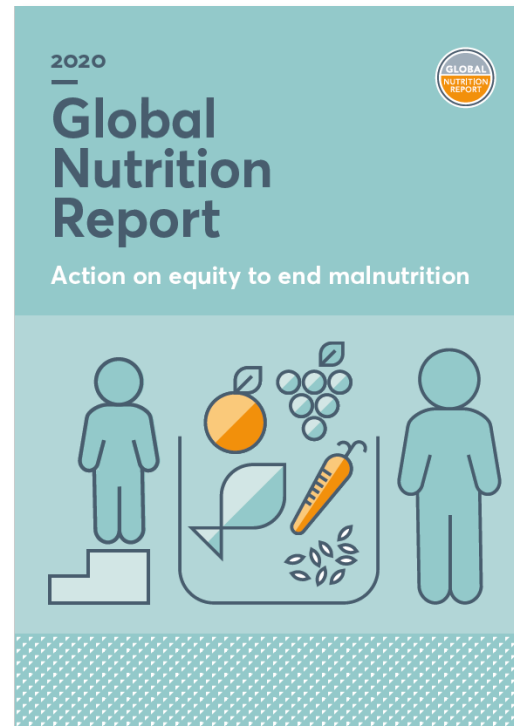
Renew and expand
commitments and
strengthen
accountability

Good nutrition is now more important than ever

Fixing the global nutrition crisis is a collective responsibility

Visit our website to read the full report, and view the **Country Nutrition Profiles and Nutrition for Growth Commitment Tracking tool**.

www.globalnutritionreport.org



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