



Nourishing the SDGs

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Global Nutrition Report
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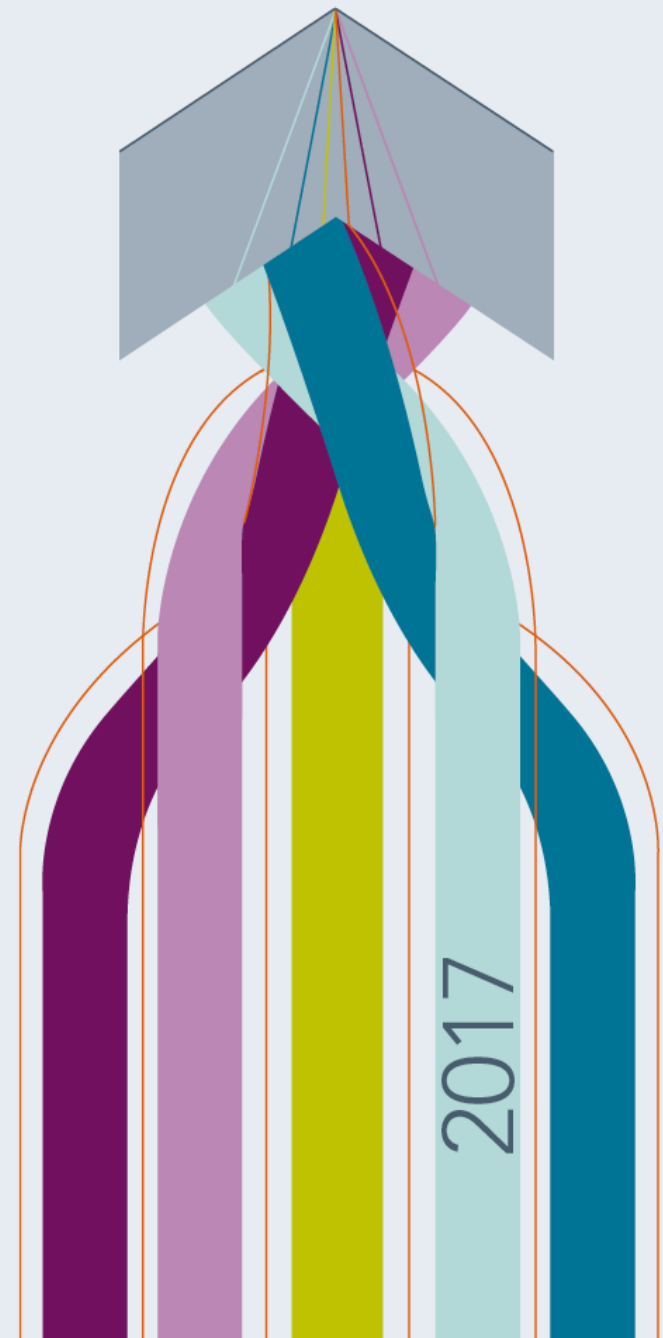
TRACKING PROGRESS.
STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY.
REDUCING MALNUTRITION.





@GNReport

#NourishtheSDGs



Of the 140 countries with data to track the prevalence of malnutrition, what percentage are dealing with **two** or **three** nutritional problems (e.g. wasting, stunting, anaemia, overweight, obesity, micronutrient deficiency)?

88% of countries

67% of countries

55% of countries

22% countries

Malnutrition in all its forms is a large scale and universal problem



2 billion
people lack key
micronutrients like
iron and vitamin A



41 million
children are
overweight



2 billion
adults are
overweight or obese



52 million
children are wasted



155 million
children are stunted



88%
of countries face a
serious burden of
either two or three
forms of malnutrition

How many countries worldwide are on track to meet global anaemia targets (i.e. World Health Assembly 2025 targets)?

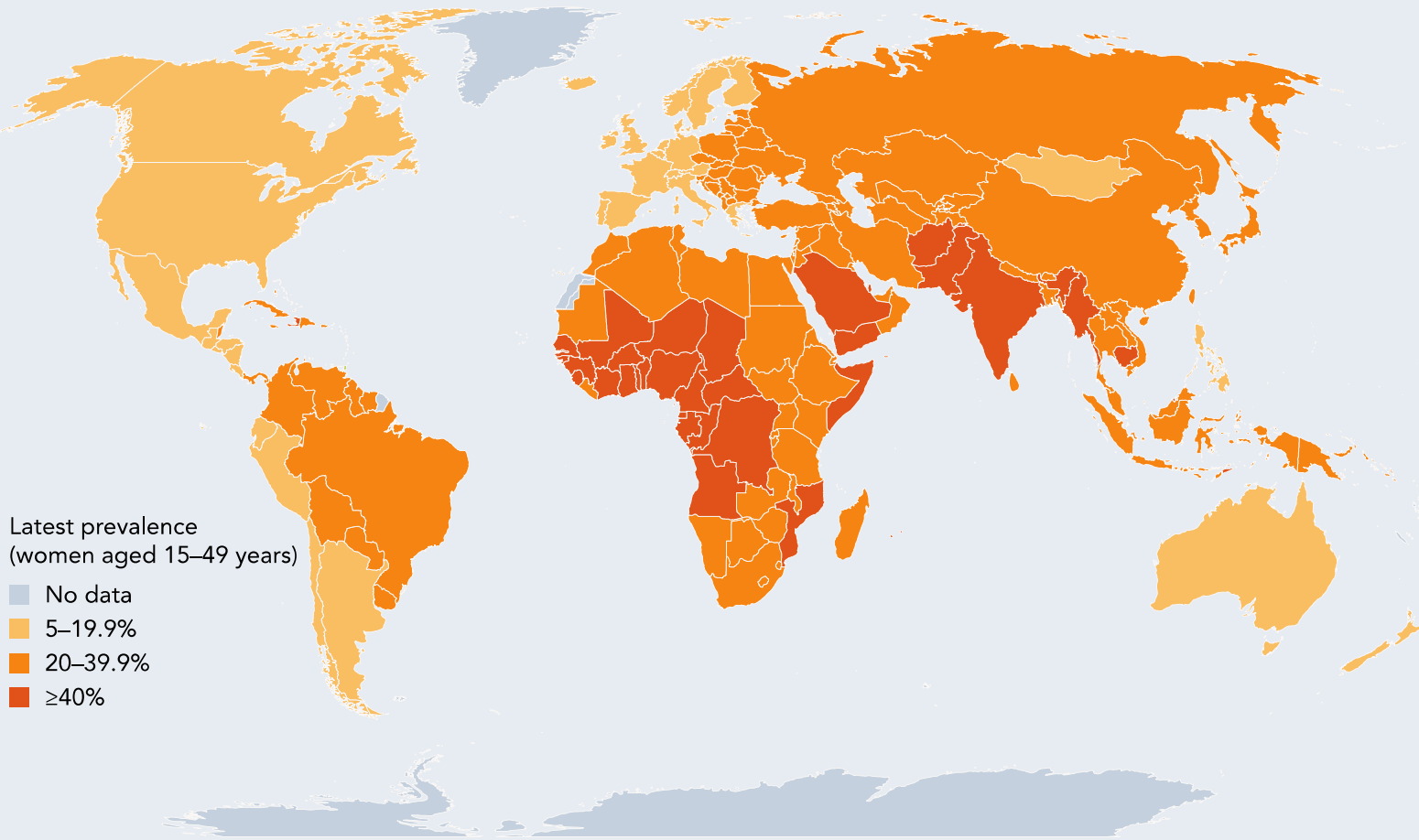
At least 76

At least 42

At least 18

None

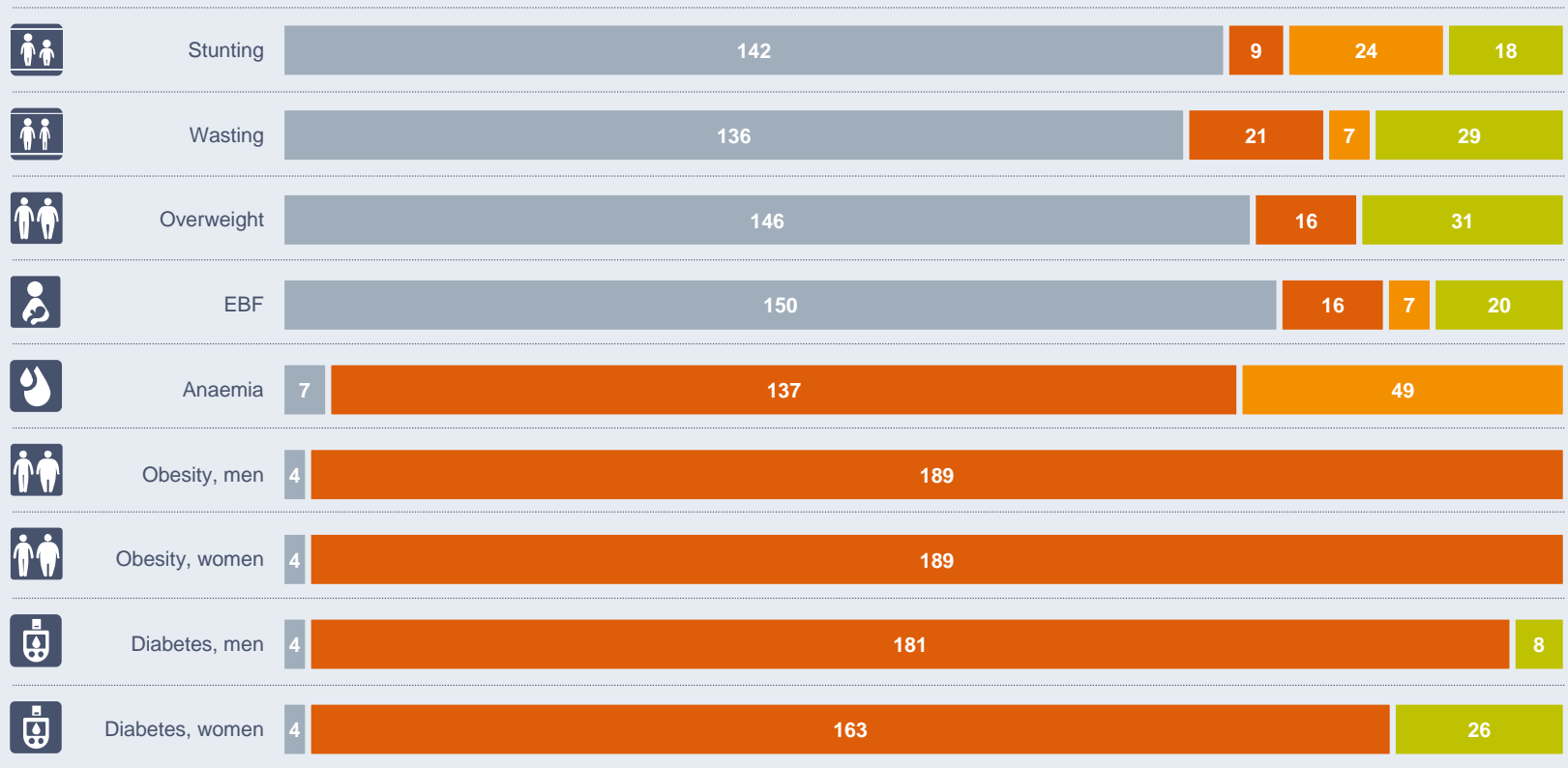
No country is on course to meet global anaemia targets



*of reproductive age

In 2017, yet again, the world is off course to meet nutrition targets – and, therefore, SDG 2.2

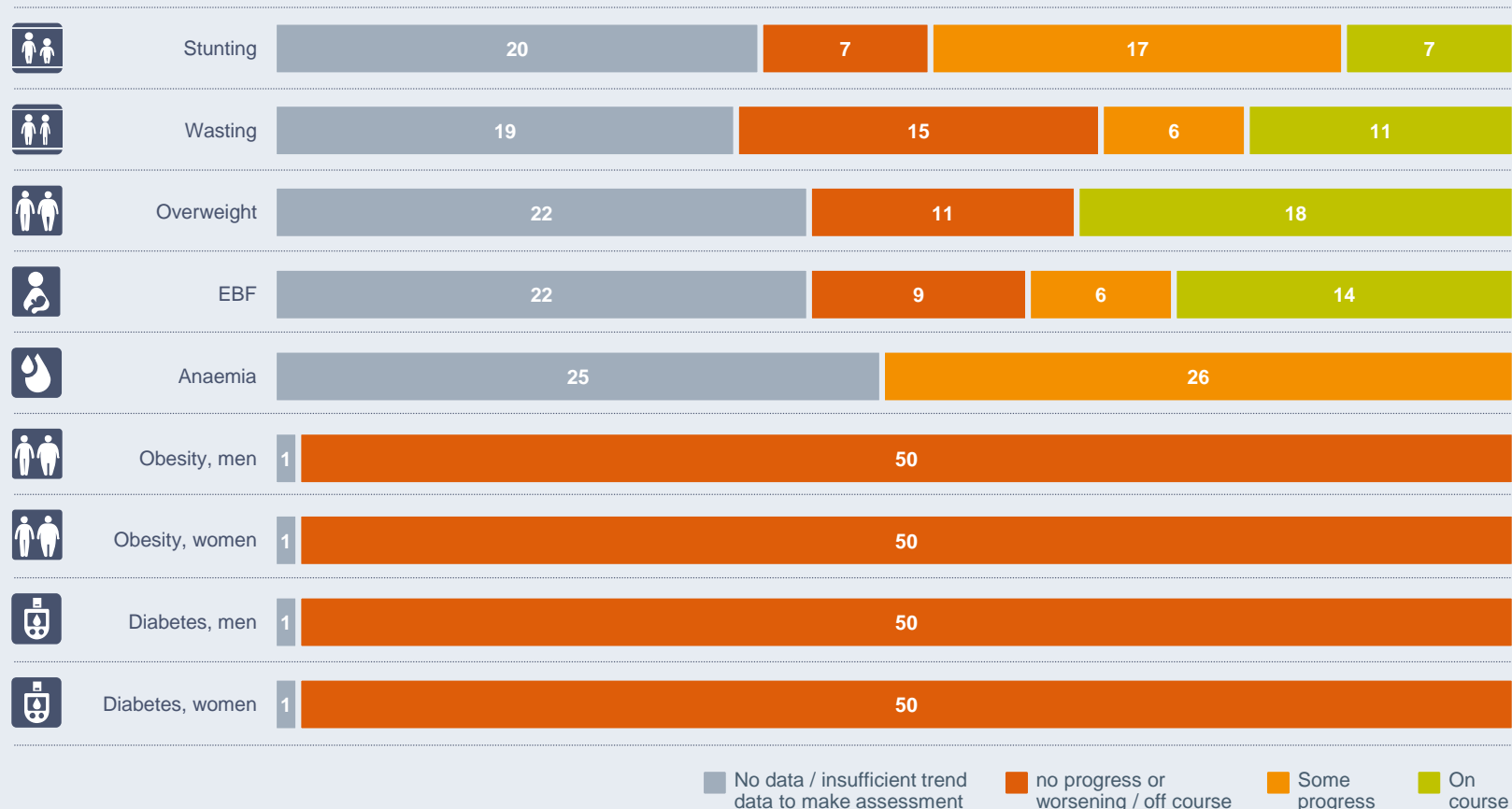
Number of countries categorized by assessment category for global targets on nutrition



■ No data / insufficient trend data to make assessment
 ■ no progress or worsening / off course
 ■ Some progress
 ■ On course

SUN country progress on nutrition targets – and, therefore, SDG 2.2

Number of countries categorized by assessment category for global targets on nutrition





When we say an 'integrated approach' to nutrition, what do we mean? Choose all options that apply.

Working with multiple sectors.

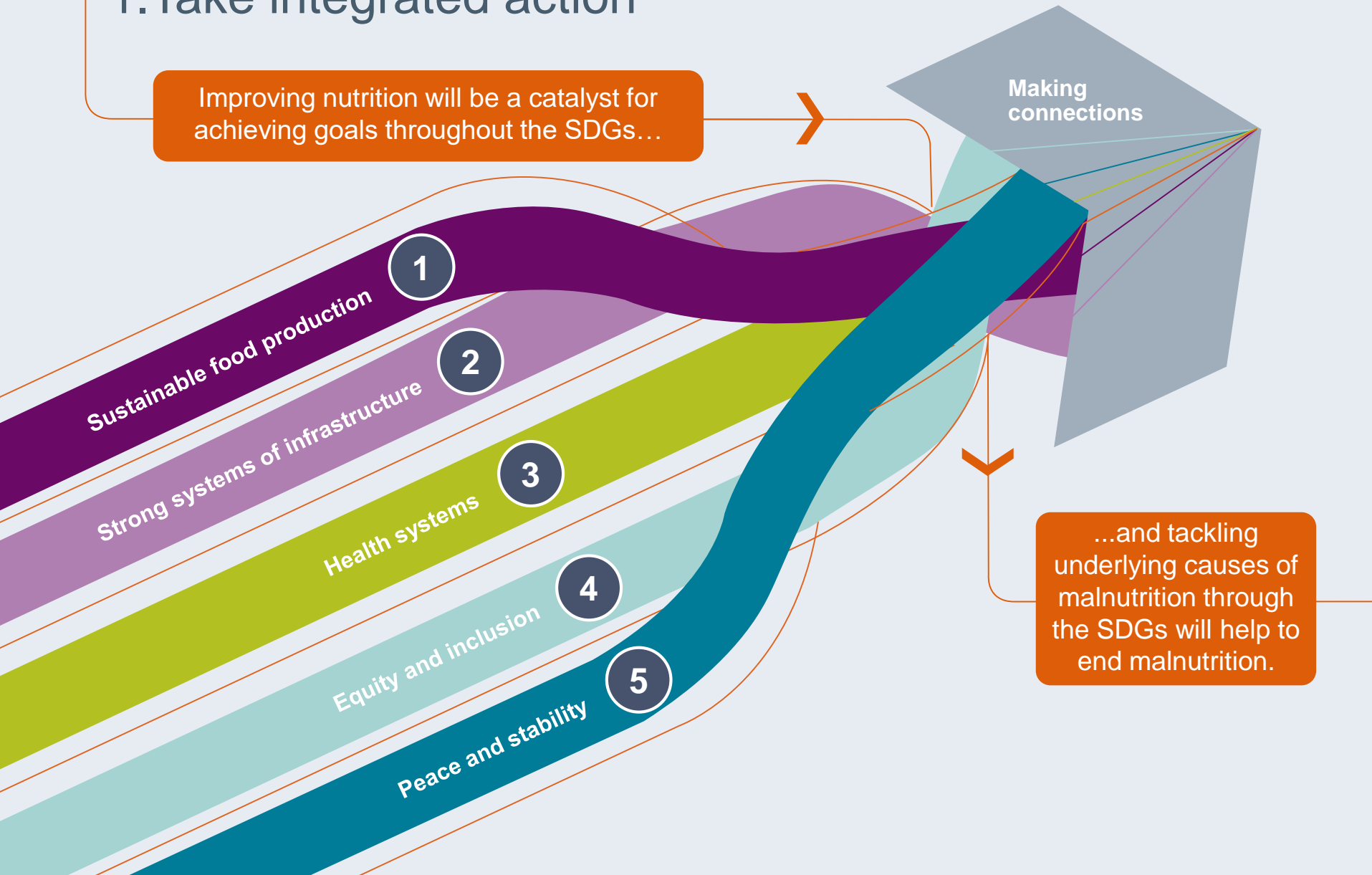
Embedding nutrition only in the health sector.

Working towards multiple goals through shared action.

Making policies across government actively support nutrition objectives.

1. Take integrated action

Improving nutrition will be a catalyst for achieving goals throughout the SDGs...



Making connections

...and tackling underlying causes of malnutrition through the SDGs will help to end malnutrition.

What percentage of official development assistance (ODA) is spent on interventions aiming to address undernutrition?

15%

10%

5%

0.5%

2. Make financing integrated



We need more financing for nutrition: ODA: only 0.5% on undernutrition, 0.01% on NCDs

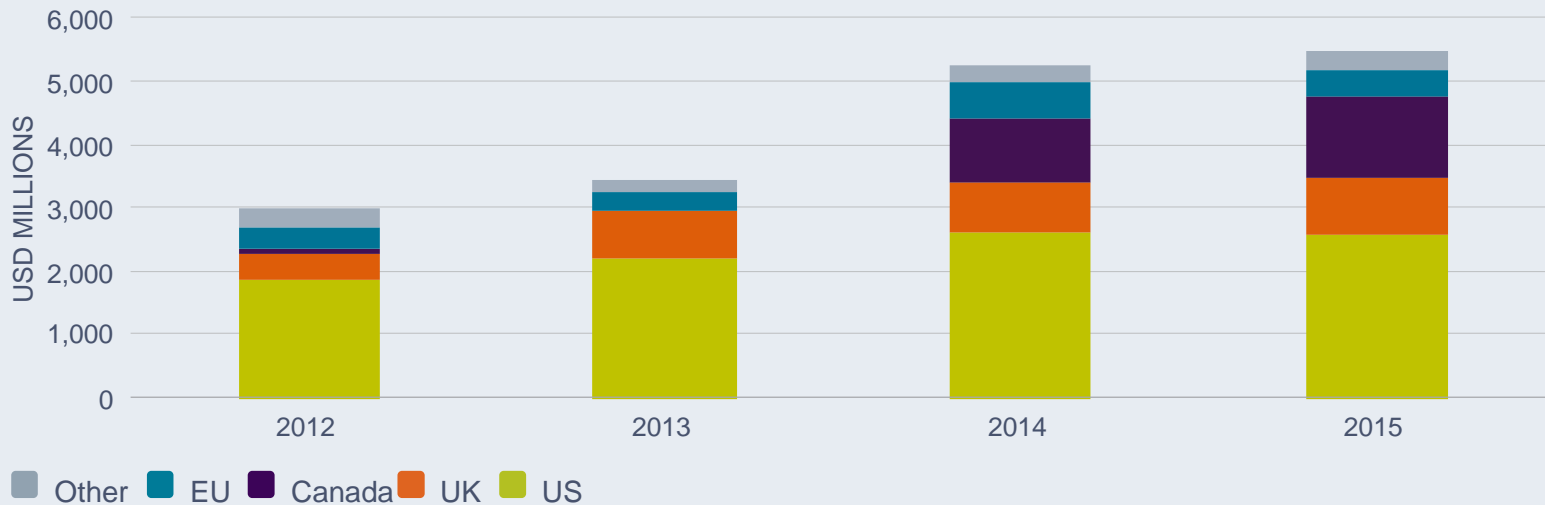


7 out of 10 financial commitments by donors to N4G have been achieved or are on course to be achieved



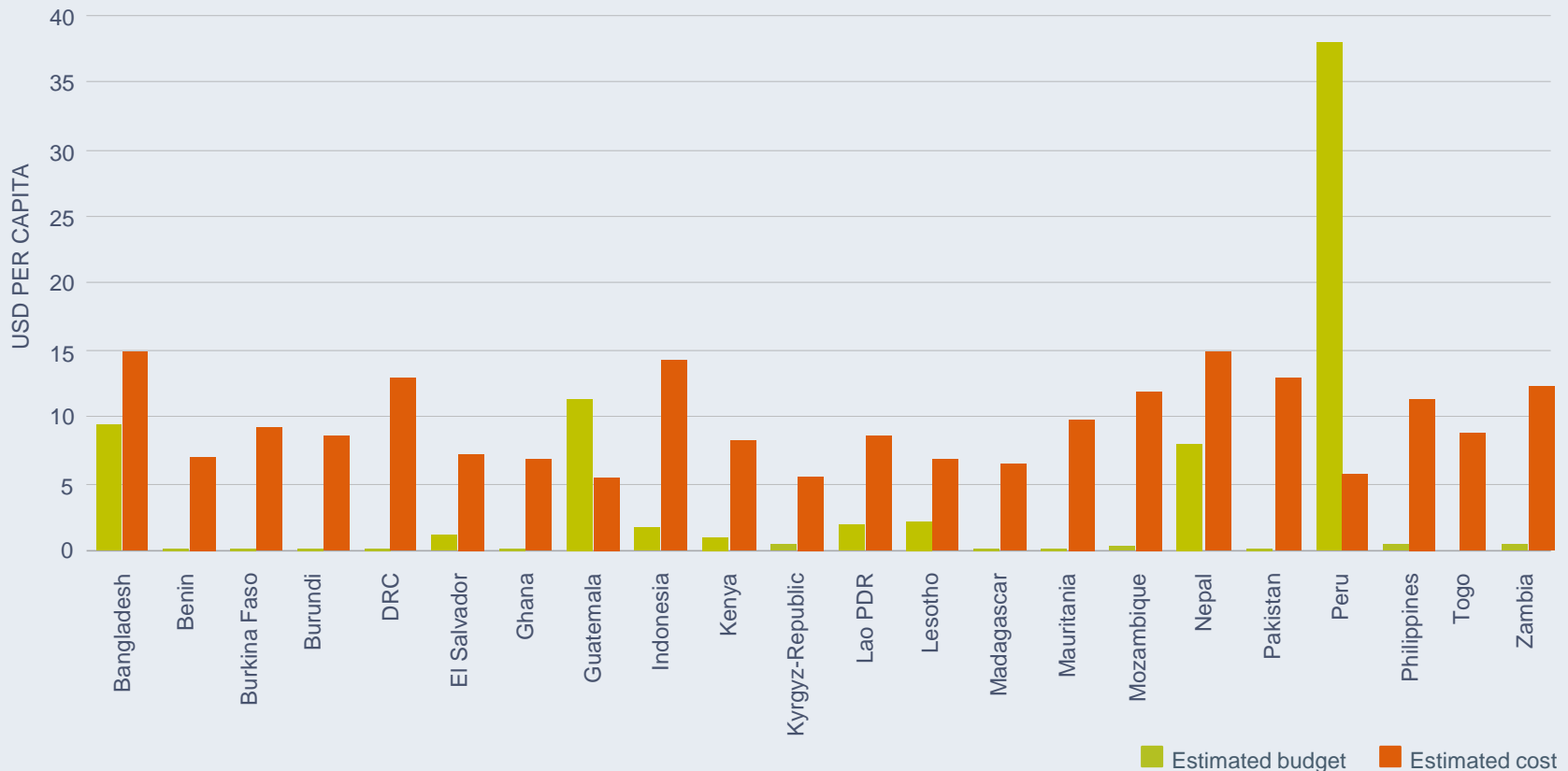
Donor nutrition sensitive going up

Nutrition-sensitive spending by reporting donors, 2012–2015



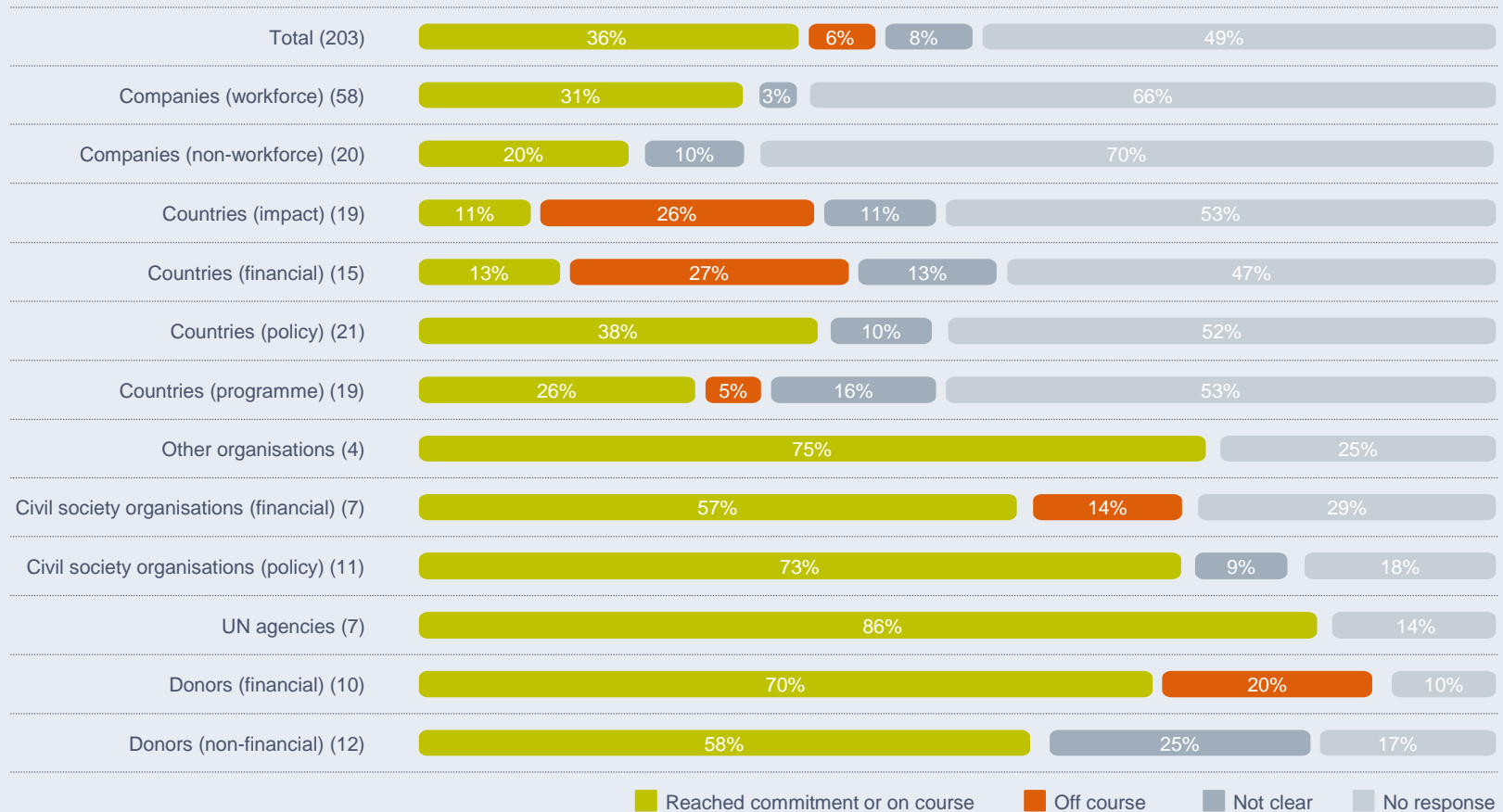
2. Make financing integrated

Estimated gap in funding for nutrition-specific interventions to achieve MIYCN targets, 22/41 countries, 2017



3. Make commitments meaningful

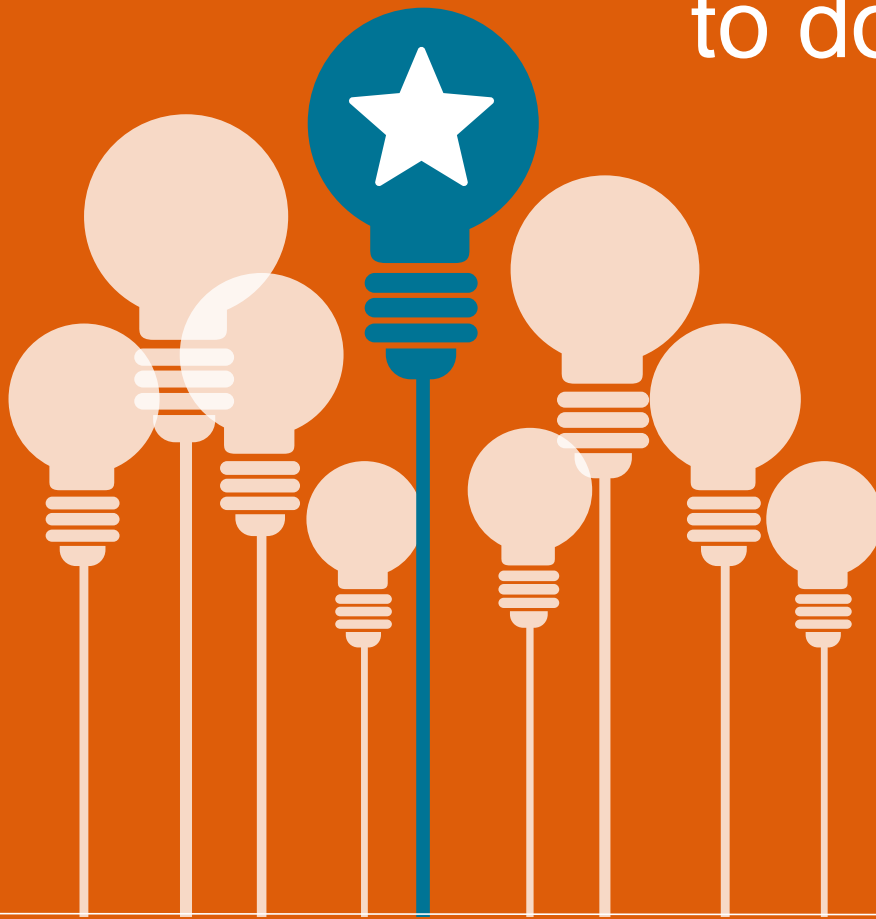
Progress against N4G commitments by signatory group, 2017



4. Mind the data gaps



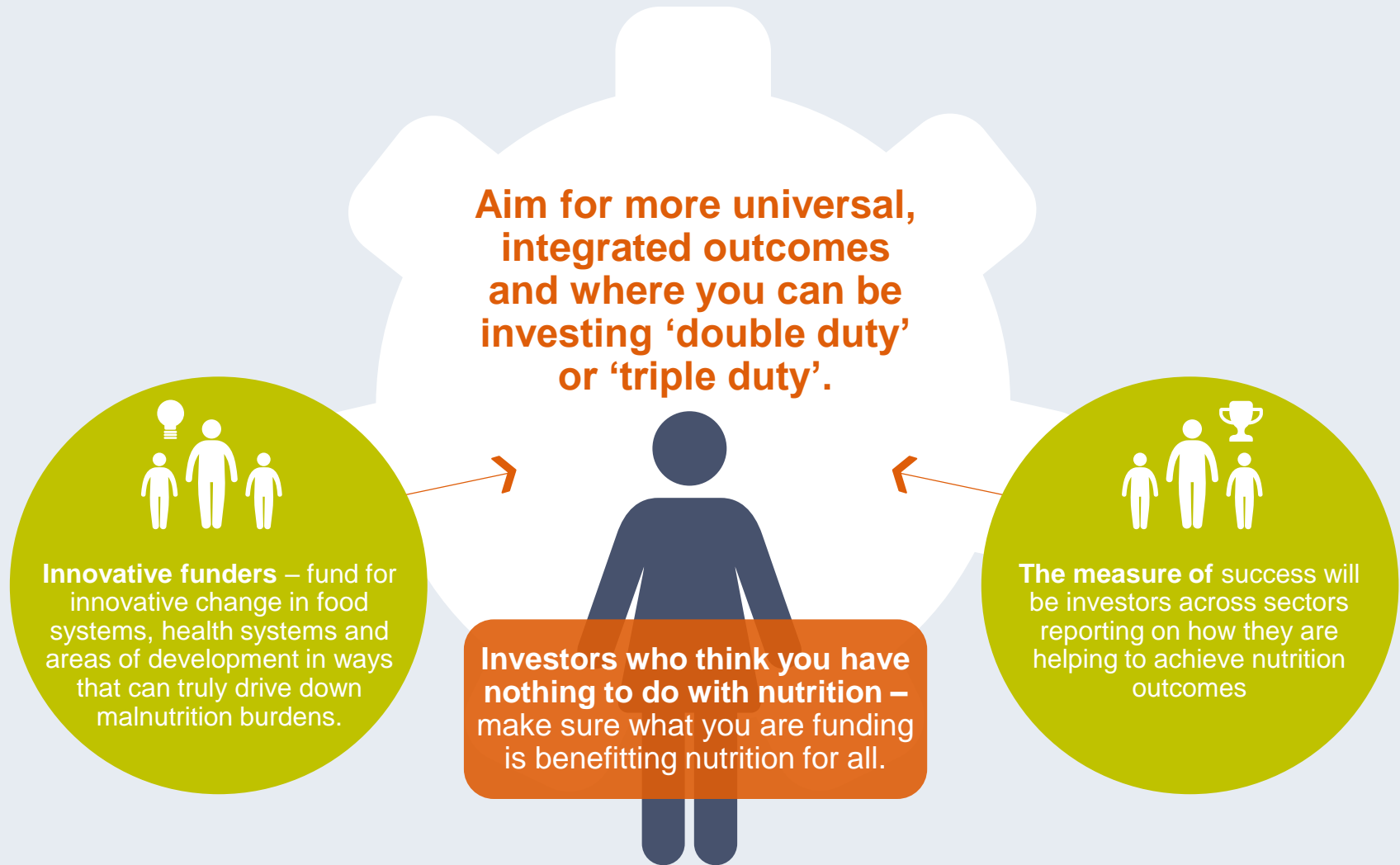
What do we need
to do differently?



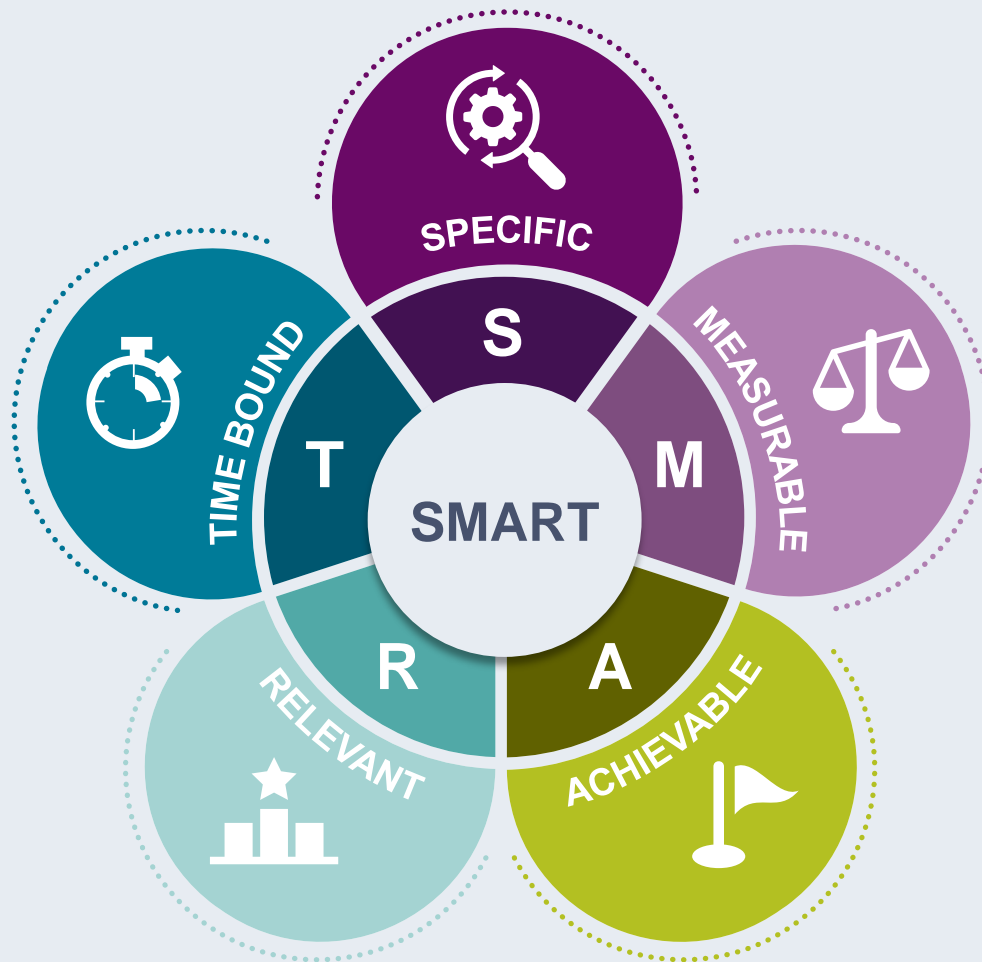
1. Be accountable for integrated action



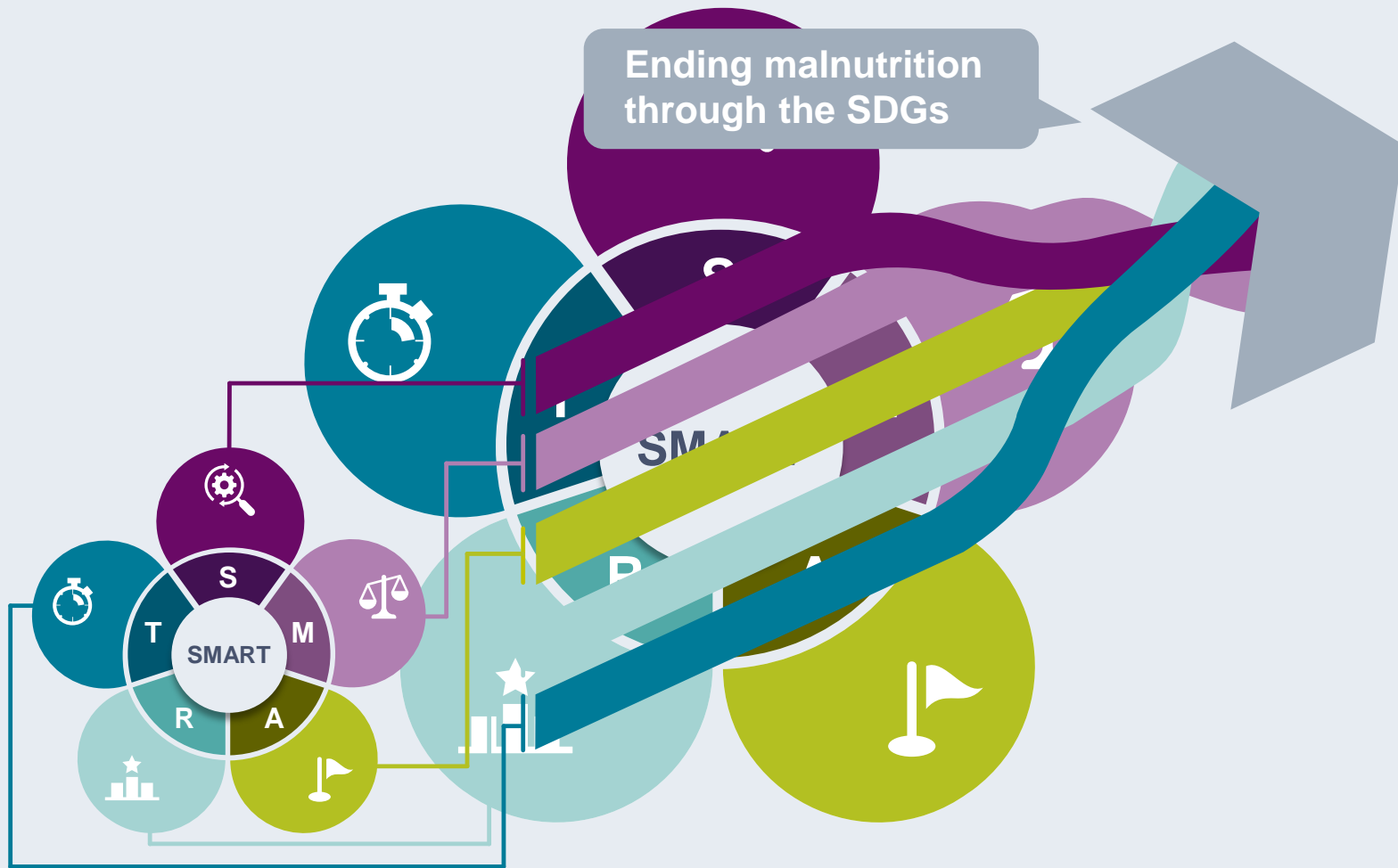
2. Be accountable for integrated financing that aims to achieve universal outcomes



3. Be accountable for embedding SMART commitments to ensure they are delivered



3. Be accountable for embedding SMART commitments to ensure they are delivered



4. Be accountable for better, more regular, detailed and disaggregated data

We need better
data on:

- Adolescents
- Dietary intake



We need disaggregated data for all forms of malnutrition to see who is being left behind. In particular:

- Wealth
- Gender
- Geography
- Age
- Disability

We need to use the data to build the dialogues, partnerships, actions and accountability needed to end malnutrition in all its forms

Tackling malnutrition







...will help us
reach all
SDGs by 2030

Thank you