

Special event on  
"Meeting the challenge of a new era for achieving healthy diets and nutrition:  
Outcomes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Nutrition Policy Review"

German Room, FAO, Rome, 13:30 –15:00, 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2016

# **Preliminary results of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Nutrition Policy Review: A global perspective**

**Chizuru Nishida**

Coordinator, Nutrition Policy and Scientific Advice  
Department of Nutrition for Health and development  
World Health Organization



**World Health  
Organization**

# WHO's work on monitoring policies and actions to promote healthy diets and nutrition

## 1993-2001: Monitoring implementation of 1992 ICN commitments



- ❑ Regular review and monitoring of country progress through regional review meetings between 1992 - 2001
- ❑ Monitoring of development, operationalization & implementation of multisectoral national plans of action on nutrition addressing the double burden of malnutrition based on 9 strategic actions
- ❑ WHO Global Database on National Nutrition Policies and Programmes



## 2009-2010: 1st Global Nutrition Policy Review

- ❑ 123 countries responded
- ❑ Information on nutrition governance (incl. capacities, coordination mechanisms, surveillance)
- ❑ Assessment of policies and actions in 6 areas: 1) IYCN (incl SAM/MAM, nutrition & infectious diseases), 2) International Code of Marketing of BMS, 3) School-based programmes, 4) Vitamins and minerals, 5) Obesity and diet-related NCD, 6) Food security and agriculture policies
- ❑ Data incorporated into WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA)  
<http://www.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/>
- ❑ Results served as background for developing CIP-MIYCN – Final report published in 2013



## 2016: 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review

- ❑ 125 countries responded to date (60%) – on-going
- ❑ Information on nutrition governance (incl. capacities, coordination mechanisms, surveillance)
- ❑ Assessment of policies and actions in 6 areas: 1) MIYCN, 2) Prevention & treatment of acute malnutrition, 3) Nutrition and infectious diseases, 4) School health & nutrition programmes, 5) Vitamin and mineral nutrition, 6) Promotion of healthy diet and prevention of overweight, obesity and diet-related NCDs
- ❑ Coverage/inclusion of Global Nutrition and diet-related NCD Targets in national policies
- ❑ Data will be incorporated into GINA
- ❑ Results will contribute to:
  - Monitoring of ICN2 FFA implementation
  - Assessing baseline for the Decade of Action on Nutrition

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Nutrition Policy Review

## Preliminary results

- ❑ 101 countries reported a total of 434 policy documents
- ❑ 77 of the 101 countries reported a total of 115 comprehensive nutrition policies and strategies
  - 44 countries developed comprehensive nutrition policies/plans during the last 5 years
  - 18 countries during the last 2 years (i.e. since ICN2)

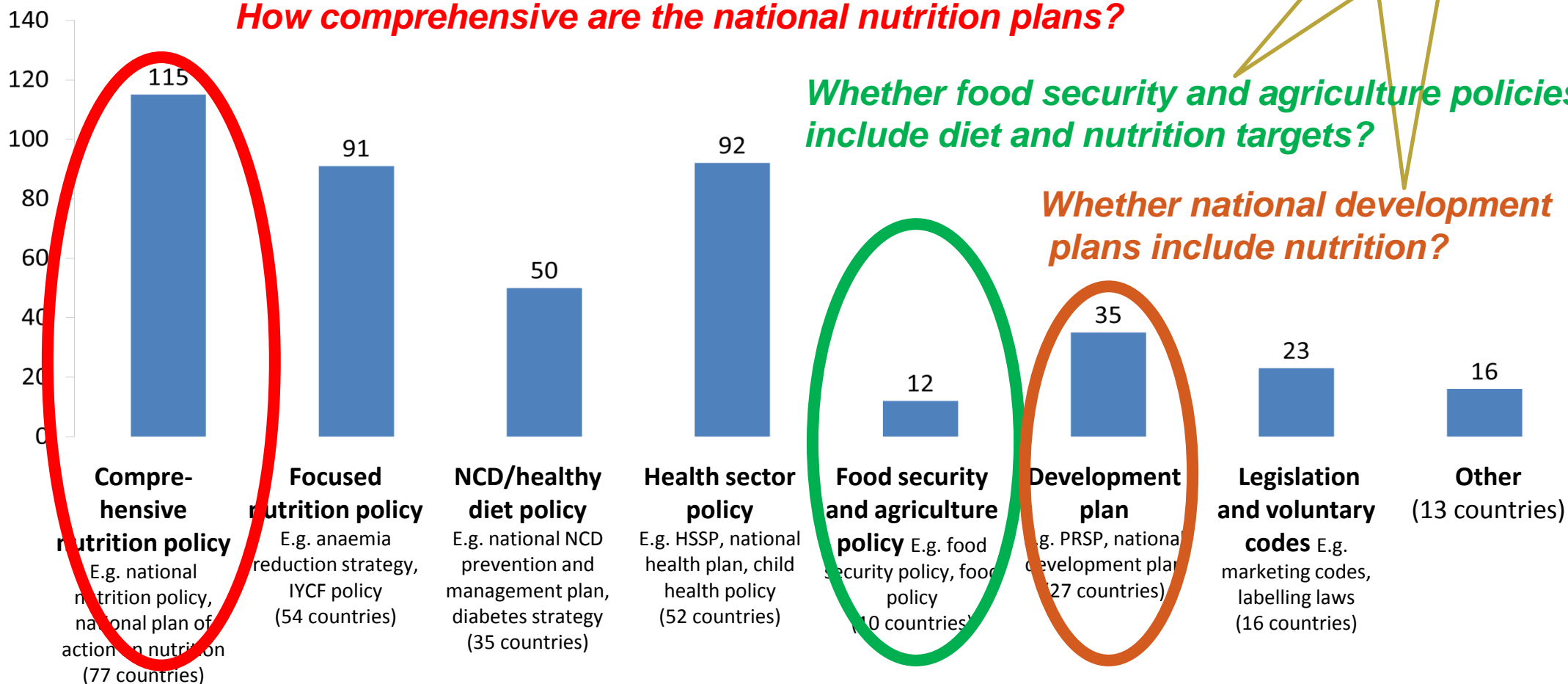


No. of documents

*How comprehensive are the national nutrition plans?*

*Whether food security and agriculture policies include diet and nutrition targets?*

*Whether national development plans include nutrition?*



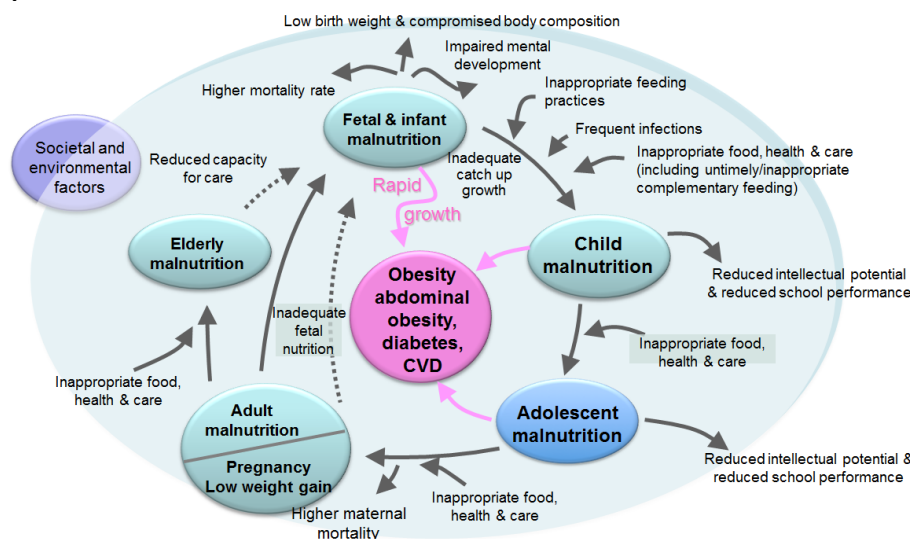
# Nutrition actions/intervention programmes throughout lifecycle

## Pregnant women and women of reproductive age

- Dietary guidelines
- Vitamin and mineral supplementation
- Deworming

## Infants and young children

- Dietary guidelines
- Breastfeeding counselling
- Protocols for infant feeding in difficult circumstances (LBW, HIV, emergencies)
  - Complementary feeding counselling
  - Vitamin and mineral supplementation



## School-age children

- Dietary guidelines
- School health and nutrition programmes targeting all forms of malnutrition, and addressing school meals, environments, curricula, services
- Vitamin and mineral supplementation
- Deworming

## Preschool-age children

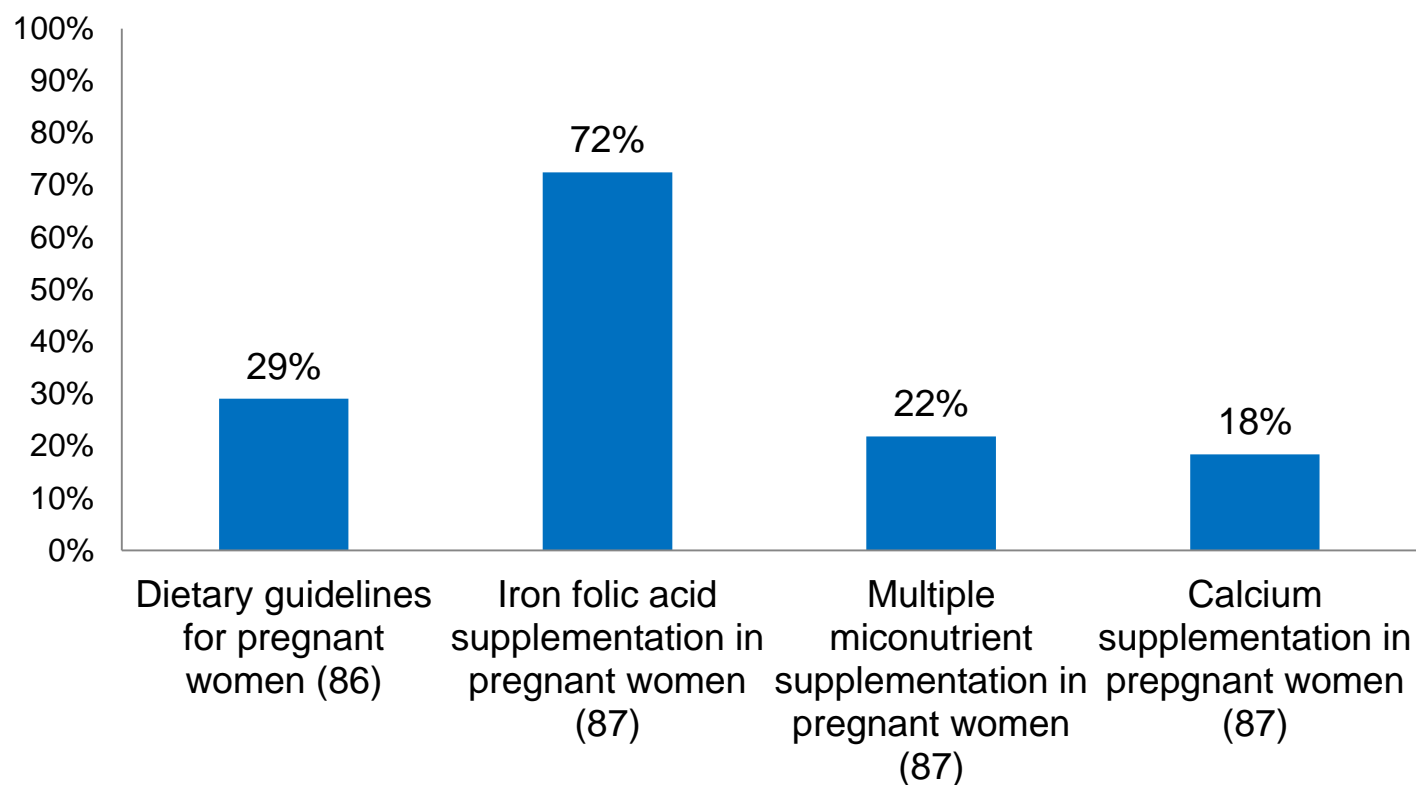
### Dietary guidelines

- Growth Monitoring and Promotion
- Vitamin-mineral supplementation
- Management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition
- Deworming

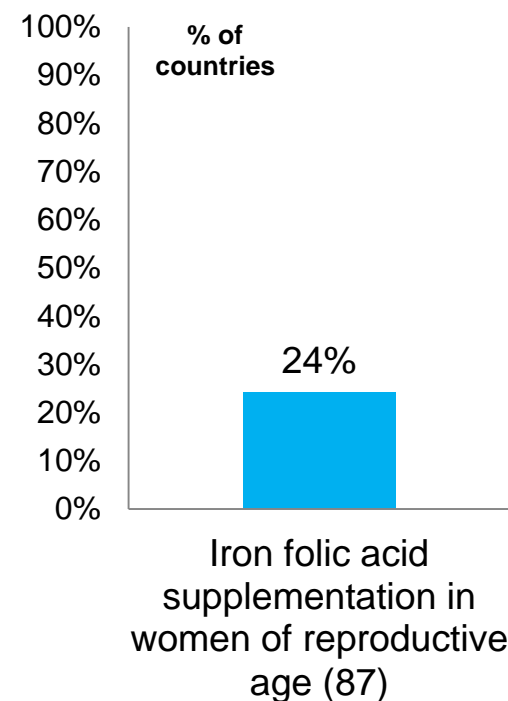
# Nutrition actions throughout lifecycle: Pregnant women and women of reproductive age

% of countries

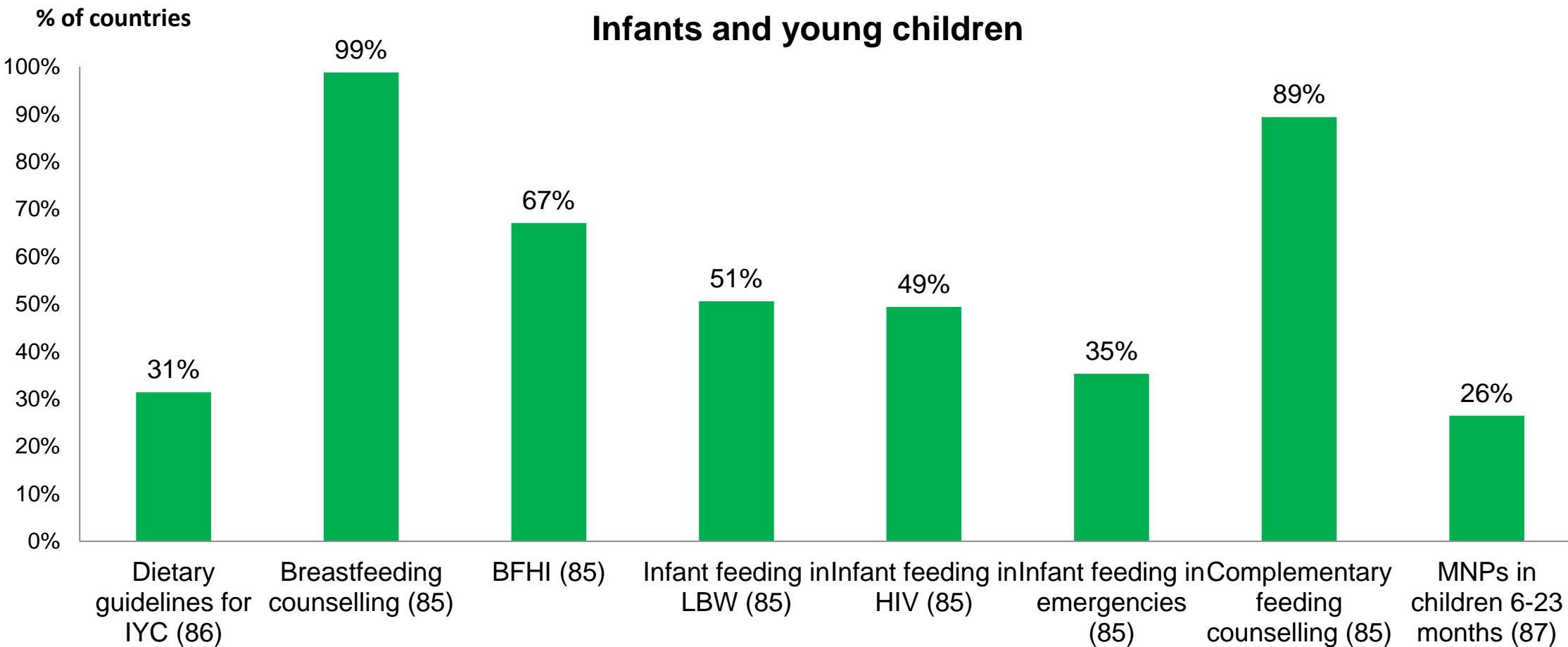
## Pregnant women



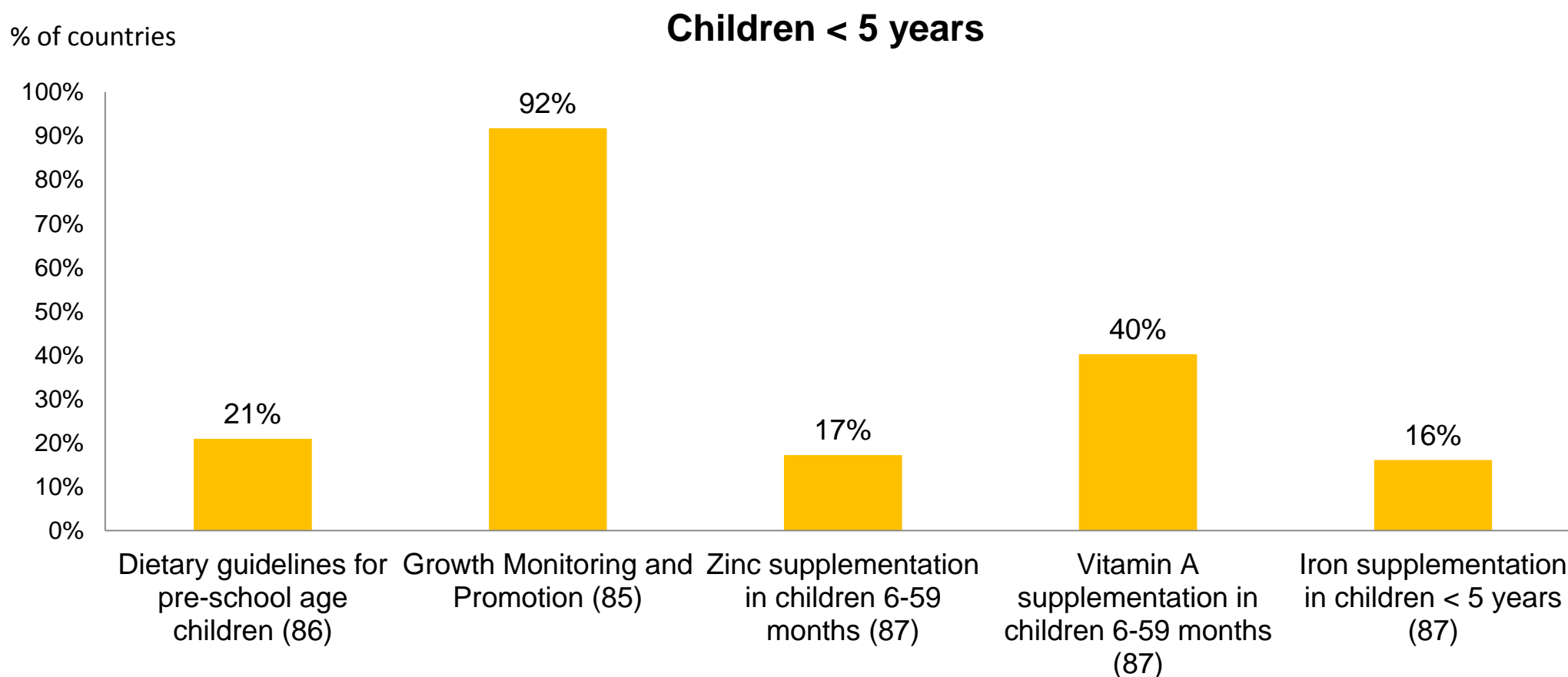
## Women of reproductive age



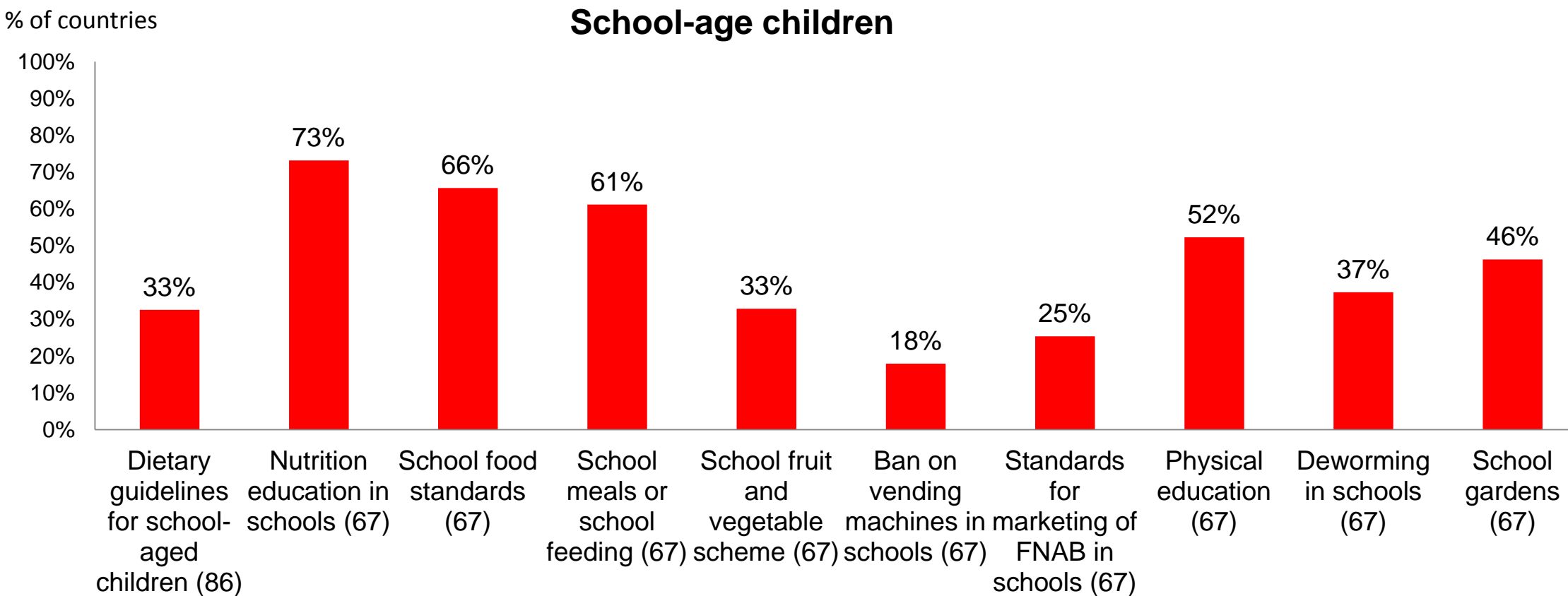
# Nutrition actions throughout lifecycle: Infants and young children



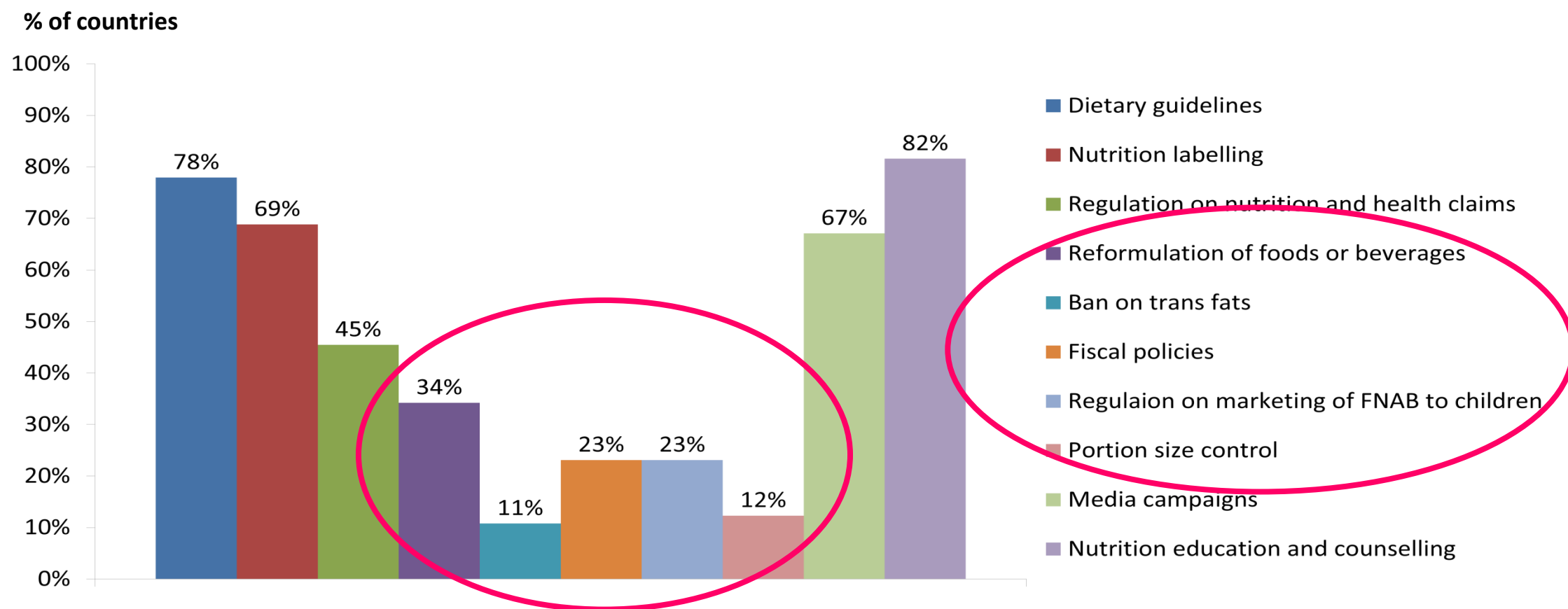
# Nutrition actions throughout lifecycle: Children under 5 years of age



# Nutrition actions throughout lifecycle: School-age children

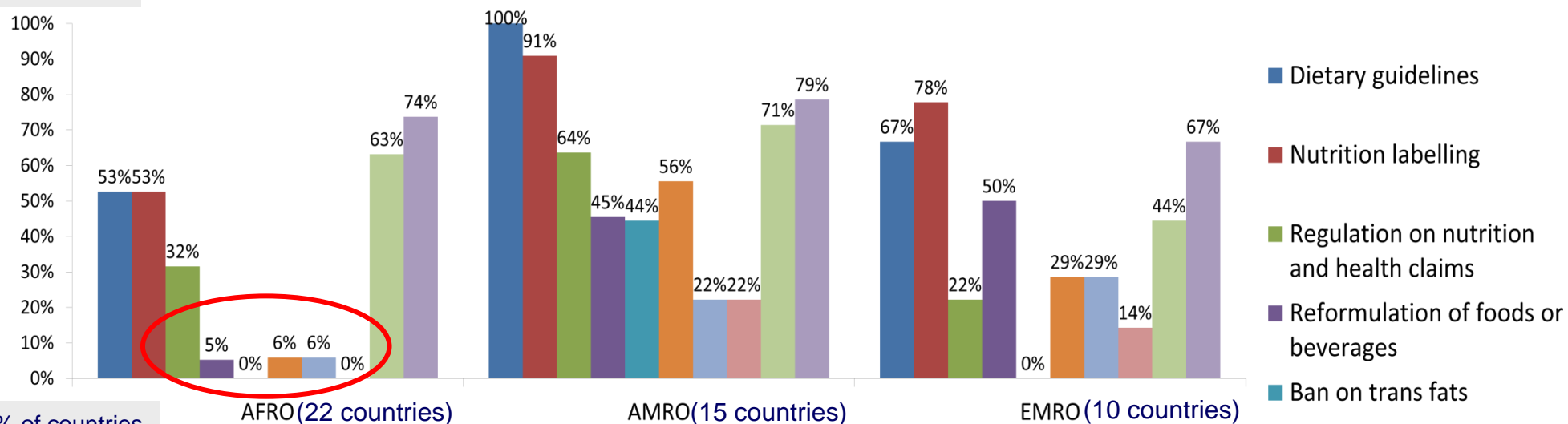


# Key policy actions and measures to promote healthy diets & nutrition (86 countries)

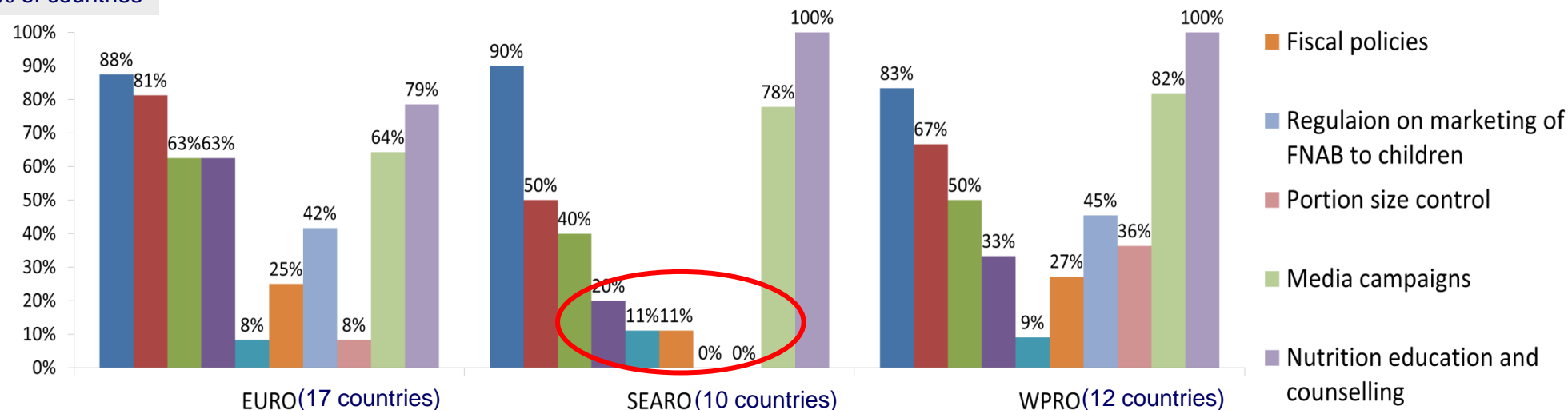


# Regional differences in implementing key policy actions to promote healthy diets and nutrition

% of countries

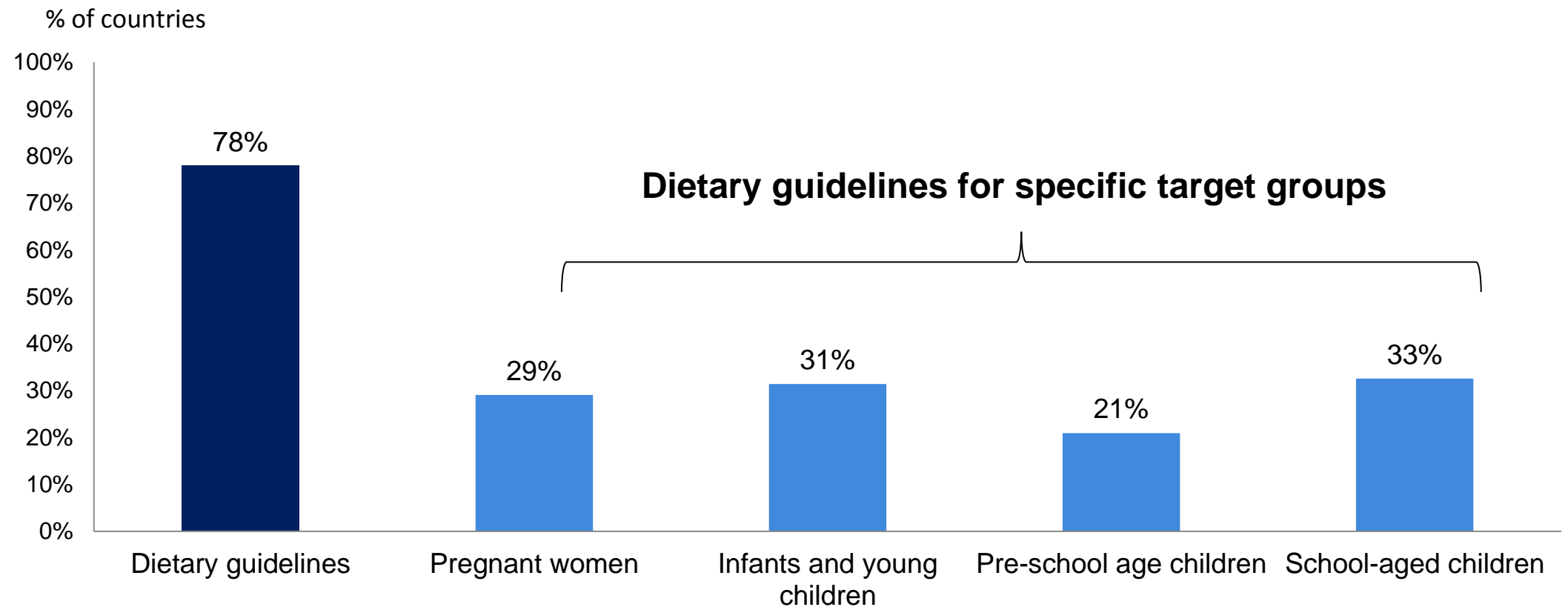


% of countries



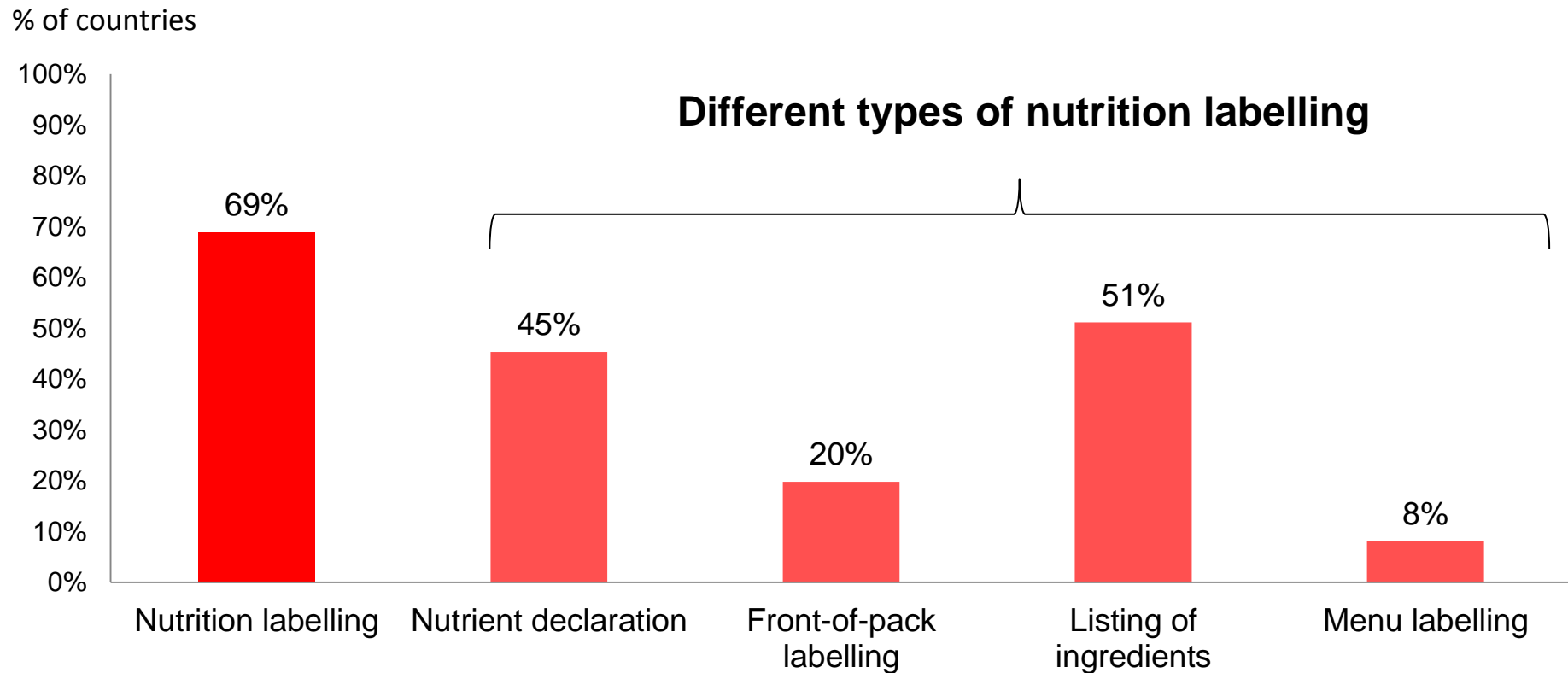
# Policy actions to promote healthy diets & nutrition

## Dietary guidelines



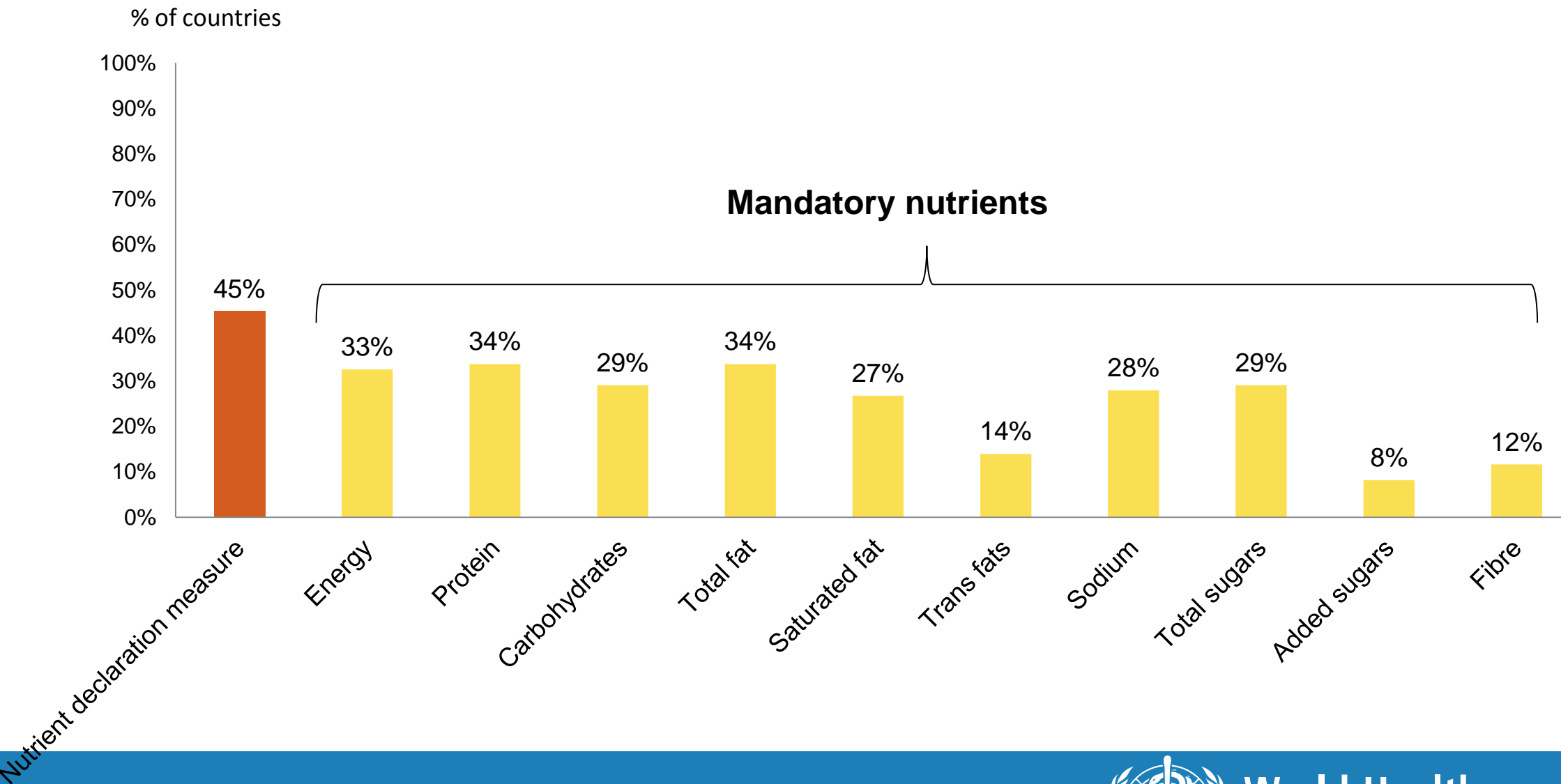
# Policy actions to promote healthy diets & nutrition

## Nutrition labelling



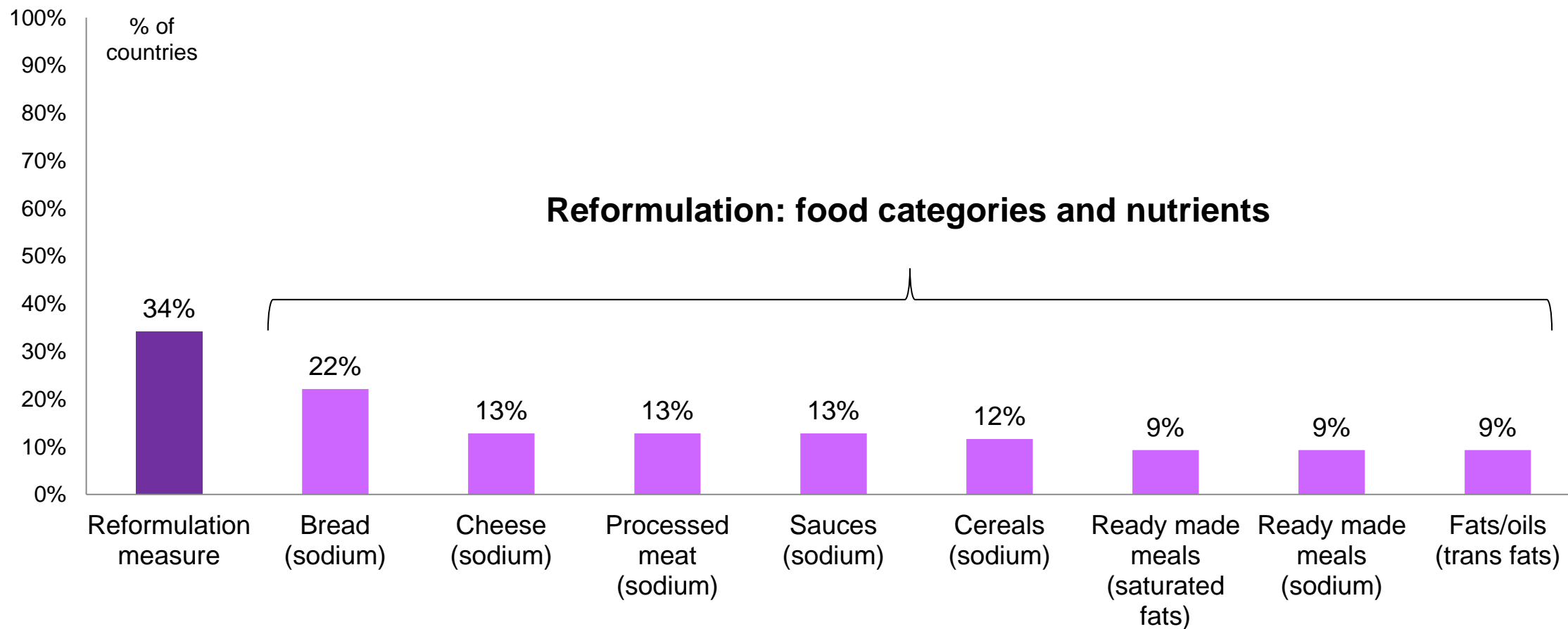
# Policy actions to promote healthy diets & nutrition

## Nutrition labelling: Nutrient declaration



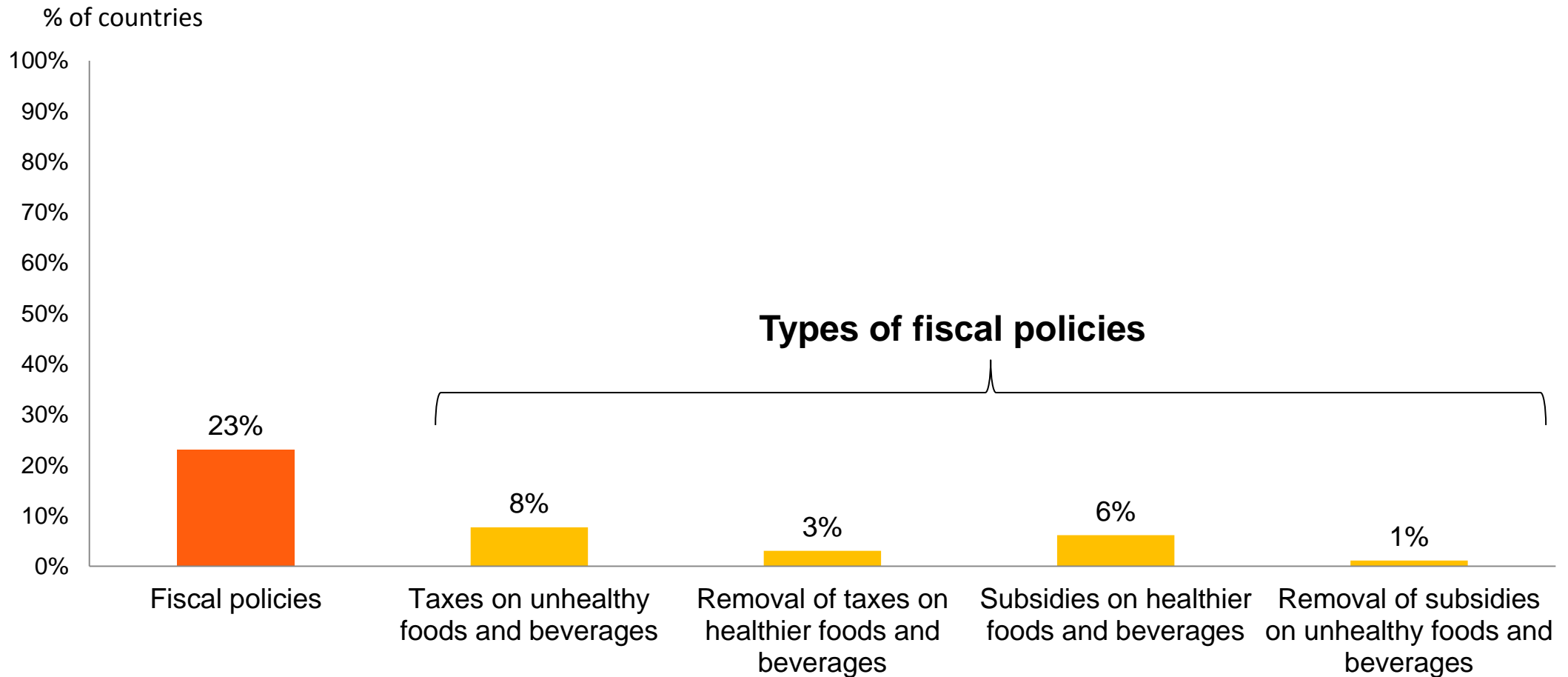
# Policy actions to promote healthy diets & nutrition

## Reformulation



# Policy actions to promote healthy diets & nutrition

## Fiscal policies



# Some observations: Food for thought

1. No lack of policy documents related to nutrition or food security
  - But only a quarter of those policy documents address nutrition problems comprehensively
  - Showing that many countries had their solemn governmental pledges to eliminate hunger and reduce all forms of malnutrition during the last few decades –
  - Also showing that commitments/pledges have increased in scope, details and multiple reaffirmations of concern
  - Making commitments is one thing, but being able to deliver on them has proven more problematic
  - Even when political commitment is present, there is little ‘buy-in’ from senior officials especially outside of health and agriculture
2. Evidence-informed interventions (nutrition specific) exist, especially for the first 1000 days
  - But they are not implemented fully nor scaled up in many countries



# Some observations: Food for thought

3. Nutrition is still not seen as a foundation for development
  - Incorporation of nutrition objectives/goals in national development policies is still a challenge – when included, they are focused on IYCN, but very few on obesity/diet-related NCDs
4. But some transformation has in fact started to happen to improve food environment, to promote healthy diets, and to address malnutrition in all its forms
  - In addition to implementing actions to promote people's behaviours changes (i.e. dietary guidance, education, counselling, advocacy), countries are starting to take regulatory actions (i.e. reformulation, taxation, TFA ban, restriction of marketing, nutrition labelling) to improve food environment to promote healthy diets
  - Requesting obesity/NCD concerns to be included when developing Codex guidelines and standards
  - But not without challenges (i.e. TBT discussion on front-of-pack labelling)



# Acknowledgements

- **WHO HQ (Nutrition Policy and Scientific Advice Unit)**
  - Kaia Engesveen
  - Ellen Andresen
  
- **WHO HQ (Nutrition Policy and Scientific Advice Unit)**
  - AFRO: Adelheid Onyango, Hana Bekele, Elisa Dominguez
  - AMRO: Cintia Lombardi, Fabio Da Silva Gomes
  - EMRO: Ayoub Al-Jawaldeh
  - EURO: Joao Breda, Jo Jewell
  - SEARO: Angela De Silva
  - WPRO: Katrin Engelhardt

