

# ICN2

Second International  
Conference on Nutrition



19-21 November  
**2014**  
ROME, ITALY

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Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization

# Expected Outcomes

- **Political declaration**
  - commitment for more effective and coordinated action to improve nutrition
  - Commitment to a Decade of Action on Nutrition
- Technical **Framework for Action** to guide its implementation
- Better international and inter-governmental cooperation
- Strengthened policy coherence among concerned sectors
- Contribute to Post-2015 Development Agenda, Zero Hunger Challenge

# Format of ICN2

- High Level Invitations
- ICN2 convened at Ministerial level
- Plenary with short statements
- Thematic roundtable sessions
- Side events convened by Member States jointly with UN agencies and civil society organizations
- Pre-conference fora for civil society, private sector and Parliamentarians (under discussion)

# Joint Working Group

- Co-chairs : Austria , Ecuador
- Vice co-chairs : Czech Republic, Egypt
- Members: Representatives of FAO and WHO Regional groups
  - Cote d'Ivoire, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe; Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, USA, Venezuela; Iran, Libya, Oman, Sudan; Finland, Italy, Russian Federation, Switzerland; Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea, Thailand; Australia, China, New Zealand
- Purpose: develop a draft political outcome document of the Conference, as well as a draft framework for action
- Past meetings in 2014: 4 March, 14 April, 30 April, 12 May, 13 June, 27 June, 7 July, 9 July
- Forthcoming meetings: 27 August, 1 – 2 September

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# Draft of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition

1. Multiple challenges of malnutrition to inclusive and sustainable development and to health
2. A Vision for Global Action to End All Forms of Malnutrition
3. Commitment to Action.

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# Proposed commitments

- eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition
- scale up high-impact nutrition interventions and increase investments in proven nutrition-sensitive interventions to increase dietary diversity and nutrient balance
- coherent implementation of public policies throughout food value chains to serve the health and nutrition needs of the growing world population by providing access to [safe, nutritious and healthy] food
- strengthening institutional capacity, adequate resourcing
- contributions by all stakeholders and promote collaboration within and across countries
- policies and initiatives for healthy diets throughout the life course,
- Framework for Action that should be used to monitor progress in achieving existing targets and
- recommend the United Nations General Assembly to endorse the ICN2 Declaration [and Framework for Action] and to declare a Decade of Action on Nutrition.

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# Framework for Action (FFA)

- A Framework for Action (FFA) will guide implementation of commitments made in the Declaration
- FFA will address cross-cutting policies, programmes and initiatives to make the food system better respond to the world population's nutrition needs
- It will indicate how different sectors can address the challenges of malnutrition to accelerate action to combat all forms of malnutrition
- Illustrative policies and programmes

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# FFA : measurable targets

Commitments formulated by the 65th World Health Assembly to achieve, by the year 2025:

- 40% reduction of the global number of children under five who are stunted by 2025
- 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025
- 30% reduction of low birth weight by 2025
- No increase in childhood overweight by 2025
- Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months up to at least 50% by 2025
- Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5% by 2025

Commitments made by the 66th WHA to achieve by the year 2025 :

- Reduction of deaths from NCDs by 25%
- reduction of salt intake by 30%
- halt the increase in obesity prevalence in adolescents and adults.

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# FFA : definition of a healthy diet

- Daily needs of energy, vitamins and minerals are met, but energy intake does not exceed them.
- Consumption of fruit and vegetables is over 500 g per day.
- Intake of saturated fat is less than 10% of total energy intake.
- Intake of trans fatty acids is kept to less than 2% of total fat intake.
- Intake of free sugars is less than 10% of total energy intake or, preferably, less than 5%.
- Intake of salt is less than 5 g per day.
- Adequate intake of animal source foods is guaranteed in children under five.

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# FFA : Institutional mechanisms to improve nutrition

1. Enabling environments
2. Nutrition governance
3. Financing for improved nutrition outcomes

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# FFA : Policy and programme options

- Food systems
- Food environment
- Sustainable diets
- Health system
  - Effective nutrition actions to reduce wasting, stunting in children and anemia in women
  - Health interventions with an impact on nutrition
- Social protection
- International trade and investment

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# FFA : Follow-up steps and accountability mechanisms

- Endorsement by WHO and FAO governing bodies
- Endorsement by the UNGA
- National action: governments should prepare and update national plans of actions, establish priorities, set time frames and identify the necessary human and financial resources.
- International action: UN to define common strategy and coordinated action
- Monitoring and accountability framework

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## Next steps for ICN2 preparation

- Finalize political declaration (JWG : 27 August)
- Discuss Framework for Action (1-2 September)
- Open Ended Working Group (22-23 September)
  
- Challenges : agreement on commitments, discussion over FFA

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# Several US domestic initiatives have been established to improve the food system/food environment

- Food deserts
- Food standards in schools
- Reduction of salt initiatives
- Elimination of TFA
- WIC food standards
- Menu labeling
- Front of the pack labeling
- Dietary Guidelines for Americans - My plate

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# Several elements of the USAID nutrition strategy may contribute to the development of the FFA

Increased equitable provision and utilization of high quality nutrition services

e.g. Nutrition sensitive interventions

- Family planning and healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy;
- water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH);
- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture;
- Food safety, food processing, and dietary diversity in partnership with industry;
- Early childhood care, development and education;
- Economic strengthening and livelihoods and recovery.

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# Innovative elements to address the commitments of the political declaration : US based policy discussions on agriculture and nutrition

- Support in know how and resources to ensure local production of a diversified diet
- Local productions and global food system
  - Production of fruit and vegetables
  - Production of unsaturated fat
- Integration between local production and trade solutions to ensure a diversified diet

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**Thank you for  
your attention**

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