

# The Post-2015 Agenda on Hunger and Malnutrition

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# The Modified Post-2015 Process: A Member State-led Process with the support of the UN System

- **Rio+20 follow-up: Member States' Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs**  
[September 2012 → September 2014]
- **Post-2015 UN Development Agenda negotiations**  
[September 2014 → September 2015]

# UN SG: Zero Hunger Challenge



stunted  
children  
less than  
2 years



access  
to adequate  
food  
all year round



food  
systems  
are  
sustainable



increase  
in smallholder  
productivity  
and income



loss  
or  
waste  
of food

# Post-2015 High-level Panel Report [130531]

1. End Poverty	7. Secure Sustainable Energy
2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality	8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods and Equitable Growth
3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning	9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably
4. Ensure Healthy Lives	10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions
5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition	11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies
6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation	12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance

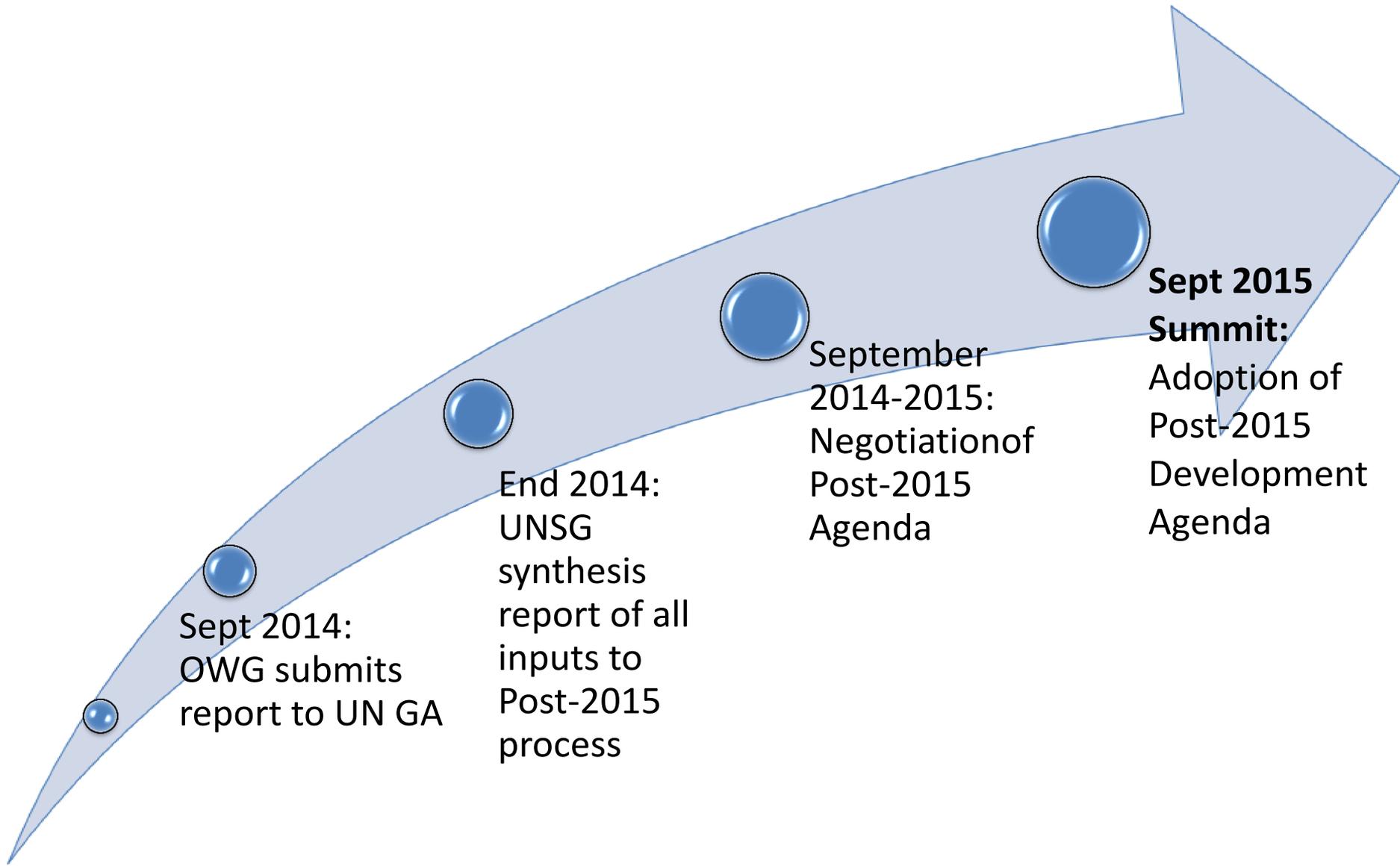
# OWG proposed SDGs for 2030

1. End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and adequate nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Attain **healthy lives** for all at all ages
4. Provide inclusive and equitable quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve **gender** equality and empower all women and girls everywhere
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water** and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, and modern **energy** for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and **productive employment** and decent work for all

# OWG proposed SDGs for 2030

9. Build resilient **infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster **innovation**
10. Reduce **inequality** within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable
12. Promote **sustainable consumption and production** patterns
13. Combat **climate change and its impacts**
14. Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans, seas and their resources** for sustainable development
15. Protect and promote sustainable use of **terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests**, and halt and reverse **land degradation and biodiversity loss**
16. Enable sustainable development by achieving peaceful and inclusive societies, promoting the rule of law at all levels, providing justice for all and building effective and capable institutions nationally and internationally
17. **Strengthen the means of implementation and the global partnership** for sustainable development

# Major Events Ahead



Sept 2014:  
OWG submits  
report to UN GA

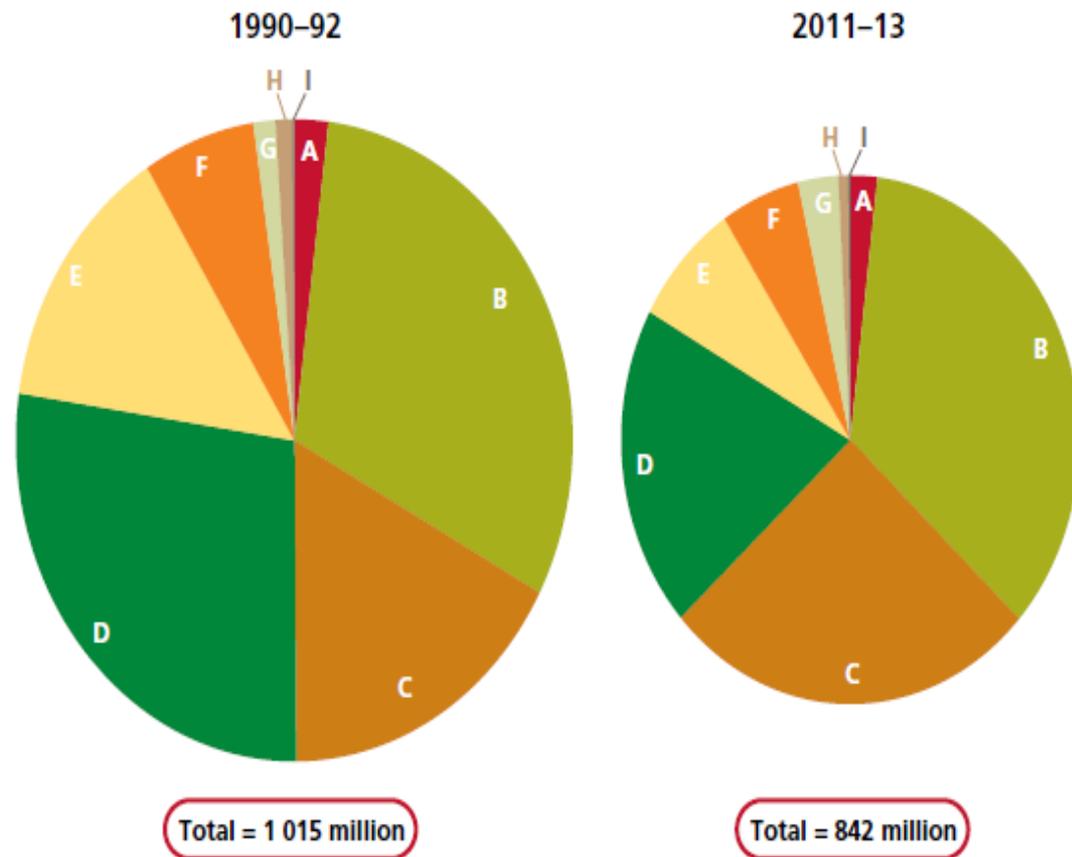
End 2014:  
UNSG  
synthesis  
report of all  
inputs to  
Post-2015  
process

September  
2014-2015:  
Negotiation of  
Post-2015  
Agenda

**Sept 2015  
Summit:**  
Adoption of  
Post-2015  
Development  
Agenda

# World Distribution of Hunger, 1990-92, 2011-13

## Number and Share of Undernourished By Region



	Number ( <i>millions</i> )		Regional share (%)	
	1990-92	2011-13	1990-92	2011-13
<b>A</b> Developed regions	20	16	2	2
<b>I</b> Southern Asia	314	295	31	35
<b>C</b> Sub-Saharan Africa	173	223	17	26
<b>D</b> Eastern Asia	279	167	27	20
<b>E</b> South-Eastern Asia	140	65	14	8
<b>F</b> Latin America and the Caribbean	66	47	6	6
<b>G</b> Western Asia and Northern Africa	13	24	1	3
<b>H</b> Caucasus and Central Asia	10	6	1	1
<b>I</b> Oceania	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

# Recent Hunger Trends

- ***SOFI14***: >800 million undernourished in 2012-2014, down from 1 billion in 1990-1992
- ***MDG 1c hunger target***: Significant progress in developing regions; not WFS global goal
- ***Uneven Progress***:
  - E, SE Asia, LAC: significant progress;**
  - Sub-Saharan Africa** highest prevalence of under-nourishment, **modest progress**
  - West Asia: no progress**
  - South Asia, North Africa: slow progress**

# Recent Nutrition Situation

- 22 years later, progress in reducing hunger, malnutrition unacceptably slow
- >800 m people undernourished in 2012-14
- About 45% of 6.9 m child deaths linked to malnutrition
- 162 m children stunted due to chronic malnutrition
- 99 m children underweight
- >2 bn people affected by micronutrient deficiencies
- >500 m adults obese

# Why Improve Nutrition?

## Malnutrition

- Greatly impedes fulfillment of human potential
- Slows development
- Burdens national health and fiscal systems
- Weakens economic, social and cultural fabric of nations

## Improving nutrition not only moral imperative, but also

- Improves productivity, economic growth
- Reduces health care costs
- Promotes education, intellectual capacity, social development

# Joint FAO/WHO 1992 ICN

- Adoption of World Declaration, 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
  - ❑ diet related communicable and non-communicable disease
  - ❑ impediments to optimal breast-feeding
  - ❑ poor sanitation, hygiene, unsafe drinking water
- Outcome: NPANs showing country priorities and strategies for alleviating hunger and malnutrition

# Key Challenges

## Developing and Implementing National Nutrition Plans and Policies (1/2)

### **1. Official government adoption & political commitment/support**

Adequate nutrition budget allocation

Effective, high profile advocate

### **2. Inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination**

Influential office leading process located in government

Effective coordination among relevant ministries

Dedicated budget for operations

Representation of all concerned stakeholders

### **3. Capacity to effectively implement plans**

Appropriate prioritization of activities

Mobilization of relevant sectors, ministries

# Key Challenges

## Developing and Implementing National Nutrition Plans and Policies (2/2)

- 4. Disconnect between national policy priorities and regional/provincial level policy priorities**
- 5. Lack of human capacity in nutrition**
- 6. Lack of appropriate monitoring, evaluation mechanisms**
- 7. Lack of reliable national nutrition, food, health data**
- 8. Changing international context of food and nutrition**
- 9. Frequent staff turnover →  
Lack of institutional memory, continuity**

# Policy Environment and Main Gaps (1/3)

## Policies

Most countries have nutrition policies, but do not:

- Address double burden of undernutrition
- Address changing nutrition challenges over life-courses
- Comprehensively include evidence-informed policies
- Address underlying causes of malnutrition
- Food security strategies seldom include other nutrition goals

# Policy Environment and Main Gaps (2/3)

## Coordination

Intersectoral coordination mechanisms exist in most countries, but do not:

- Comprehensively address existing challenges
- Influence high-level policy making frameworks

## Implementation

Most countries implement some key interventions at national scale, but do not:

- Implement comprehensive set of essential nutrition actions at scale
- Address maternal nutrition by reaching girls and women of reproductive age before pregnancy
- Adequately address obesity and diet-related NCDs

# Policy Environment and Main Gaps (3/3)

## Monitoring and evaluation

Most countries conduct national surveys, but

do not:

- Include all relevant indicators
- Disaggregate data sufficiently to address inequities
- Conduct surveys routinely in a timely manner
- Use data to better inform policy formulation

# Expected Impacts

- **More coherent national** actions
- Better **international**, especially inter-governmental **cooperation**
- Nutrition-enhancing **food systems**
- **Contribute** to Post-2015 Development Agenda, Zero Hunger Challenge

# FAO's Post-2015 Webpage

<http://www.fao.org/post-2015-mdg/background/fao-and-post-2015/en/>



## Natural resources vital to food security, FAO tells UN group

Sustainable management of the planet's oceans, forests, mountains, and biodiversity is "vital to enable future..."



## What is the Post-2015 Development Agenda?

The Post-2015 Development Agenda is a United Nations-led process aimed at helping member states define a global development framework that will succeed the 8 Millennium Development Goals when they reach their target date at the end of 2015. At the same time as accelerating efforts to meet MDG targets, FAO has embraced the post-2015 process, identifying 14 thematic areas in which it can support member states in arriving at new Goals.

## FAO's 14 themes in sustainable development

- Food security and the right to food
- Nutrition
- Poverty eradication
- Resilience
- Social protection
- Climate change
- Ecosystems, biodiversity, genetics
- Energy
- Fisheries, aquaculture and oceans
- Forestry and mountains
- Land and soils
- Sustainable agriculture
- Tenure rights
- Water

## Millennium Development Goals



Did you know?

Related Links

## Events

Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing  
03/03/2014 - 07/03/2014

UN Open Working Group on SDGs - First Meeting (second phase)  
03/03/2014 - 05/03/2014



**671**  
days to the 2015 target date for the Millennium Development Goals

## Latest tweets

Tweets from a list by FAO

 **Graziano da Silva** 11m  
@grazianodasilva  
USDA Food waste report has plenty to say about consumer waste [ow.ly/u4Cvq](http://ow.ly/u4Cvq)  
Show Summary

FAO Newsroom

# Thank You

for your attention

*ICN2 Website:*

[www.fao.org/ICN2](http://www.fao.org/ICN2)