

## Expert Group Meeting on Nutrition

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Tobacco Control Alliance
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultant Group for the International Agricultural Research
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
ERG	External Relations and Governance Department
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GLOPAN	Global Panel
GNR	Global

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diversity of disciplines, geographies and

convened an EGM on Nutrition and the SDGs under review as a preparatory meeting to the HLPF in 2018.

The purpose of the EGM was to deepen the understanding of the impact of nutrition on the achievement of the SDGs and the corresponding impact of the SDGs on nutrition. The outcomes were intended to provide substantive inputs into the thematic reviews, and further implementation on the ground including by attaining the overarching objectives of resilience, inclusion and sustainability.

In addition to the HLPF, EGM participants were

as well as for the production

Cities and other urban settlements face the full array of nutrition problems, including undernutrition, nutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity. Food systems cut across rural and urban settlements, encompassing the interactions of people, natural resources, the climate, inputs, technology, institutions and infrastructure to shape outcomes in terms of food production and consumption, employment, social institutions and gender and the environment. What is rural and what is urban exists across a continuum and positive nutrition outcomes require being cognizant and capitalizing on these interlinkages. We invite Member States to:

*Apply a nutrition lens with people and their needs at the center, and ensure the incorporation of nutrition in the scope of action of implementation*



extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality ;

- SDG 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil and
- SDG 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

*Implement* agricultural policies and practices that guarantee the rights of small-scale farmers and support sustainable and nutritious diets and livelihoods.

*Regulate* the availability of ultra-processed foods in the food supply through policies that include marketing regulations to prohibit marketing to children as well as incentives and disincentives (i.e. sugar-sweetened beverage tax).

*Promote* public procurement schemes and other innovative policies that promote the production and consumption of locally-sourced, healthy, diverse foods.

SDG 15: Territorial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss

Agricultural biodiversity – the diversity of plants, animals and other organisms used for food both cultivated and wild – is a critical element in response to global malnutrition and underpins healthy, nutritious and sustainable diets. It is essential to nutrient rich diets. It contributes to general ecosystem balance, functioning and service, and is critical to the resilience of agricultural production systems and their adaptation to climate change. Agricultural biodiversity is created, managed and nurtured by Indigenous Peoples, pastoralists, forest dwellers and fishers, smallholder farmers who

Policy Coherence: Consumer and producer behaviour alone is insufficient to create sustainable food systems in the face of structural and regulatory barriers to change. We request Member States to:

- *Consider* comprehensive review of policies to ensure the mainstreaming of nutrition goals; and
- *Review* their trade policies to ensure nutrition-sensitivity in particular, in line with UNGA Resolution 68/177 paragraph 25 which states that coherence between trade and nutrition policies is vital.

and beverage companies, creates a power imbalance that increasingly influences policies with an impact on nutrition. In the context of food system reform, we urge Member States to:

- *Take* deliberate efforts to balance influence and empower marginalized voices to influence reform.

Programming: Projects by bilateral and multilateral donors can achieve a higher impact when they jointly target specific groups or locations. We call upon Member States and multilateral agencies to:

- *Strengthen* efforts to implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Global Institutional Governance: The HLPF and its preparatory processes can support coordination between the different UN organizations and multilateral bodies, programmes and initiatives. We invite Member States to:

- *Encourage* the different institutions and programmes to systematically explore the role of the HLPF in contributing to Global Governance for Sustainable and Nutritious Food Systems.

HLPF: The different Expert Group Meetings in 2017 and 2018 have shown that there is a need to address the interlinkages between SDGs in a comprehensive way. The current design of the HLPF programme offers important opportunities in this regard. There is a need to build on these opportunities and expand them further. We therefore encourage UN DESA to reserve one day during the HLPF 2019 to innovate new approaches for follow up and review and we call upon Member States to *support* this process.

## SESSION 1: Welcome and setting the stage

Stineke Oenema, UNSCN Coordinator, welcomed the participants and introduced the officials.

The opening panel included:

IFAD works with a variety of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil

Stineke Oenema, UNSCN Coordinator

The

Water and its connection to agriculture was acknowledged but research on the links between agricultural water use and malnutrition is lacking. The significance of agricultural water use, particularly in

SESSION 3: Nutrition and SDG 7 - Ensuring

Support the innovation and traditional knowledge of food producers and partnerships with research institutions.

Assist farmers and food producers in transition from machinery and food processing techniques that are not energy efficient to produce food to renewables and more energy efficiency.

In all programs and policies, ensure that people in remote areas, rural areas, urban areas, including slum dwellers, have the access to affordable clean energy.

Ensure inter-ministerial coordination between Ministries of Health where nutrition may sit often without its own budget and Ministries dealing with energy (the same is applicable to water, natural resources and agriculture).

Government programme and responsible marketing could help reduce food loss and waste, as well as water/energy waste.

Help raise awareness of the nutrition-energy-water-food nexus. For example, clean cook stoves are one way to reduce air pollution but synergies could be created by linking cook stoves to the loss of nutrient content in cooking.

Learn from best practices undertaken in other countries that help make small farmers/markets safe without the use of chemicals.

## SESSION 4: Looking at SDG 6 and 7 through a gendered lens

Presentation by Marie-Noel Vaeza, Director, Programme Division, UN Women

The SDGs do not adequately consider the gender aspects of water and energy. Among the eight SDG 6 targets, there are no gender specific indicators.

Women hold the main responsibility for bringing water to the households in many developing countries; new technology in water management is therefore necessary to help to alleviate that burden. Lack of water, or bad sources of water, often leads to sickness which adds additional responsibilities on women as caregivers of their sick family members and takes away from other important activities including economic ones. More research is needed to understand know what kind of barriers women are facing but some of the well-known solutions include: i) conducting programs to prepare women for entrepreneurship in sustainable energy business; ii) viewing women as potential agents of change in sustainable energy rather than mere victims; iii) eradicating negative gender stereotypes present within the society; and iv) improving the accessibility of finance in this type of business.



## SESSION 5: Nutrition and SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Moderator: Emmy Simmons, Senior Advisor, GLOPAN

Presentation of background note: James Garrett, Senior Research Fellow, Bioversity International /CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health







- 4) without agricultural biodiversity our food systems will be unable to adapt to climate change (SDG 13).

The group also discussed opportunities and concerns about the report of the EGM on SDG 15 to the HLPF. The key messages from Session 1 of this EGM mention the lack of a political profile and cohesive action to stabilize the loss of nature the need for an ambitious, unambiguous, unified response to halt and reverse the loss of nature; as well as highlight the need to ensure th

The specific challenges that women face as they integrate into the urban environment for jobs or taking care of their families need to be taken into account. For example, children living in urban areas tend to have higher obesity rates than those living in rural areas. Therefore, it is important for women, who are usually the primary carers of children, to be educated on







Garrett James	Bioversity International / CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health	Senior Research Fellow
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Huckert Herman	Food and Agriculture, German Embassy in Washington	Second Secretary, Food and Agriculture
Iannotti Lora	Washington University	Associate Dean for Public Health, Associate Professor
Johns Paula	Alliance for the Control of Tobacco Use (ACT)	Co-founder and Director
Kanayson Priya	Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Alliance	Senior Advocacy Officer
Kiess Lynnda	WFP	Senior Program Advisor Nutrition
Krishna Nandhini	UNCCD	Liaison Officer
Lebada Ana Maria	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	Writer Earth Negotiations Bulletin
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Mekonnen Dawit	CGIAR	Research Fellow, Environment and Production Technology Division
Michener Michael	US Council for International Business (USCIB)	Vice President of Product Policy and Innovation
Miller Avrielle	UN DESA	Intern



## ANNEX II: Final Agenda

DAY 1	
Time	Session
9:00 9:30	SESSION 1: Welcome and setting the stage Charlotte Salford, Associate Vice-President, External Relations and Governance Department, IFAD Marion Barthelemy, Director OISC Division, UN DESA Amb. Mario Arvelo, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security (via video) Carla Mucavi, Director



