Sustainable Development Goal 2: No hunger

- Eliminate hunger
- Achieve food security
- Improve nutrition
Global nutrition context in 2018

Joint Malnutrition Estimates 2018

151 million
Stunting affected an estimated 22.2 per cent or 151 million children under 5 globally in 2017.

50 million
In 2017, wasting continued to threaten the lives of an estimated 7.5 per cent or 50 million children under 5 globally.

38 million
An estimated 5.6 per cent or 38 million children under 5 around the world were overweight in 2017.
Global nutrition context in 2018

Joint Malnutrition Estimates 2018

Stunting has been declining, but acceleration is needed, if the world is to meet the global nutrition targets endorsed by SDGs.

Wasting still impacts the lives of millions of children.

Overweight has been increasing.
2018 Results

Key Highlights
Prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition

Outcome indicators

In 2018, more than 255 million children were reached with 2 dose coverage of Vitamin A supplementation
Target 2021 | 250 million children

In 2018, more than 15 million children were reached with micronutrient powders
Target 2021 | 12 million children

Nutrition Annual Results Report Briefing - UNICEF for every child, nutrition
Prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition

Output indicators

- **Countries have national strategies for the prevention of stunting**
  - Milestone | 28 countries
  - 49

- **Countries with programmes to improve the diversity of diets in children**
  - Milestone | 18 countries
  - 32

- **Countries implementing programmes for the prevention of overweight and obesity**
  - Milestone | 8 countries
  - 17
Treatment of severe acute malnutrition

SAM admissions

In 2018, **4.15 million** boys and girls with SAM were admitted for treatment

Milestone 2018 | 4.5 million

24 countries provide care for children with SAM as part of an essential package of regular health and nutrition services

Milestone 2018 | 11

Recovery rate

82% of children with SAM admitted for treatment get recovered through UNICEF-supported programmes

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Adolescent nutrition

In 2018, 58 million adolescent girls and boys provided with services to prevent anemia and other forms of malnutrition through UNICEF-supported programmes.
Lessons Learned
Lessons learned in nutrition in 2018

1. Prioritizing prevention works, but greater investments are needed

Prevention remains the key to drive progress in ending all forms of malnutrition, from stunting to wasting, to overweight and obesity, but more investment is needed.

2. SAM treatment can be integrated into routine services, but it needs to be prioritized

Government’s prioritization is a must to ensure sustainable financing and access to SAM services at community level.

Many governments still misunderstand SAM as an emergency issue, not owned by the health system.
Lessons learned in nutrition in 2018

3. Adolescent nutrition can be taken to scale, but more has to be done to reach out-of-school children.

Policies and programmes on adolescent nutrition have been improving, however, it is still a challenge to reach out-of-school children.

4. Global partnerships can catalyze change in areas where progress has been slow.

Partnerships co-led by UNICEF, such as the Global Breastfeeding Collective and No Wasted Lives Coalition have helped shift the global discourse and built momentum to accelerate progress.
Global Nutrition Thematic Funding
Expenses trend for nutrition (2014-2018)

Nutrition spent $678 million in 2018, an increase from $665 million from the previous year.
Global nutrition thematic funds (2018-2021)

The SP 2018-2021 started with an important contribution of $56 million in nutrition thematic funds from the Government of the Netherlands to support four years of the Strategic Plan, in the following areas:

1. Improving children’s diets
2. Prevention of overweight
3. Nutrition of school-age children and adolescents
4. Maternal nutrition
5. Severe acute malnutrition
Global nutrition thematic funds (2018-2021)

**Flexible funds** allows us to:
- Improve long-term strategic planning
- Accelerate results for children, adolescents and women
- Allocate resources to the under-funded areas of most need.

**Value for money**
Many of the most effective nutrition interventions (such as breastfeeding support and provisions of essential micronutrients) are both **low cost and high impact**.

Value for money is linked to equity, ensuring that essential nutrition services **reach the most marginalized** children and their families.
High-level priorities in 2019 and beyond

Contributing to SDG Goal 2, UNICEF has set three nutrition targets by 2021:

- **250 million children under five per year**
  Reached with services to prevent stunting and other forms of malnutrition

- **100 million adolescents per year**
  Reached with services to prevent anemia and other forms of malnutrition

- **6 million children under five per year**
  Reached with services to treat severe wasting and other forms of malnutrition
High-level priorities in 2019 and beyond

1. Women’s nutrition
UNICEF will work to improve women’s nutrition, especially undernourished mothers, to make sure that babies have the best start in life: in the womb.

Nearly 15% of babies worldwide are born with low birth weight, increasing risk of mortality.

2. Diversity and quality of children’s diets
UNICEF will focus on improving the diversity and quality of young children’s diets, as a form of prevention of child malnutrition in all its forms (stunting, wasting and overweight).
2. Nutrition of school age-children

UNICEF will look for synergies with the education system, as a platform to deliver nutrition education, services and support to prevent anaemia and other forms of malnutrition.

3. Adolescent nutrition

UNICEF will seize the second window of opportunity of growth and development by supporting the scale-up of adolescent nutrition programmes in 15 to 20 countries by 2021.
5. Prevention and treatment of wasted children

UNICEF will focus on treatment of the most vulnerable children at the highest risk of dying. This will be operationalized with country, regional and global SAM treatment scale-up plans.

6. A systems approach is essential to improve nutrition results

To accelerate nutrition results mentioned above, UNICEF will work with the food, health, water and sanitation, education and social protection systems.
Thank you!