

**Biodiversity &
the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025**

**First Meeting of the Interagency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and
Human Health**

**At the World Health Organization
Geneva, Switzerland 4-5 May 2017**



**World Health
Organization**

Biodiversity and nutrition

The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) Rome Declaration recognizes "the need to address impacts of climate change and other environmental factors on food security and nutrition, in particular on the quantity, quality and **diversity of food** produced, taking appropriate action to tackle negative effects."

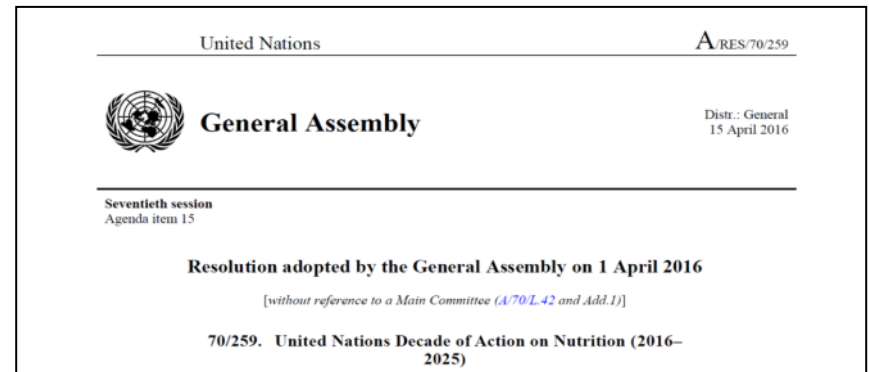


UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF **ACTION ON NUTRITION**




2016-2025

- The Nutrition Decade is for everybody
- An opportunity to work together and fight all forms of malnutrition
- Country owned and country led action to implement agenda 2030
- A time for all stakeholders to take **ACTION**



Aim of the Nutrition Decade


Decade of impact for all stakeholders




To catalyse and facilitate **alignment** of ongoing **collective efforts worldwide** towards **eradicating hunger and ending all forms of malnutrition**



To stimulate effective **translation of ICN2 commitments and 2030 Agenda into concrete policies, programmes, and investments**



To mobilise coordinated support from across society to **increase the scale, scope and impact of actions for improved nutrition**



To promote **mutual learning and collective accountability** for achieving global, regional and national nutrition targets

Working together guided by a collective vision to improve nutrition

Six cross-cutting action areas

- Action area 1:** Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets
- Action area 2:** Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions
- Action area 3:** Social protection and nutrition education
- Action area 4:** Trade and investment for improved nutrition
- Action area 5:** Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages
- Action area 6:** Review, strengthen and promote nutrition governance and accountability

Means of implementation: Commitments for action

- Member States and other partners are encouraged to make **SMART commitments** for action on nutrition.
- Country-specific commitments will **reflect national priorities** and depend on the country's nutrition situation, and current food and health systems.
- FAO and WHO are preparing a **resource guide** to assist countries.
- Commitments are expected to be signed off by **high-level** representatives of countries.
- Registration in an open access **commitment repository**, created and managed by the joint FAO/WHO Secretariat.
- For public accountability, the submitted commitments will be **tracked** on a regular basis by country **self-assessments**.
- UN system **agencies and platforms** will assist countries.

Means of implementation:

Action networks

- Action networks are informal coalitions of countries.
- They aim at advocating for the establishment of policies/legislation, allowing the exchange of practices, providing mutual support to accelerate implementation.
- An action network may be established at the request of one or more countries that have made formal commitments. The network consists of countries committed to being active members being prepared to put actions forward and implement them.
- The joint Secretariat will disseminate action network information.
- Nutrition Decade champions are frontrunners and lead by example.

Synergies

UN Decade of Action on Nutrition
and
UN Decade on Biodiversity



The Nutrition Decade can contribute to the Convention on Biological Diversity by promoting commitments and action networks in food systems

- promoting national policies and programs that mainstream biodiversity for food and nutrition
- Embedding biodiversity in action networks
 - Fruit and vegetable action network: sustainable intensification of agricultural production and agro-ecology, post-harvest and processing, markets, public and private investments, incentives for local markets and small farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
 - Animal source foods: sustainable livestock and poultry production, sustainable fisheries, markets and value addition, circular economy and waste reduction, equitable access, moving away from intensive farming systems and supporting small-scale farming and SMEs
 - Sustainable, healthy fisheries, oceans, seas and marine resources



The COP to the CBD can contribute to the Nutrition Decade

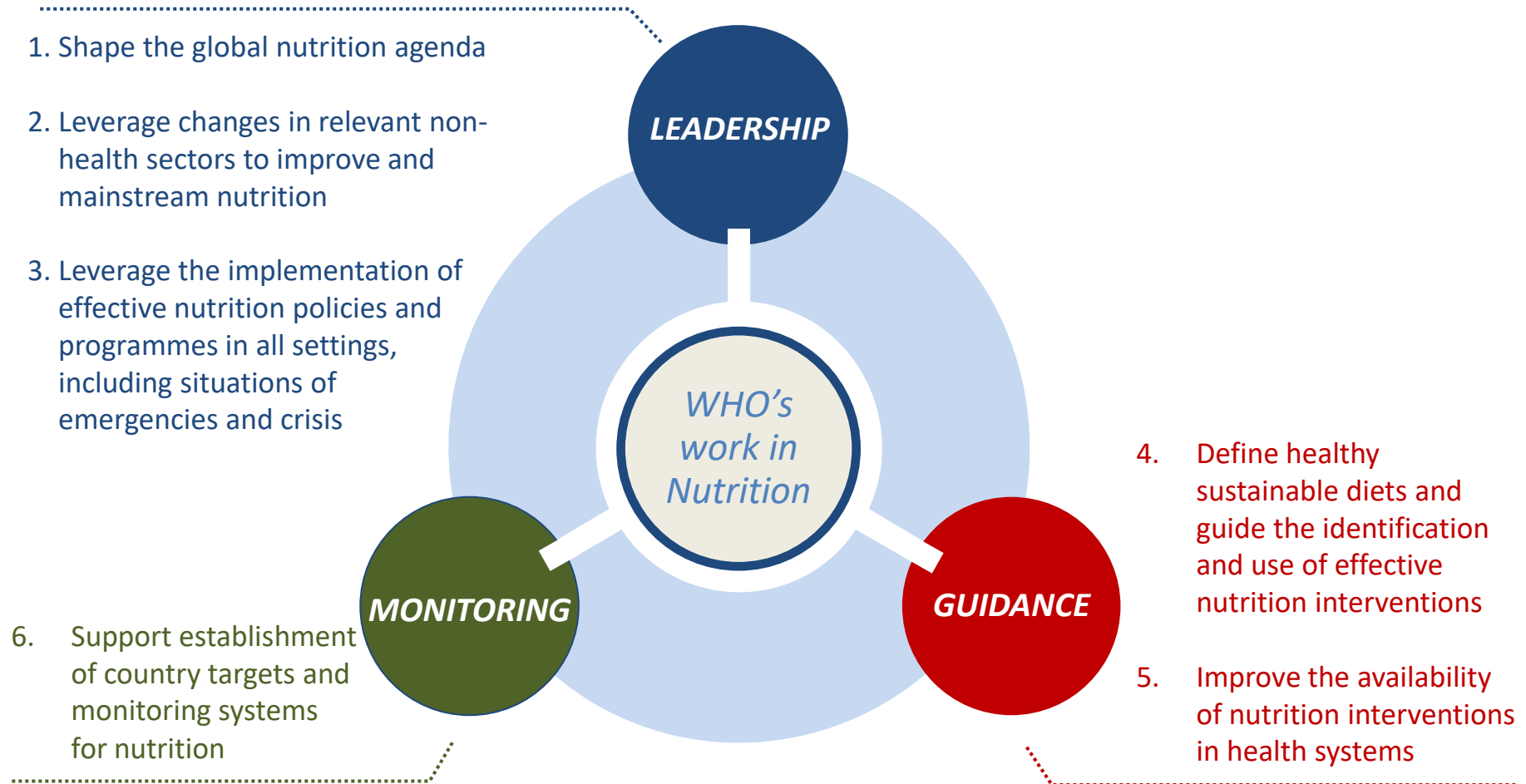
Protecting and promoting biodiversity contributes to dietary diversity and healthy diets (see Decision XIII/6) e.g. improving nutrition of infants and young children through local agrobiodiversity

- Building evidence and sharing knowledge
- Promoting sustainable use of crops and livestock diversity and wild foods
- Promoting Economic incentives throughout the supply chain
- Capacity building on nutrition and biodiversity, governance

WHO's Ambition and Action in Nutrition 2016-2025

- Vision: “A world free from all forms of malnutrition where all people achieve health and well-being.”
- Mission: “To work with Member States and partners to ensure universal access to effective nutrition actions and to healthy and sustainable diets. ”
- 3 functions: leadership, guidance and monitoring

Priorities for WHO's work in Nutrition



Leadership priority 2: Leverage changes in relevant non-health sectors to improve and mainstream nutrition

ENVIRONMENT:

- Participate in the development or update of global policy frameworks addressing climate change and biodiversity loss.
- Develop the evidence base for the alignment of measures to reduce the environmental impact of food production and the promotion of healthy diets.