



FROM
PROMISE
TO
IMPACT
ENDING MALNUTRITION BY 2030



2016

The 2016 *Global Nutrition Report* is an authoritative source of action-oriented nutrition knowledge that transcends politics and guides the SUN Movement in its quest to make nutrition a priority. This report continues to push the boundaries beyond previous editions—with an optimistic message that when we work together, our collective impact can achieve the changes needed to sustainably transform lives, communities, and the future. Eradicating malnutrition requires perseverance from all of us, and the report gives us our backbone and resolve. It also ensures that we hold each other accountable and learn from each other's successes and failures. The *Global Nutrition Report* emphasizes the challenges posed by the multiple forms of malnutrition. It also signals the enormous importance of investing in the critical 1,000-day window so that every girl and boy can lead a happy, healthy, and productive life. Investing in nutrition is our collective legacy for a sustainable world in 2030.

TOM ARNOLD AD INTERIM SUN MOVEMENT COORDINATOR
GERDA VERBURG FORTHCOMING SUN MOVEMENT COORDINATOR

The *Global Nutrition Report* confirms the urgency of collective action to combat malnutrition's cascading impact on people, communities, and whole societies. The simple truth is we cannot secure sustainable development until we address the persistent food and nutrition challenges undermining opportunities for our planet's poorest and most vulnerable people. Moving from theory to action requires giving specific attention to those people left furthest behind, enduring persistent crisis and the effects of climate change. This report confirms that committing to SMART action is the primary way to achieve change for the people who need it most.

ERTHARIN COUSIN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Achieving good nutrition is about more than the food we eat, and it cannot be guaranteed by economic growth or even by poverty reduction. It is therefore essential that we have a comprehensive global system that regularly monitors people's nutritional status. Global poverty—defined as lack of material well-being—is difficult to measure accurately. So undernutrition monitoring is crucial not only in its own right, but also as one of the most important indicators of poverty more broadly. The *Global Nutrition Report's* call for a data revolution in nutrition is important and timely.

ANGUS DEATON LAUREATE OF THE SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN MEMORY OF ALFRED NOBEL 2015

The third *Global Nutrition Report* comes at an opportune time, with world leaders fully committed to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. More than half of these goals are related to nutrition; to meet them, we must reshape our food system. The challenges are immense. One-third of the world population is malnourished, while 30 percent of food is wasted. We have left behind smallholders, women, and youth. On the other hand, some countries have made rapid progress. So how do we extend and sustain such progress? This report continues to guide our way to a nutrition-driven global food system.

SHENGGEN FAN DIRECTOR GENERAL, INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The UN General Assembly declared on April 1, 2016, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for the period 2016–2025. The Decade of Action reaffirms the call to end all forms of malnutrition as anchored in the ICN2 Rome Declaration and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a unique avenue for a sustained global push on nutrition. FAO together with its partners will work to make food and agriculture systems more nutrition sensitive using a broad-based and inclusive approach to ending malnutrition. The *Global Nutrition Report*—through the monitoring of global and country commitments—will be a key pillar for enabling effective collective effort in support of the Decade of Action.

JOSÉ GRAZIANO DA SILVA DIRECTOR GENERAL, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Malnutrition in all its forms remains a global concern, particularly affecting highly vulnerable populations in several regions of the world including the Caribbean and other small island developing states. Excessive intake of energy-dense food, a form of malnutrition, together with reduced physical activity, has led to an epidemic of obesity, overweight, and nutrition-related noncommunicable diseases. Ambitious global targets and sustainable development goals have been set to address this problem. Achievement of these goals and targets requires political will and leadership of the highest order, supported by an informed and empowered civil society and a committed and engaged private sector. The 2016 edition of the *Global Nutrition Report* brings together the latest available data and experiences from around the world and provides an excellent tool to support efforts to reduce all forms of malnutrition. For the Healthy Caribbean Coalition and other civil society organizations, the *Global Nutrition Report* is an important resource in the multisectoral response to prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.

SIR TREVOR HASSEL PRESIDENT, HEALTHY CARIBBEAN COALITION

Considering that hunger and malnutrition persist despite an abundance of healthy food, it is our duty as humans to transform the food value chain. The *Global Nutrition Report* contributes not only by shedding light on this alarming issue, but also by calling the world to take action and showing what needs to be done. I believe that it is my responsibility as a chef and founder of Gastromotiva to foster the new generation of cooks, chefs, and leaders who will unite in the fight against malnutrition.

DAVID HERTZ PRESIDENT-DIRECTOR, GASTROMOTIVA

Nutrition policy is of great importance to Norway, both nationally and globally. While nearly 800 million people suffer from hunger globally, obesity is increasing in both rich and poor countries. Norway will launch a cross-sectoral Action Plan on nutrition and food in 2017. Our goal is to encourage a healthy and varied diet throughout life. The plan will take into account our international commitments, and we will work actively with the World Health Organization to strengthen nutrition globally. While good nutrition is central to our health and our quality of life, it is also essential to the climate. I am convinced that politicians must work together with the private sector, professionals, and civil society to promote healthy eating and sustainable food production. In this regard, the 2016 *Global Nutrition Report* should be a call to action.

BENT HØIE NORWEGIAN MINISTER OF HEALTH AND CARE SERVICES

With its synthesis of data on global nutrition, the 2016 *Global Nutrition Report* implicitly urges our global community to renew its commitment to a basic global goal—a planet where every person, irrespective of race, ethnicity, gender, or socioeconomic background, can access the resources they need to live healthy, holistic, happy lives. The most basic of those resources is food. Fortunately, empowering individuals to feed themselves well is also among the first steps toward a stronger, richer, more democratic world. We all want that world, and we must work for it. This report suggests where and how we can all chip in.

H.E. MARGARET KENYATTA FIRST LADY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Economies are increasingly dependent on digital and higher-level competencies and skills, and our investments in “gray-matter infrastructure” are perhaps the most important ones we can make. In too many low- and middle-income countries, children are disadvantaged before they even set foot in school because they did not have adequate early nutrition. Childhood stunting rates of 45 percent—and as high as 70 percent in some countries—are a stain on our collective conscience. The *Global Nutrition Report 2016* issues an important call to action to make the critical investments needed in nutrition so that all children can thrive and we can build strong, resilient societies that will benefit everyone.

JIM YONG KIM PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK GROUP

Every year, undernutrition contributes to the deaths of around 3 million children and threatens the futures of hundreds of millions more—undermining the healthy development of their bodies and their brains, and affecting their ability to learn and to earn later as adults. And undernutrition doesn't affect only the health and well-being of individual children. By preventing children from reaching their full potential, undernutrition also undermines the strength of their societies.

As the 2016 *Global Nutrition Report* shows, the world has made significant progress. Many nations are on course to meet the 2025 global nutrition targets. For example, 99 countries have made progress toward decreasing stunting, which blights the lives of more than 150 million children around the world. The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement has united governments, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations in making nutrition a priority—targeting investments, tailoring interventions, and tracking our progress. We will continue working together in common cause and with a shared commitment to reach every child.

ANTHONY LAKE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNICEF

The 2016 *Global Nutrition Report* highlights a really important issue: worldwide, millions of kids are eating too much of the wrong foods, while millions more aren't getting enough of the good stuff to let them grow and thrive. As the report shows, access to good, nutritious food is not simply a matter of personal choice—it's a matter of government responsibility. It's time for our world leaders to step up and make bold, brave decisions to tackle all forms of malnutrition. Fresh, healthy food is a basic right for every child—let's make that a reality.

JAMIE OLIVER CHEF AND CAMPAIGNER

Nutrition is vital for the health of the Ethiopian people. And it is vital for our country's economy. In fact, our nation sees improved nutrition as an essential input to economic development. Ethiopia is proud of its recent progress in reducing malnutrition but recognizes it still has some way to go toward meeting our goal of ending malnutrition by 2030. We are dedicated to this goal and realize we will need to live up to our commitment. The *Global Nutrition Report* has already been influential in helping us think about our nutrition work, and we look forward to its future contributions in assessing progress and strengthening the accountability of all stakeholders who care about ending the scourge of undernutrition.

H.E. ROMAN TESFAYE FIRST LADY OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA



FROM
PROMISE
TO
IMPACT
ENDING MALNUTRITION BY 2030



2016

A PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATION

This report was produced by an Independent Expert Group (IEG) empowered by the Global Nutrition Report Stakeholder Group. The writing was a collective effort by the IEG members, supplemented by additional analysts and writers. They are all listed here:

Lawrence Haddad (cochair), International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, USA; **Corinna Hawkes** (cochair), City University London, UK; **Emorn Udomkesmalee** (cochair), Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand; **Endang Achadi**, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia; **Mohamed Ag Bendeck**, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Accra, Ghana; **Arti Ahuja**, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Odisha, India; **Zulfiqar Bhutta**, Center for Global Child Health, Toronto, Canada and the Center of Excellence in Women and Child Health, Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan; **Luzmaria De-Regil**, Micronutrient Initiative, Ottawa, Canada; **Jessica Fanzo**, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA; **Patrizia Fracassi**, Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland; **Laurence M. Grummer-Strawn**, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; **Elizabeth Kimani**, African Population and Health Research Centre, Nairobi, Kenya; **Yves Martin-Prével**, Institut de recherche pour le développement, Marseille, France; **Purnima Menon**, International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, India; **Eunice Nago Koukoubou**, University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin; **Rachel Nugent**, RTI International, Seattle, USA; **Stineke Oenema**, United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition, Rome, Italy; **Judith Randel**, Development Initiatives, Bristol, UK; **Jennifer Requejo**, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA; **Tom Slaymaker**, UNICEF, New York, USA; **Boyd Swinburn**, University of Auckland, New Zealand.

We acknowledge the contributions from IEG member **Rafael Flores-Ayala**, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA.

Additional analysis and writing support was provided by **Komal Bhatia**, Institute for Global Health, University College London, UK; **Kamilla Eriksen**, MRC Human Nutrition Research, Cambridge, UK; **Natasha Ledlie**, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, USA; **Josephine Lofthouse**, Independent, UK; **Tara Shyam**, Independent, Singapore.

Contributing authors for chapters and sections are as follows: **Chizuru Nishida and Kaia Engesveen**, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland (Chapter 3: National Targets on Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition); **Rachel Crossley**, Access to Nutrition Foundation, Utrecht, the Netherlands (Chapter 3: Setting Business Targets); **Jessica Fanzo, Shweta Manohar, Katherine Rosettie, and Sara Glass**, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA (Chapter 4); **Chizuru Nishida and Kaia Engesveen**, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland (Appendix 4: Methodology for SMART Target Analysis); **Chessa Lutter**, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC, USA (Chapter 5: The Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative); **Jessica Fanzo, Corinna Hawkes, and Katherine Rosettie** (Appendix 5: How to Make SMART Commitments to Nutrition Action: Guidance Note); **Jordan Beecher**, Development Initiatives, Bristol, UK (Chapter 7: Donor Spending); **Meera Shekar, Jakub Kakietyk, and Julia Dayton**, World Bank, Washington, DC, USA; **Robert Hecht, Shan Soe-Lin, Mary D'Alimonte, and Hilary Rogers**, Results for Development Institute, Washington, DC, USA (data and analysis behind Figures 7.1 and 7.2); **Monica Kothari**, PATH, Washington, DC, USA, with inputs from Fred Arnold, Bernard Barrere, Ann Way, Anne Cross, Ruilin Ren, Joy Fishel, and Sri Poedjastoeti, ICF International, Washington, DC, USA, from the DHS Program (Chapter 8: Disaggregation of DHS Stunting Data, and Appendix Table 8.2: Collection of the most nutrition relevant of the proposed SDG indicators); **Josephine Ippe**, UNICEF, New York, USA (Chapter 8: Promoting Accountability in Challenging Contexts of the Humanitarian Space).

Authors of the panels in this report, and their affiliations, are as follows: **Alem Abay**, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Geneva, Switzerland; **Harold Alderman**, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, USA; **Richmond Areetey**, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana; **Fred Arnold**, ICF International, Washington, DC, USA; **Daniel Balaban**, UNWFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger, Brasilia, Brazil; **Bernard Barrere**, ICF International, Washington, DC, USA; **Jordan Beecher**, Development Initiatives, Bristol, UK; **Hannah Blencowe**, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK; **Elaine Borghi**, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; **Howarth Bouis**, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, USA; **Kurt Burja**, World Food Programme, Kathmandu, Nepal; **Kent Buse**, UNAIDS, Geneva, Switzerland; **Suman Chakrabarti**, International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, India; **Esi Colecraft**, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana; **Patricia Constante Jaime**, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil; **Camila Corvalan**, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile; **Jo Creed**, Jamie Oliver Foundation, UK; **Anne Cross**, ICF International, Washington, DC, USA; **Alexis D'Agostino**, John Snow Research and Training Institute, Arlington, VA, USA; **Mary D'Alimonte**, Results for Development, Washington, DC, USA; **Subrat Das**, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, New Delhi, India; **Mercedes de Onis**, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; **Claire Devlin**, Department for International Development, London, UK; **Kaia Engesveen**, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; **Marina Ferreira Rea**, Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP), São Paulo, Brazil; **Joy Fishel**, ICF International, Washington, DC, USA; **Patrizia Fracassi**, Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland; **Greg S. Garrett**, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Geneva, Switzerland; **Valerie Gatchell**, UN High Commission for Refugees, Geneva, Switzerland; **Jonathan Glennie**, Save the Children, London, UK; **Germán González**, Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), Guatemala City, Guatemala; **Lawrence Haddad**, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, USA; **Stephen Haslett**, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, and Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand; **Sir Trevor Hassell**, Healthy Caribbean Coalition, Bridgetown, Barbados; **Corinna Hawkes**, City University London, UK; **Siemon Hollema**, World Food Programme, Bangkok, Thailand; **Yves Horent**, Department for International Development, London, UK; **Maisha Hutton**, Healthy Caribbean Coalition, Bridgetown, Barbados; **Josephine Ippe**, UNICEF, New York, USA; **Lindsay Jaacks**, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA; **Geoff Jones**, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand; **Kayenat Kabir**, World Food Programme, Dhaka, Bangladesh; **Justine Kavle**, PATH, Washington, DC, USA; **William Knechtel**, Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland; **Monica Kothari**, PATH, Washington, DC, USA; **Sascha Lamstein**, John Snow Research and Training Institute, Arlington, VA, USA; **Anna Lartey**, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy; **Joy Lawn**, Amanda Lenhardt, Save the Children, London, UK; **Ariela Luna**, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Lima, Peru; **Corey L. Luthringer**, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Geneva, Switzerland; **Chessa Lutter**, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC, USA; **Mduduzi Mbuya**, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA; **Purnima Menon**, International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, India; **Vagn Mikkelsen**, Independent, Copenhagen, Denmark; **Chizuru Nishida**, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; **Albertha Nyaku**, PATH, Washington, DC, USA; **Abigail Perry**, Department for International Development, London, UK; **Clara Picanyol**, Oxford Policy Management, Oxford, UK; **Sri Poedjastoeti**, ICF International, Washington, DC, USA; **Amanda Pomeroy-Stevens**, John Snow Research and Training Institute, Arlington, VA, USA; **Victoria Quinn**, Helen Keller International, Washington, DC, USA; **Christa Rader**, World Food Programme, Dhaka, Bangladesh; **Neha Raykar**, Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi, India; **Ruilin Ren**, ICF International, Washington, DC, USA; **Marcela Reyes**, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile; **Katherine Richards**, Save the Children, London, UK; **Rommy Rios**, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Lima, Peru; **Cecilia Rocha**, Ryerson University, Canada; **Mariana Rocha**, UNWFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger, Brasilia, Brazil; **Jose Manuel Roche**, Save the Children, London,

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15882

