

2022 Global Nutrition Report

This is a summary of the following report: *Global Nutrition Report (2022) 2022 Global Nutrition Report: The state of global nutrition.*

<https://globalnutritionreport.org/reports/2022-global-nutrition-report/>



The global nutrition crisis – already severe before the COVID-19 pandemic – has worsened, with worrying trends across every form of malnutrition, from hunger to obesity. Policy interventions to date are failing to reverse these trends, while conflict around the world (including the war in Ukraine) and the cascading impacts of climate change persist.

At the 2022 Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, stakeholders stepped up to make unprecedented commitments to improve global nutrition. As part of these efforts, the Global Nutrition Report was endorsed to create the world's first independent Nutrition Accountability Framework (NAF) (Box 1). The NAF ensures that all nutrition commitments, including and beyond N4G, can be made Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound (SMART) and are captured, standardised and monitored transparently.

The 2022 Global Nutrition Report analysed commitments registered in the NAF and found much to celebrate, with 198 stakeholders from 84 countries making 433 commitments and with 897 goals to improve nutrition. Most were made by 78 country governments (in a non-donor role), followed by 56 civil society organisations, 30 private sector businesses, 21 donors, 7 international organisations and 7 academic institutions. Collectively, stakeholders committed over USD 42.6 billion, with a strong focus on prioritising low- and lower-middle-income countries in Africa and Asia. The report outlines a strong intention to support leadership

and governance in addressing undernutrition. A significant proportion of commitments are aligned with key global maternal, infant and young child nutrition targets. Furthermore, there are increased efforts to improve the SMARTness of goals, with a quarter of commitments ranking high for SMARTness.

There are still gaps in several critical areas. Specifically, the report summarises the increased need for:

A far broader constituency of actors to step up worldwide and make commitments that can be accounted for in improving nutrition

Commitments to reflect sustained and increased external and domestic public and private financing for nutrition that can be easily tracked

Far greater attention to be paid to food security that truly includes nutrition security in commitment-making

Commitments that will bring transformative policies for our food system and deliver universal access to healthy, affordable and sustainably produced food

Commitments that promote universal access to nutrition care services that are integrated in the health system

The report showcases the value of the NAF, sets the baseline for monitoring actions and serves as a call to action for all stakeholders. Only by seeing everyone's contribution accounted for, monitored, and reported can we deliver change and build resilience across the most vulnerable communities globally.

Box 1 Tools and platform available as part of the NAF

- The NAF Platform is a central, online and publicly available platform for stakeholders to sign up, register and, later, to report on the progress of their commitments.
- The Nutrition Action Classification System is a classification system that identifies types of action taken as “enabling”, “policy” or “impact”. Each classification is further divided into four distinct sub-categories.
- The Nutrition Action SMARTness Index is a ranking system that enables the assessment and reporting of the SMARTness of commitments as “high”, “upper moderate”, “lower moderate” or “low”.
- The NAF Commitment Tracker is an online, interactive platform for making all data on commitments publicly available.

For more information about the NAF, please visit <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/naf/>

The impact of climate change on nutrition: Learning from four countries

This is a summary of the following report: *World Vision (2022) The impact of climate change on nutrition: Policy brief.*

<https://www.worldvision.ie/about/publication/s/the-impact-of-climate-change-on-nutrition/>

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The effects of climate change have already taken hold across the world. Despite low greenhouse gas emissions, Africa is bearing the brunt of such changes, with severe weather patterns ranging from droughts to flooding, alongside devastating food security and health impacts. Climate change affects all forms of malnutrition through pathways and interlinkages related to the three determinants of malnutrition identified in the UNICEF Conceptual Framework.¹

Programmes that do not include adaptations to climate change struggle to improve malnutrition. World Vision Ireland's Access Infant and Maternal Health Plus Programme has been implemented in areas affected by climate change that have experienced challenges in improving nutritional outcomes.

This policy brief explores the different forms of climate and nutrition challenges experienced by communities targeted by the programme. The brief is based on a study commissioned by World Vision Ireland, which explored challenges and local responses to the climate and nutrition problems experienced in four African countries – Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda – producing case studies for each.

The case studies found that both agricultural production and food hygiene practices have been severely affected by droughts and floods; women's time and work burdens have increased, subsequently impacting infant and young child feeding practices; food quality has deteriorated; food prices have increased; diets have deteriorated in both quantity and quality; and water-borne diseases have increased – all of which are attributed to climate change.

Adaptations and mitigations

Both communities and World Vision staff described several programme approaches that appeared most promising in meeting the challenges described: the promotion of conservation agriculture and keyhole gardens; the introduction of drought-tolerant and biofortified crops; new water sources and treatments; fuel conservation measures; gender equality activities; and training on post-harvest handling and measures to prevent communicable diseases. The ways in which the programme and communities responded were notable; they used existing pro-

¹ <https://www.unicef.org/media/113291/file/UNICEF20Conceptual20Framework.pdf>