

## Proposed draft Declaration

**DOCUMENT AS SHOWN ON SCREEN ON 9 JULY 2014 AT 19:00**  
**+ Co-Chairs' proposed new wording for remaining paragraphs starting 13 b) ter**

1. We, [Heads of State and Government], Ministers and Representatives of the Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), assembled at the Second International Conference on Nutrition in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014, jointly organized by FAO and WHO, to address the multiple challenges of malnutrition in all its forms and identify opportunities for tackling them in the next decades.
2. Reaffirming the commitments made at the first International Conference on Nutrition in 1992, and the World Food Summits in 1996 and 2002 and the World Summit on Food Security in 2009 as well as in relevant international targets and action plans, including the WHO 2025 Global Nutrition Targets and the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020.<sup>[1]</sup>

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- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979 (AFRICA)
- United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000
- Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, 2004 (AFRICA)
- Declaration of the High-Level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy, 2008
- Set of Recommendations on the Marketing of Foods and Non-alcoholic Beverages to Children, 2010
- Existing commitments made under the SUN movement initiative as per the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Roadmap, 2010 (EUR)
- Scaling up Nutrition: A Framework For Action, 2010 (WPR)
- Political Declaration of the UN High-level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases, 2011 (WPR)
- Zero Hunger Challenge, 2012
- The Future We Want, 2012
- Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, 2012
- The SUN Movement's Principles of Engagement and the SUN Movement strategy 2012-2015, 2012 (EUR)
- Scaling up Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, 2013 (WPR)
- Vienna Declaration on Nutrition and Noncommunicable Diseases in the Context of Health 2020, 2013
- Global Nutrition for Growth Compact, 2013 (AMR)

List all the existing commitments in green highlights and other paras including the footnote text provided by EURO. [LIST ALL DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING WHA 2005, SG'S INITIATIVE 2000, SG'S INITIATIVE ON ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE] (ERG) [provide full list including the GAP on Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition](AMR, GRULAC, WPR)[the scaling up nutrition movement](EUR)

3. Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger consistent with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments.

#### ***Multiple challenges of malnutrition to inclusive and sustainable development and to health***

4. Acknowledge that malnutrition, in all its forms, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, not only affects people's health and wellbeing by impacting negatively on human physical and cognitive development, compromising the immune system, increasing susceptibility to communicable and noncommunicable diseases, restricting the attainment of human potential and reducing productivity, but also poses a high burden in the form of negative social and economic consequences to individuals, families, communities and States
5. Recognize that the root causes of and factors leading to malnutrition are complex and multidimensional:
  - a) Poverty, underdevelopment and low socio-economic status are major contributors to malnutrition in both rural and urban areas;
  - b) The lack of access at all times to sufficient food, which is adequate both in quantity and quality, and affordable, [and culturally acceptable and], as well as sensitive to cultural norms, [in line with national legislation] [, also taking into account cultural traditions and dimensions] [is a key determinant]
  - c) Malnutrition is often aggravated by poor infant and young child feeding and care practices, poor sanitation and hygiene, lack of access to education, quality health services and safe drinking water, foodborne and parasitic infections, ingestion of harmful levels of contaminants due to unsafe food [production, processing and storage](EUR)
6. Acknowledge that different forms of malnutrition co-exist within most countries; while dietary risk affects all socio-economic groups, large inequalities exist in nutritional status, exposure to risk and adequacy of dietary energy and nutrient intake, between and within countries.
7. Recognize that some socioeconomic and environmental changes can have an impact on dietary and physical activity patterns, leading to higher susceptibility to obesity and noncommunicable diseases through increasing sedentary lifestyles and consumption of food that is high in fat, especially saturated and trans-fats, sugars, and salt/sodium.

8. [Recognize the [need to address the]/[potential](NA) 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.]](DELETE)(NA) [sentence/para to be provided by AFRICA]

[Recognize that civil disturbances and protracted crises compounded by natural disasters such as drought and desertification hinder nutritional well-being and access to food security and nutrition.] (AFRICA)

9. Acknowledge [that current food systems are being increasingly challenged] / [ongoing challenges across all relevant sectors] (WPR) to provide safe [and nutritious] (WPR) (DEL: ERG) food for all to enable healthy diets, *due inter alia* to constraints posed by [resource scarcity and [ecological sustainability] (DEL: GRULAC)] (WPR) / [scarcity of resource and ecological [unsustainability,]] (DEL: GRULAC) / [concerns] (ERG) [current unsustainable consumption and production patterns] (DEL: WPR) and high levels of food losses and waste, [unbalanced] (ERG, WPR) / [inefficient] distribution (STOP HERE: ERG, EUR, NA) [and trade distorting economic measures,] (AFR, SWP, GRULAC, NEG) (DEL: ERG, EUR, NA) [including unilateral coercive economic measures.] (GRULAC, AFR) (DEL: WPR)

10. Note, with profound concern that, notwithstanding significant achievements in many countries, recent decades have seen modest and uneven progress in reducing malnutrition and estimated figures show that:

- a) the prevalence of undernourishment has moderately declined, but absolute numbers remain unacceptably high with an estimated 842 million people suffering chronically from hunger in 2011-2013; [UPDATE AFTER SOFI PUBLICATION IN OCT. 2014]
- b) Chronic malnutrition as measured by stunting has declined, but in 2012 still affected 162 million children under five years of age while acute malnutrition (wasting) affected 51 million children under five years of age; [FIGURES TO BE REVISED IN SEPTEMBER]
- c) Undernutrition was the main underlying cause of death in children under five, causing 45% of all child deaths in the world in 2013;
- d) [over two billion people](EUR) suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, in particular vitamin A, iodine, iron and zinc, among others;
- e) overweight and obesity among both children and adults have been increasing rapidly in all regions, with 44 million children under five years of age affected by overweight in 2012 and over 500 million adults affected by obesity in 2010;
- f) dietary risk factors, together with inadequate physical activity, account for almost 10% of the global burden of disease and disability.

*A [comprehensive] (GRULAC, AMR, ERG) [global] (AFRICA) vision for global action to end all forms of malnutrition (KEEP ORIGINAL PROPOSAL: NA, ASIA, AFR)*

11. [Reaffirm that action is required across sectors by all stakeholders at all levels and that]:

a) the elimination of malnutrition in all its forms is an imperative for health, ethical, political, social, and economic reasons, paying particular attention to the special needs of children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, other vulnerable groups as well as people in humanitarian emergencies

a) bis [Nutrition policies should [target](DELETE)(WPR)/ [encourage healthy diets at](WPR) all [age groups](EUR)/[stages of life] [including before and during pregnancy](WPR)/, in particular the first one-thousand days from pregnancy to two years of age, as well as adolescent girls,]/[focusing in particular on the first one thousand days window as well as on women and adolescent girls in reproductive age, thereby addressing malnutrition in mothers, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and in infants and young children by] promoting and supporting [women in providing adequate care and feeding practices, including](EUR)/[care and feeding practices,](ERG) adequate breast feeding and appropriate complementary feeding, school [meals](ERG) and other specialized feeding, as well as, healthy eating by families.](ERG)(EUR: RESERVE) [KEEP ORIGINAL TEXT](AMR, AFR w/inclusion of language on first 1000 days of life)

b) combined b) & c): coordinated action among different actors, across all relevant sectors at international, regional, national and community levels, needs to be supported through cross-cutting and coherent policies, programmes, and initiatives [in the food systems](DELETE)(NA, WPR);

[b bis) Food should never be used as a means of political or economic pressure] (GRULAC)

d) [the risks linked to higher and more volatile prices for agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, need to be [better mitigated]/[monitored and managed](ERG) [including in trade and investment agreements and in investments and incentives for agricultural production, food processing and distribution](AFR)](DELETE ENTIRE PARA)(NA, SWP);

e) [improvements in diet and nutrition require [strengthening](DELETE)(NA) [as appropriate](EUR) [the][a strong](NA) legislative and regulatory framework for food safety [(including for the use of agrochemicals)](AMR, GRULAC) [DELETE](EUR, NA) and quality control [and protection against [inadequate]/[inappropriate](EUR, AMR) marketing and publicity of food] (AMR) at national, regional and international levels [through promoting the activities of FAO and WHO](EUR), [including through promoting the participation in and activities of the CODEX AC in support of the development and implementation of widely accepted international standards] [development] [for widest possible use] [at national and international levels]](SWP, GRULAC) [importance of improving information for consumers](EUR) [through promoting the activities of FAO and WHO in food safety, and nutrition, including the Codex AC and IPPC, as well as of the OIE and ...](EUR) [ORIGINAL OPTION]

f) nutrition data and indicators, as well as the capacity of, and support to all countries, especially developing countries for data collection and analysis, need to be improved in order to contribute to more effective nutrition surveillance, policy making and accountability

g) empowerment of consumers is necessary through improved health and nutrition information, education and literacy to make informed decisions regarding the [nutritional value](RESERVE:ERG) of food products for healthy and diversified dietary practices [and lifestyles](ERG) [and appropriate infant and child feeding practices](EUR)

h) national health systems should integrate nutrition while providing access for all to integrated health services through a continuum of care approach, including health promotion and disease prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and contribute to reducing inequalities through addressing specific nutrition-related needs and vulnerabilities of different population groups

- i) [nutrition policies should consider and address [special care for women](ASIA, GRULAC) gender inequality and discrimination against women, including measures [to]/[which](EUR)[ ensure the [full and equal]/ [progressive](NA) realization of the right to [adequate](ERG) food [in the context of national food security](ERG) and ensuring that women have equal access to social protection and resources, including income, land, and water, as well as full and equal access to education, [training](EUR) , science and technology, [and health](EUR) to enable them to feed themselves and their families [and communities](EUR); [DELETE (ERG, NA, ASIA, as covered in 12c *ter*)] [MAINTAIN PARA](AFR, AMR, GRULAC (WPR and delete 12c *ter*))]

12. Recognize that:

a) international cooperation and official development assistance for nutrition should support and complement national nutrition strategies, policies and programmes, and surveillance initiatives, as appropriate;

b) [achieving [the right to](DELETE)(NA, ERG) adequate food [and nutrition](DELETE)(ERG, AFR)] for all requires sustainable, equitable, accessible, [culturally acceptable](DELETE)(ERG, NA) and resilient [and diverse](ERG) food systems [FULL STOP](EUR)[,](ERG)/[and] complementary policy development and implementation across all relevant sectors (FULL STOP)(ERG, WPR, NA, SWP, ASIA)[, consistent with the right to [development](AFR)/[adequate food] and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger]]

12b *ter* [Promoting the human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of people to self-determination and the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources](AFR, AFRICA) [DELETE](NA, SWP, ERG) [RESERVE](EUR)

12 b *bis* collective action is instrumental to improve nutrition, requiring collaboration between governments, the private sector, civil society and communities

c) food and agriculture systems, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, need to be addressed comprehensively through coordinated public policies, taking into account the resources, investment, environment, people, institutions and processes with which food is produced, processed, stored, distributed, prepared and consumed;

- c) **bis:** Small holders and family farmers play an important role in reducing malnutrition and should be supported by public policies to this end [and priority should be to implement people-focused policies and programmes that increase access to and control of resources by the rural and urban poor, raise their productive capacity and incomes and strengthen their capacity to care for themselves](AFR, GRULAC); [MAINTAIN ORIGINAL TEXT](ERG, EUR, NEG, ASIA, NA)
- c) **ter:** [Refugees, displaced persons, war-affected populations, indigenous populations, people under foreign occupation and migrants are among the most nutritionally vulnerable groups and should be supported adequately](AFR)  
**OR**  
 [Vulnerable groups are among the most susceptible to malnutrition and therefore, require special attentions](NA)
- d) responsible public and private investment in [food]/[nutrition](EUR)[, agriculture and other related sectors, [including family farming,](DELETE)(NA) (DELETE)(EUR) and appropriate market regulation [in food, agriculture and other related sectors](EUR) are essential for overcoming malnutrition;
- d) **bis:** Governments should protect consumers, especially children, from inappropriate marketing and publicity of food;
- e) nutrition improvement requires healthy, balanced, diversified diets, including traditional diets where appropriate, meeting nutrient requirements of all age groups [and all groups with special nutrition needs](RESERVE ASIA) while avoiding the excessive intake of saturated fat, sugars and salt/sodium, and virtually eliminating trans-fat, among others;
- f) [food systems]/[policies across all relevant sectors](WPR, SWP) need to promote healthy dietary patterns [, including](WPR, SWP) by providing year-round access to safe [nutrient-dense](Co-Chair) [and nutritious](DELETE)(ERG) [and diverse](EUR) foods [including fruits and vegetables, pulses, wholegrains,](DELETE)(NEG) high quality protein foods including fish [and other animal source foods], while discouraging the consumption of foods that negatively affect nutrition and health [[and animal source foods](DELETE)(GRULAC), while limiting the consumption of processed foods that negatively affect nutrition and health](DELETE)(WPR);

- g) Food systems need to [contribute to] [preventing and] addressing infectious diseases, including zoonotic diseases, and tackling antimicrobial resistance;
- h) food systems, including all components of production, processing and distribution should be sustainable, resilient and efficient in providing more diverse foods in an equitable manner, with due attention to assessing environmental and health impacts;
- i) food losses and waste throughout the food chain should be reduced in order to contribute to food security, nutrition, and sustainable development;
- j) the United Nations system [including the Committee on World Food Security] and international and regional financial institutions should work more effectively together in order to support national and regional efforts, as appropriate, and enhance international cooperation and development assistance to accelerate progress in addressing malnutrition;
- k) [EXPO MILAN 2015, dedicated to “feeding the planet, energy for life” is a valuable opportunity to stress the importance of food security and healthy nutrition [in the post-2015 global development efforts] (DELETE) (AMR), raise public awareness [on the ICN2 outcomes and] (AFR) of the different components of health and nutrition and foster the international debate on these crucial issues among all stakeholders;] (DELETE) (include this paragraph in ICN2 report) (GRULAC, AMR, WPR)]

*Commitment to action*

13. We commit to [achieve in the next 10 years] (GRULAC):
- a) eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition, worldwide, particularly undernourishment, stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight in children under 5 years of age; [and anaemia in women and children among other micronutrient deficiencies; as well as reverse the rising trends in overweight and obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related NCDs in all age groups
  - a) ter: scale up additional, low-cost, high-impact nutrition interventions, including [fortification of foods, micronutrient supplementation and] (DELETE) (GRULAC), [ [and treatment of severe malnutrition] [as well as long term durable solutions, such as the provision of healthy foods in schools](GRULAC)] (NA, AFR);  
OR

[increase investments in proven nutrition-sensitive interventions to increase dietary diversity and nutrient balance[.] (FULL STOP) (ERG) and, when needed, to complement the diet through the appropriate use of food fortification and targeted supplementation, as well as treatment of severe malnutrition in both development and humanitarian settings, in alignment with national nutrition policies and plans] (NA)

- b) [reshape] [enhance] (ERG, AFR) [food systems] [and establish food value chains] (ASIA) through/[Encourage](WPR, AFR) (DELETE) (ERG) coherent implementation of public policies, and collaboration between the public and private sectors [taking into account the management of risks associated with conflicts of interest ,] (AFR, AFRICA) [and investment plans][DELETE](WPR) [throughout food value chains] (DELETE) (ASIA) to serve the health and nutrition needs of the growing world population by providing access to safe, [nutritious and healthy] (DELETE) (ERG) foods in a sustainable and resilient way [, improving [food] (ERG) the production and eradicating poverty [and extreme poverty] (keep for GRULAC)] (DELETE) (AFRICA, ERG)(AMR);

OR

[Enhance food system and](ERG) Encourage coherent implementation of public policies throughout the food value chain and increased collaboration with the private sector to serve the health and nutrition needs of the growing world population by providing access to safe, [nutritious and healthy] (DELETE) (ERG) foods in a sustainable and resilient way. (SWP, NA)

- b) ter: raise the profile of nutrition within relevant national strategies, policies, actions plans and programmes and align national resources accordingly;
- c) improve nutrition by strengthening human and institutional capacities to address all forms of malnutrition including capacity to undertake relevant scientific research, development and transfer of new technologies;
- d) strengthen and facilitate, on the basis of solidarity at national, regional, international and global levels, contributions and action by all stakeholders to improve nutrition and promote collaboration within and across countries, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;
- e) enhance people's nutrition, including people with special needs, through policies, programmes and initiative for ensuring healthy diets throughout the life course, starting from the early stages of life, before and during pregnancy, promoting and supporting exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months and continued breastfeeding until two years of age and beyond with appropriate complementary feeding, healthy eating by families, and at school during childhood;

- f) implement the commitments of the Declaration through the Framework for Action which will also contribute to ensuring accountability and monitoring progress in achieving global nutrition targets;
  - g) integrate the commitments of the Declaration as well as the Framework for Action into the post-2015 development agenda including a possible global goal on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture;
14. We call on FAO, WHO and other UN agencies, funds and programmes as well as other international organizations, to maintain and enhance cooperation with each other as well as with national governments as appropriate, to develop, strengthen and implement their national policies, programmes and plans to address the multiple challenges of malnutrition.
15. We recommend to the United Nations General Assembly to endorse the ICN2 Declaration and Framework for Action and to declare a Decade of Action on Nutrition, possibly from 2015 to 2025.