



Ambitious, **SMART** commitments to address **NCDs, overweight & obesity**

Make the **UN Decade of Action on Nutrition** count for all forms of malnutrition

This brief illustrates how recommendations in the **Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) Framework for Action** can be translated into policy commitments which are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound). The ICN2 Framework for Action contains a set of policy actions that governments pledged to implement as part of the ICN2 Rome Declaration to address malnutrition in all its forms (overweight & obesity, stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies).¹

The brief focuses on SMART commitments which target overweight & obesity and nutrition-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs); where possible, policy actions are identified which reduce undernutrition at the same time (so-called double-duty actions). **Double-duty actions** have the potential to impact undernutrition, NCDs, overweight & obesity at the same time, as opposed to addressing specific types of malnutrition in isolation.

SMART commitments to address malnutrition in all its forms

Governments are currently off-track to meet **global nutrition and NCD targets**, namely the 2025 nutrition targets of the World Health Organization (WHO)², the global WHO NCD targets³, and the nutrition and food security related targets in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Action to implement multi-sector policies and to increase policy coherence⁴ across different government ministries is urgently needed to achieve these global targets. Recognising this need for sustained and coordinated action, the UN General Assembly has proclaimed a **Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025** (Decade of Action) reinforcing the commitments of the ICN2 Rome Declaration and Framework for Action.

Against the background of the Decade of Action, we call on governments to:

- ▶ **Set ambitious national food and nutrition targets aligned with the ICN2 Rome Declaration and Framework for Action** to ensure bold action to end all forms of malnutrition.
- ▶ **Make SMART financial and political commitments** to implement the ICN2 Framework for Action.
- ▶ **Develop robust accountability mechanisms** to review, report on and monitor SMART commitments with the involvement of civil society.
- ▶ **Align national agriculture, nutrition, and NCD strategies and related policies** to ensure policy coherence.
- ▶ **Prioritise double-duty actions** to address stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies while simultaneously protecting against overweight & obesity.⁵

¹ Specific policy recommendations to address overweight & obesity and nutrition-related NCDs are also set out in the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020, and the Final Report of the WHO Commission on Ending Childhood Obesity (2015).

² World Health Assembly Res. 65.6: Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (2012).

³ World Health Assembly Res. 66.8: WHO Global Monitoring Framework for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (2013).

⁴ Policy coherence is the "systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies creating synergies towards achieving the agreed objectives" (OECD Observer, Policy coherence: Vital for global development, Policy Brief, July 2003).

⁵ More research is required in the area of double-duty actions. WHO, FAO, governments and donors need to invest in research to expand the evidence base in this area.

A universal challenge: malnutrition in all its forms



One in three people worldwide suffer from one or multiple forms of malnutrition.⁶ **800 million people remain chronically undernourished**, 159 million children under 5 are affected by stunting (low height-for-age) and 50 million by wasting (low weight-for-height).⁷ At the same time, 41 million children under 5 and more than **1.9 billion adults are overweight or obese**.⁸ Apart from being major causes of illness themselves, overweight & obesity and undernutrition are risk factors for NCDs such as cardiovascular disease, various types of cancer and Type 2 diabetes.

In particular, low- and middle-income countries face multiple burdens of malnutrition alongside escalating rates of nutrition-related NCDs. Overweight & obesity, stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies often co-exist in the same community, household and individual. Malnutrition has a significant impact on people's health, and causes an estimated 2.8 million deaths worldwide per year.⁹ Malnutrition also impedes economic growth by increasing healthcare expenditure and reducing labour productivity due to absenteeism, resulting in foregone national income and entrenching household poverty.

The **global economic impact** of obesity is estimated at \$2 trillion a year, while the financial burden of undernutrition is \$2.1 trillion a year.¹⁰

What are SMART commitments?



This brief uses the SMART Guidance Note published by the 2016 Global Nutrition Report to show how governments can develop ambitious commitments for nutrition which are SMART: **Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound**.

SMART commitments must be aligned with the ICN2 Rome Declaration and Framework for Action, and should be informed by an in-depth assessment of a country's burden of malnutrition and underlying determinants, and its capacity to respond.

Example of how a commitment can be assessed for its SMARTness:

"The legislative body passes a law requiring that X% of the national budget for meals served in government-run facilities (e.g. schools, prisons, hospitals, canteens of government agencies) is used to procure food from smallholder and family farms, up from Y%, by June 2018."

Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
Yes The actors and the action are identified.	Yes The baseline amount of local food procurement is identified and can be tracked to see if it increases.	Yes Other countries have demonstrated that it is possible to increase public procurement of food from smallholder and family farms.	Yes 'Short chain' public procurement can improve nutrition outcomes by providing fresh fruit and vegetables, and improving knowledge about food among school children.	Yes Concrete time frame included.

School feeding programmes – a double-duty action addressing malnutrition in all its forms



Schools provide compelling entry points to governments to address malnutrition in all its forms through reshaping school feeding programmes and introducing organic school gardens, which allow access to fresh, nutritious food at low cost while providing food and nutrition education to students and teachers.

School feeding programmes are a worldwide phenomenon. The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that at least 368 million children receive at least one free meal at school – 49% of school children in middle-income countries and 18% in low-income countries.¹¹ Trends in nutritional status for many developing countries indicate a decrease in undernutrition with an associated rise in the prevalence of overweight & obesity.

⁶ 2015 Global Nutrition Report.

⁷ FAO, IFAD, WFP (2015) The State of Food Insecurity in the World. UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group (2015) Levels and trends in child malnutrition.

⁸ WHO (2015) Obesity and Overweight, Factsheet No 311. UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group (2015) Levels and trends in child malnutrition.

⁹ McKinsey Global Institute (2014) Overcoming obesity: An initial economic analysis.

¹⁰ WFP (2013) State of School Feeding Worldwide. McKinsey Global Institute (2014) Overcoming obesity: An initial economic analysis.

¹¹ WFP (2013) State of School Feeding Worldwide.

In fact, many programmes that aim to reduce child undernutrition may unintentionally promote excess energy intake, and thus increase the risk of childhood overweight & obesity.¹² For this reason, a growing number of countries, including Brazil and Mexico, have reformed their school feeding programmes with the objective of promoting healthy child growth, increasing nutrition literacy and healthy eating habits in early life. School gardens have been introduced in countries as diverse as Honduras, Uganda, and the USA.¹³

In **Mexico**, nutrition standards set strict limits on sugar and fat content of school breakfasts. The use of whole-grain cereal and fresh produce is prioritised and traditional foods from the Mexican diet, rich in micronutrients, are emphasised. Nutrition education for children and parents (who volunteer in meal preparation) accompany the meals.¹⁴

In **Brazil**, the national school feeding programme¹⁵ places great emphasis on the availability of fresh, traditional and minimally processed foods. It mandates a weekly minimum of fruits and vegetables, regulates sodium content and restricts the availability of sweets in school meals. A school food procurement law¹⁶ limits the amount of processed foods purchased by schools to 30%, and bans the procurement of drinks with low nutritional value, such as sugary drinks.

Example SMART commitments to translate the ICN2 Framework for Action into effective policies addressing NCDs, overweight & obesity

More SMART commitments and case studies, as well as references, can be found at www.wcrf.org/SMART.

ICN2 Framework for Action Recommendation*	Example SMART Commitment**	Case studies
2: <i>Develop – or revise, as appropriate – and cost National Nutrition Plans, align policies that impact nutrition across different ministries and agencies, and strengthen legal frameworks and strategic capacities for nutrition.</i>	(Double-duty action) The Ministry of Health, with input from the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Commerce and Social Protection, and in consultation with civil society, develops (or revises) and costs National Nutrition Plans by December 2017.	Brazil: the 1st National Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2011-2015 aims to ensure access to adequate food and to reduce poverty while also addressing NCDs, overweight & obesity through reformulation, marketing restrictions and inter-sectoral governance. The forthcoming 2nd National Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2016-2019 maintains this focus on malnutrition in all its forms, including NCDs, and aims to promote and protect healthy diets through regulatory and educational measures. Malaysia: the 3rd National Plan of Action for Nutrition 2016-2025 (NPANM III) (forthcoming) adopts a whole-of-government approach, addressing all forms of malnutrition, from undernutrition to nutrition-related NCDs, and includes NCD-related indicators such as prevalence of hypertension and hypercholesterolemia. Nordic Region (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden): the “Nordic Plan of Action on better health and quality of life through diet and physical activity” focuses on obesity prevention, particularly in children and adolescents. It promotes the development of collaborative monitoring of healthy eating, knowledge sharing on best practices, and research and development.
8: <i>Review national policies and investments and integrate nutrition objectives into food and agriculture policy, programme design and implementation, to enhance nutrition sensitive agriculture, ensure food security and enable healthy diets.</i>	(Double-duty action) Head of State/ Government establishes and oversees a multi-sectoral governance structure comprising all relevant ministries to coordinate health and nutrition matters, including collaborative budgeting, by June 2017.	Brazil: the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (CONSEA) is a presidential advisory body that brings together civil society and government representatives, and advises the Interministerial Food and Nutrition Security Chamber (CAISAN, composed of approximately 20 ministries), and other government bodies. CARICOM: active NCD Commissions exist in 9 of the 20 CARICOM member states, which are all housed in their Ministries of Health, with members recommended by the Minister of Health and appointed by the Cabinet of Government for a fixed duration; all include government agencies, and to a varying degree civil society and the private sector. Pacific Islands: the Pacific Non-Communicable Disease Partnership is formed by representatives of Pacific Island governments and their agencies, Australia, New Zealand, USA, UN agencies, World Bank, and civil society; it aims to strengthen and coordinate capacity and expertise to achieve the global NCD targets.

*The example SMART commitments do not suggest that they are the only policy solutions to implement the Framework for Action recommendations, nor does this brief suggest that the selected recommendations are the only recommendations of relevance to NCDs, overweight & obesity.

**In this brief, the general term “legislative body” is used in the example SMART commitments to refer to the law-making body of a government to account for different political systems and names of such bodies. The names of ministries are exemplary, and may be called differently depending on country context. The suggested timelines are exemplary and may vary depending on country context and capacity.

¹² Uauy R, Kain J. The epidemiological transition: need to incorporate obesity prevention into nutrition programmes. *Pub Health Nutr* 2002, 5(1A), 223-229.

¹³ FAO (2010) A new deal for school gardens.

¹⁴ WFP (2013) State of School Feeding Worldwide. FAO (2014) School feeding and possibilities for direct purchases from family farming.

¹⁵ Website of the National Fund for Education Development: National School Feeding Programme (Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação: Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar, PNAE).

¹⁶ Ministry of Education, National Fund for Education Development, Resolution No 26 of 17 June 2013 (Ministério da Educação, Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação, Resolução No 26 de 17 de junho de 2013).

ICN2 Framework for Action Recommendation	Example SMART Commitment	Case studies
<p>9: <i>Strengthen local food production and processing, especially by smallholder and family farmers, giving special attention to women's empowerment, while recognising that efficient and effective trade is key to achieving nutrition objectives.</i></p>	<p>(Double-duty action) The legislative body passes a law requiring that X% of the national budget for meals served in government-run facilities (e.g. schools, prisons, hospitals, canteens of government agencies) is used to procure food from smallholder and family farms, up from Y%, by June 2018.</p>	<p>Brazil: the Food Acquisition Programme allows states, municipalities and federal agencies to buy food from family farms through a simplified public procurement procedure, while the ordinance on the National School Food Programme requires that 30% of the national budget for food served in the school meals programme must be spent on foods from family farms, prioritising those using agroecological methods.</p> <p>USA: the farm-to-school programme, housed in the US Department of Agriculture, supports food operators to use more fresh local foods in school cafeterias through grant making, training, technical assistance and research, resulting in 42% of school districts participating in the programme.</p>
<p>14: <i>Encourage gradual reduction of saturated fat, sugars and salt/sodium and trans-fat from foods and beverages to prevent excessive intake by consumers and improve nutrient content of foods, as needed.</i></p>	<p>(Double-duty action) The legislative body, with support from the Ministries of Health and Finance, introduces a 20% (or higher) excise tax on all sugary drinks by December 2018.</p>	<p>Barbados: a 10% excise tax is applied to imported and locally produced sugary drinks, energy drinks and juice, with revenues directed to the health sector.</p> <p>Belgium: a €0.068/litre excise tax is applied to all soft drinks, and any substance intended for the use of manufacturing soft drinks is subject to an excise duty (liquid: €0.41/litre; powder: €0.68/kg).</p> <p>Tonga: soft drinks containing sugar or sweeteners are taxed at 1 Tonga Pa'anga/litre (around \$0.50/litre).</p>
<p>16: <i>Establish food or nutrient-based standards to make healthy diets and safe drinking water accessible in public facilities such as hospitals, childcare facilities, workplaces, universities, schools, food and catering services, government offices and prisons, and encourage the establishment of facilities for breastfeeding.</i></p>	<p>(Double-duty action) The Ministries of Education and Health develop nutrition standards for public schools adhering to WHO recommendations by June 2017, and ensure implementation in schools by December 2018.</p>	<p>Jordan: the Ministry of Health has set food standards regulating which foods may be sold to students in school canteens as part of the National School Health Strategy 2013-2017.</p> <p>Mauritius: unhealthy snacks and soft drinks, including diet soft drinks, are banned from canteens of pre-elementary, elementary and secondary schools.</p> <p>Slovenia: school meals must follow dietary guidelines as set out by Slovenia's School Nutrition Law, complemented by a list of foods that are not recommended, and recipe books.</p>
<p>20: <i>Build nutrition skills and capacity to undertake nutrition education activities, particularly for front line workers, social workers, agricultural extension personnel, teachers and health professionals.</i></p>	<p>(Double-duty action) The Ministries of Education and Health incorporate food and nutrition literacy, including on nutrition-related NCDs, in the mandatory school curriculum by developing (or revising) and disseminating course materials by June 2018.</p>	<p>Japan: the Basic Law on Shokuiku (Shoku = diet, iku = growth and education) promotes dietary education, including in schools and nursery schools.</p> <p>Slovenia: mandated by the national nutrition policy, nutrition education in primary schools is mainly delivered through science subjects, but also in home economics, and is designed to both aid knowledge and skills acquisition.</p> <p>Vietnam: the Ministry of Education and Training is responsible for incorporating nutrition education into the school curriculum at all levels and provides capacity building for teachers as part of the Vietnam National Nutrition Strategy 2011-2020.</p>

ICN2 Framework for Action Recommendation	Example SMART Commitment	Case studies
<p>26: <i>Improve the integration of nutrition actions into health systems through appropriate strategies for strengthening human resources, leadership and governance, health system financing and service delivery, as well as the provision of essential medicines, information and monitoring.</i></p>	<p>(Double-duty action) The Ministry of Health provides training on nutrition counselling, including for NCD prevention, to X% of community health workers and other front-line health workers, up from Y% by June 2019.</p>	<p>Brazil: based on the 2012 “Brazilian Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Strategy”, 18,125 health professionals as well as 3,400 tutors were trained by 2015 to support breastfeeding promotion in primary care, and a distance learning course in breastfeeding and complementary healthy feeding was established by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>South Africa: the standardised curriculum to train community health workers contains a mandatory lesson on healthy lifestyle and eating, providing information on overweight & obesity, NCDs and undernutrition, as well as how nutrition affects health.</p>
<p>29: <i>Adapt and implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly resolutions.</i></p>	<p>(Double-duty action) The legislative body incorporates the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and WHO Guidance on inappropriate marketing of commercial foods for infants and children into national law by December 2017.</p>	<p>India: legislation requires that packaging of infant formula carries a conspicuous warning about the potential harm caused by artificial feeding on the central panel of the label.</p> <p>Iran: government controls the import and sale of breast-milk substitutes. Formula is only available by prescription and must carry a generic label (no brand names, pictures or promotional messages are allowed).</p> <p>Papua New Guinea: the sale of feeding bottles, cups, teats and dummies is strictly controlled, and there is a ban on advertising these products as well as breast-milk substitutes.</p>
<p>38: <i>Provide dietary counselling to women during pregnancy for healthy weight gain and adequate nutrition.</i></p>	<p>(Double-duty action) The Ministry of Health mandates that dietary counselling of prospective mothers (and fathers) is part of the standard counselling provided during regular pregnancy check-up appointments at maternity clinics by June 2017.</p>	<p>Finland: nutrition guidance by public health nurses is provided free of charge on a mandatory basis as part of antenatal care, and during appointments at child health clinics post-partum. Nutrition counselling is tailored to the family’s needs and targets both parents.</p> <p>Mexico: the Integrated Nutrition Strategy (ESIAN) includes individual counselling to pregnant women and mothers of children under 5 and the distribution of micronutrient supplements, and promotes breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding as well as linear growth.</p> <p>South Africa: the Integrated Nutrition Programme, part of primary health care, focuses on children under 6, pregnant and lactating women as well as people living with chronic diseases. It includes protocols and guidelines on nutrition education and counselling.</p>



ICN2 Framework for Action Recommendation	Example SMART Commitment	Case studies
<p>40: <i>Regulate the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children in accordance with WHO recommendations.</i></p>	<p>The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Ministries of Education, Information, and Family Protection and Social Services, sets mandatory regulations that restrict the commercial promotion of unhealthy foods to children in settings where children gather (e.g. preschools, schools, afterschools, day-care, sport and cultural events) by September 2017.</p>	<p>Chile: the 2012 Law of Nutritional Composition of Food and Advertising restricts advertising directed to children under the age of 14 of foods high in salt, sugar and saturated fat content, including TV programmes, internet, radio and magazines, and bans the promotion, marketing, or advertising of these products in pre-schools, primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>Poland: the 2006 Act on Food and Nutrition Safety prohibits the sale, advertising and promotion of foods in preschools, primary and secondary schools that do not meet nutrition standards set by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Spain: the 2011 Law on Nutrition and Food Safety mandates that kindergartens and schools must be free from advertising.</p>
<p>41: <i>Create a conducive environment that promotes physical activity to address sedentary lifestyle from the early stages of life.</i></p>	<p>The Ministries of Education and Sport, together with the Ministry of Health, introduce, or increase, time allocated to physical activity in the mandatory school curriculum from X hours to Y hours/week by June 2017.</p>	<p>Switzerland: based on the 2012 Law on Sport Promotion, the Federal Office of Sport, in consultation with district governments, set the minimum number of physical education lessons in elementary and secondary schools at three hours per week.</p>

This advocacy brief was written by World Cancer Research Fund International (Bryony Sinclair, Simone Bösch) and NCD Alliance (Alena Matzke) with input from: Dr. Ana Paula Bortoletto (Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor, Brazil), Prof. Corinna Hawkes (City Univ. London, UK), Paula Johns (Alliance for the Control of Tobacco Use + Health, Brazil), Dr. Tim Lobstein (World Obesity Federation, UK), Dr. Feisul Mustapha (Ministry of Health, Malaysia), Dr. Rachel Nugent (Univ. Washington, USA), Dr. Juan Rivera (National Institute of Public Health, Mexico), Prof. Jim Sallis (Univ. California, San Diego, USA), Dr. Sirpa Sarlio-Lähteenkorva (Ministry of Health, Finland), Dr. Lynn Silver (Public Health Institute, USA), Sandhya Singh (Ministry of Health, South Africa), Lucy Sullivan (1000 Days, USA), Prof. Boyd Swinburn (Univ. Auckland, New Zealand) and colleagues at the World Cancer Research Fund International and NCD Alliance.

About World Cancer Research Fund International and NCD Alliance

World Cancer Research Fund International is the world's leading authority on the link between diet, weight, physical activity and cancer, working collaboratively with organisations around the world to encourage governments to implement policies to prevent cancer and other NCDs.

NCD Alliance unites 2,000 civil society organisations in more than 170 countries, dedicated to improving NCD prevention and control worldwide. The mission of NCD Alliance is to unite and strengthen civil society to stimulate collaborative advocacy, action and accountability.



World
Cancer
Research
Fund International

World Cancer Research Fund International
22 Bedford Square
London WC1B 3HH
Tel: +44 (0)20 7343 4200
Email: policy@wcrf.org
www.wcrf.org



twitter.com/wcrfint



facebook.com/wcrfint



wcrf.org/blog



NCD Alliance

NCD Alliance
62, Route de Frontenex
1207 Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 (0)22 809 1811
Email: info@ncdalliance.org
www.ncdalliance.org



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