

## SNEB Efforts to Reduce Global Food Insecurity Webinar – April 25, 2017

### Webinar Questions and Comments

1. Clarification - WHA 2025 targets on EBF - increase the rate of exclusive BF in the first 6 months up to at least 50%.
2. Do presenters have education on Ag technology and in particular GMO which has been unfairly maligned in the public. Now more than ever we need technology to advance the cause of eradicating hunger. Business models are a source of great concern but lets not abandon the important contributions of technology advancements. Thanks for great presentations!
3. Thank you, this was a very informative webinar.
4. Excellent webinar. Thank you!
5. Hopefully there will be a Part II to this important discussion. We need to open the discussion about concrete strategies that can be used to facilitate cooperation on interventions among Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Education ministries especially in developing countries like my own - Jamaica
6. If we work at a USA land-grant university, how can we help promote the Millenium Development goals through our work with USA agriculutral communities?

### Answers from Speakers

This is correct.

No, I have a background in human nutrition, dietetics and epidemiology.

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The MDGs was succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, when Member States of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development committing to achieve a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative and targets, indispensable requirements for sustainable development (See UN General Assembly Resolution “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”): [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E)). The MDGs were characterized by eight siloed goals, whereas the newly set 17 SDGs and 169 targets are linked laterally, integrating the three dimensions of sustainability - social, economic and environmental.

FAO has developed a common vision and an integrated approach to sustainability across agriculture, forestry and fisheries. This unified perspective – valid across all agricultural sectors and taking into account social, economic and environmental considerations – ensures

the effectiveness of action on the ground and is underpinned by knowledge based on the best available science, and adaptation at community and country levels to ensure local relevance and applicability.

When working with agricultural communities, keep in mind of the five key principles:

1. Improving efficiency in the use of resources
2. Conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems
3. Protecting and improving rural livelihoods and social well-being
4. Enhancing the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems
5. Promoting good governance of both natural and human systems

For more resources on FAO's support to the Sustainable Development Goals and how you could use this in the agriculture sector, see: <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/goals/en/> and <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5499e.pdf>

#### **Malnutrition in all its forms:**

- Undernourishment or hunger
- Undernutrition: stunting (chronic malnutrition), wasting (acute malnutrition), underweight
- Micronutrient deficiencies
- Overweight, obesity

**Undernourishment** is defined as the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy amounts required to maintain her or his normal active and healthy life.

**Stunting (low height for age)** is the result of long-term nutritional deprivation and may affect mental development, school performance and intellectual capacity. Low height for age reflects the cumulative effects of undernutrition and infections since and even before birth.

**Wasting (low weight for height)** is an indicator of acute weight loss and reflects nutritional imbalance, usually as a consequence of insufficient food intake or a high incidence of infectious diseases, especially diarrhea.

The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2017, to be released in September, will include data on stunting and wasting. For the just released 2016 estimates, please see:

[http://who.int/nutgrowthdb/jme\\_brochure2017.pdf?ua=1&ua=1](http://who.int/nutgrowthdb/jme_brochure2017.pdf?ua=1&ua=1)

I am not aware of these data. Data on the nutritional status among underfives by country can be found here:

<http://who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/>

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7. Is there a commonly accepted definition for undernutrition?

8. Is there any data on nutrition status globally or regions on children with disabilities?

9. Just want to express sincere thanks for putting all of these facts in one place. We all have a role to inspire and bring people along to understand the impact and opportunities to solve for this universal challenge. Together we can

solve for this. Great job and would love to stay connected.

10. Thank you both for your expertise and your time. Very informative presentation. I'm a new student with great big, wide open eyes on the future of nutrition.

11. What is being done to plan for the changing climate?

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You might be interested in the FAO flagship publication “2016 The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate change, agriculture and food security”: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6030e.pdf>. One of the key messages is that Food and agriculture must be central to global efforts to adapt to climate change, through for instance policies and actions that address vulnerabilities and risks and promote agricultural systems that are resilient and sustainable. Transformations in agriculture and food systems are needed, from pre-production to consumption, in order to maximize the co-benefits of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

12. Wonderful presentations!

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