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**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL:
HOW TO ADVOCATE FOR NUTRITION-RELATED TARGETS AND INDICATORS**



SUMMARY

For the next 15 years, the international development agenda will be centered on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each country will have to make sure that national development plans, as well as all new policies, are aligned with the SDGs. That's why, despite some shortcomings, civil society and advocates for nutrition security must push for their preferred policies and positions within the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

The ultimate objective of this tool is to ensure that the SDGs related to nutrition are well-integrated in national development plans, policies, and strategies. This tool provides a general overview of what the SDGs are and why they are important for nutrition. It also:

- ▶ Introduces the different steps that can be taken to influence government's policies and plans.
- ▶ Provides ready-to-use key messages that can be used by advocates for dissemination to make sure that nutrition is well-reflected in their government's development priorities, as well as some specific messages for each SDG relevant for nutrition.
- ▶ Presents supplementary information in annexes, including a table with additional nutrition-related targets and indicators and another table with information on the national development plans in a select group of countries.

This toolkit was developed by Action against Hunger to support advocacy teams in its mission countries, and has been adapted for use by wider civil society.

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01/INTRODUCTION

1 What are the SDGs ?

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which presents 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) intended to guide development worldwide for the next 15 years.¹ The goals are interconnected and far-reaching, ranging from gender equality and the fight against climate change to eradicating poverty and ensuring education for all. Each goal is tied to a subset of concrete targets (169 targets total) and indicators for each target (230 indicators, compiled in the Global Indicator Framework²) to direct action taken on these issues. In addition to specific targets and indicators, the 2030 Agenda promotes a set of overarching principles—non-discrimination, particular attention to girls and women, and leaving no one behind—that should be reflected in national policies.

The SDGs are the fruit of a long consultative process between the UN, its member states, and global civil society. They replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a set of 8 goals established in 2000 that expired in 2015. Following the successes of the MDGs, the SDGs aim to promote human development that is above all sustainable for “people, the planet, and prosperity.” As the de facto international development action plan until 2030, the SDGs are crucial to understand for any development actor.

2 How is nutrition included in the SDGs?

► Progress compared to the MDGs

- A recurrent criticism of the MDGs was their inadequate treatment of nutrition. Of the numerous MDG indicators, only two directly addressed undernutrition: 1) Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 2) Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
- The MDG framework was also woefully incomplete when it came to the “how” of achieving nutrition targets. The result was limited progress on nutrition, even as global poverty rates tumbled.
- In recent years, however, nutrition has been recognized as a cross-cutting issue.³ The rise of “nutrition-sensitive” interventions relying on a multisectoral approach has reinvented the international nutrition agenda

► Nutrition mainstreamed throughout the SDGs

- Nutrition is most prominent in Goal 2, which explicitly links the elimination of hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 as core components of “zero hunger.”
- However, nutrition is found throughout the SDGs and not only in Goal 2. For a comprehensive list of nutrition related indicators, see the list published by The Global Nutrition Report.⁴
- Eradicating malnutrition will not only help achieve Goal 2, but many other objectives related to health, WASH, and economic growth. Building upon the strong foundation provided by the UN with the SDGs, governments must now act to include the nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific indicators found in the SDGs in their own policies, strategies, and action plans.

► Weaknesses in the way SDGs integrate nutrition

- Goal 2 is strong regarding food security but the language directed at treatment of undernutrition in Target 2.2 is limited in scope.
- While the 2025 World Health Assembly (WHA) target for stunting is reflected in the SDG framework through a specific indicator, the WHA targets for anemia, low birthweight, and breastfeeding are not reflected at all in the SDGs. Furthermore, there is only one indicator to cover both wasting and overweight (Indicator 2.2.2) and it is not disaggregated. This pushes the issue of wasting further into the background at a time when it needs more attention to make progress. A direct consequence of this shared indicator for wasting is that the first SDG progress report does not include an overview of progress on wasting. Setting targets and monitoring progress for wasting at the country level is therefore unlikely to occur on the shared wasting indicator.
- The question of “how” to achieve these goals remains opaque, and there is no discussion of the budget commitments necessary or stringent government accountability.⁵
- These discrepancies represent both a challenge for SDGs advocacy as well as an opportunity to fight for more ambitious targets and goals.

1- UNGA. *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. 2015. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

2- ECOSOC. *Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators*. 2015. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-E.pdf>

3- UNSCN. *Nutrition and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals*. 2014.

4- Global Nutrition Report. *APPENDIX 8: Nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators*. 2016. <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/appendix-8-nutrition-and-sustainable-development-goal-indicators>

5- UNSCN. *Nutrition Targets and Indicators for the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals—Accountability for the Measurement of Results in Nutrition: A Technical Note*. 2015.

NUTRITION IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE SUCCESS OF ALL THE SDGs

Optimal nutrition is essential for achieving several of the Sustainable Development Goals, and many SDGs impact nutrition security. Nutrition is hence linked to goals and indicators beyond Goal 2 which addresses hunger. A multisectoral nutrition security approach is necessary for success.



3 What is the implementation and monitoring process for the SDGs?

► Implementation at the national level

One of the underlying principles of the UN's 2030 Agenda is that States are supposed to adopt the SDGs at the national level and introduce policy and legislation to achieve them. Implementation may vary from country to country, but generally, it will involve the elaboration and composition of National Development Plans as well as any relevant sectoral policy plans so that they correspond to SDG objectives and include the suggested targets and indicators for each goal. A more complete guide to country-level implementation is available in the box below.⁶

BOX 1: STEPS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION AT THE STATE LEVEL: AN EXAMPLE CASE

- 1 **Raising public awareness.** A clear understanding of the benefits of aligning national and sub-national plans and policy-making processes with the SDGs will build ownership among people
- 2 **Applying multi-stakeholder approaches.** The legitimacy and quality of a society-wide agenda depends on the partnerships between government and stakeholder networks of civil society, universities, think tanks, the private sector, other development actors, and national human rights institutions
- 3 **Tailoring SDGs to local context.** The SDGs and targets are aspirational, allowing each government to set their own targets guided by the global level of ambition, but taking into account national circumstances
- 4 **Creating horizontal policy coherence.** The 2030 Agenda calls 'for integrated solutions' tools that connect and break down traditional sector silos and create horizontal policy coherence, integration and partnerships
- 5 **Creating vertical policy coherence.** Creating policy coherence in the vertical direction among all levels of government is an essential and complementary aspect to the horizontality described above
- 6 **Budgeting for the future.** Soutenir l'ambition et les engagements par l'allocation de ressources et de capacités, est essentiels pour la réussite des ODD au niveau national.
- 7 **Monitoring, reporting, and accountability.** Ensuring that the baseline data for the indicators, statistical systems, capacities, methodologies and mechanisms are in place and functional to track progress and ensure accountability is key
- 8 **Assessing risks and fostering adaptability.** Identifying risks and emerging issues, and adapting to them, will be a critical part of achieving the SDGs

It is important to note that the SDG targets are considered "aspirational," meaning that they are not one-size-fits-all. National circumstances can be taken into account when setting targets, and governments can determine how best to integrate the SDGs into their preexisting and potential future national plans, policies, and strategies. Two countries beginning from highly different baselines for rates of stunting, for example, can create individual targets that reflect the gap. When it comes to indicators, as well, countries have some free reign in selecting their preferred indicators for monitoring and evaluation. They can use the indicators established by the UN in the Global Indicator Framework, which will permit international comparability, and also choose to complement them with indicators they have developed.⁷

► Monitoring at the international level

The UN Statistics Division has established 230 indicators to measure progress and permit cross-country comparisons, though some indicators have been criticized for being either unmeasurable or downright flawed in their approach to the targets.

Internationally, the UN has a highly developed set of monitoring and evaluation processes, most of which pass through the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), the UN body created to measure progress on the SDGs. The HLPF meets annually in July, in addition to reviewing SDG progress year-round. In preparation for the HLPF, regional conferences are organized for relevant actors to convene and discuss before the event in July. For the 2017 HLPF, for instance, there are regional preparatory meetings in Bangkok, Geneva, and Mexico City. Civil society can participate in these preparatory meetings and should consider doing so because the annual HLPF is a key advocacy moment for the SDGs.

6- United Nations Development Group. *Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. 2015. <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Mainstreaming-the-2030-Agenda-UNDG-Interim-Reference-Guide-to-UNCTs-7-October-2015.pdf>
7- See Agenda 2030, para. 75: "The Goals and targets will be followed-up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by member states, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist."

More specifically, at the UN level, monitoring and evaluation will include:

- an annual report from the office of the Secretary General, the first of which was published in June 2016⁸
 - voluntary country reviews at the HLPF, where countries will discuss their own progress and setbacks
 - regional and thematic reviews
 - 4-year implementation reviews provided by the HLPF at the UN General Assembly
- In 2016, 22 countries participated in the HLPF. Even more participation is expected in 2017, with over 31 countries currently registered to present at the HLPF.⁹ **Countries registered to present at the HLPF will be asked to submit a voluntary country review**, which should summarize the progress made on the SDGs in the country and serve to drive the HLPF's discussion of success stories, setbacks, lessons learned and to strengthen policies and mobilize further stakeholders for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

► Monitoring at the national level

The 2030 Agenda also recommends that governments arrange for regular monitoring and evaluation to track progress on their targets both at a national and subnational level.

- To facilitate the monitoring process, states can use the indicators developed by the UN Statistics Division. If all states use the same indicators, universal and global progress can be tracked. However, data for some indicators may be impossible to collect, meaning there is likely some leeway on the choice of indicators. Thus, governments can choose to complement the UN indicators with indicators they create themselves at the regional and national levels.
 - **Creating these context-adapted indicators is a great opportunity for advocacy and messaging coherent with nutrition security.**
- Information remains limited on the recommended national monitoring process. Within the 2030 Agenda, it is merely stipulated that governments should “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven” and adds that these reviews are “voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries, and involve multiple stakeholders.” UN agencies, donors, and members of civil society may be able to support the monitoring process if needed.

8- United Nations Economic and Social Council. *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Report of the Secretary General*. 2016. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2016/75

9- A full, up-to-date list of participants for HLPF participants in 2016, 2017, and the upcoming years is available on the following website: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

02/WHAT CAN YOU DO ?

Since governments are supposed to integrate the SDGs into their development plans and policies, the 2030 Agenda presents a ripe opportunity for civil society actors, potentially in partnership with donors and other CSOs both international and local, to assist in the revision of national development policies.

During consultation sessions to conduct revision and review of various national policies and plans, advocates must push:

▼
To insert targets and indicators that are coherent not only with the SDGs but also with a nutrition security approach to various nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions (see Part III for these targets and indicators).

▼
For accountability via rigorous and regular follow-up and review of the country's implementation.

No country's approach to the 2030 Agenda will be identical to another country's. Successful advocacy is the fruit of context analysis and good timing. For instance, in some countries, where national development plans have been finalized in the past couple of years, it is unlikely that governments will completely rewrite their plans to align them with the SDGs. That does not mean advocacy on the SDGs is impossible, but rather that we must be creative in imagining other possible activities. For example, is a sectoral policy plan or national roadmap up for revision soon ? Is there a possibility to participate in monitoring and evaluation ?

Below are three principal steps for advocacy on the 2030 Agenda, but bear in mind that the advice is not universal and always must be considered in context.

1 Ensure that civil society is included in consultation processes, both for the conception of national development plans and policies as well as implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda

► Build strong and inclusive CSO coalitions at the national level

→ Find allies and propose joint advocacy

- Ask Together 2030 or Action for Sustainable Development, two of the major international CSO coalitions for the SDGs, for help in identifying national CSO coalitions that are already up and running in your country.¹¹
- Look also for potential partners in other existing civil society platforms and within SUN Civil Society Alliances (SUN CSAs). Indeed, SUN CSAs may be the natural working body for SDG advocacy in your country.
- Advocacy groups working on shared issues (e.g., actors working on non-communicable diseases) can also be valuable partners.

→ Present a united front

- When united, civil society's voice will be projected loudly and forcefully throughout the implementation process.
- Show the coherence, interconnectedness, and full spectrum of the 17 SDGs by agreeing upon shared messages and recommendations within a coalition of CSOs working throughout the development sector.
- Share knowledge across sectors within the CSO coalition by making asks that are relevant and understandable to non-experts active in other fields.

► Create and protect civil society space in government processes and consultations, both at the national and sub-national level

→ Remind governments of the unique role of CSOs.

- CSOs offer expertise from the field and can represent the voice of the people.

→ Push for participatory working models.

- Advocate in favor of a regular seat at the negotiation table for CSO representatives.
- Maintain regular contact with the lead government agency in charge of implementation.

→ Expand the role of civil society.

- Fight to be included not only in the planning processes but also in local level implementation and monitoring and review.

11- Together 2030. Experiences from national voices: Civil society engagement on national reviews of the 2030 Agenda. 2016.

2 Participate in the adoption of national plans, policies, and strategies to ensure that SDGs related to nutrition are included, notably through public mobilization and lobbying

To achieve this objective, consult the following pieces of advice as well as Part III of this guide, “What do we want to say?” to choose the key messages to influence your governments.

▶ Ensure that nutrition is identified as a core development priority by the government

→ Gather evidence.

- Prepare a snapshot of the nutrition security situation in your country using data and examples.
- Demonstrate where progress needs to be made to meet the SDG targets and highlight the work to be done in sectors other than food security.

→ Explain the relationship between nutrition and the SDGs

- Present nutrition as both an input and outcome of the SDGs. Demonstrate that nutrition is not only an objective, but also necessary to complete other goals on economic growth and education, for instance.
- Show how nutrition is present throughout the 2030 Agenda, not only in Goal 2. For this, you can use the graphic accompanying this toolkit.

▶ Identify the consultation and revision processes for national development plans and policies (see Annex 2)

→ Map opportunities of ongoing and future consultations.

- Collect information from allies, the government, and online searches.
- In Annex 2, find a table with information on certain countries’ development plans—strengths, weaknesses, and expiration dates.

→ Research how best to pursue timely and strategic engagement with governments.

- Know the deadlines for contributing input with ministries and the UN.
- Demand clarity on which government agency is responsible for the SDGs’ implementation. Some countries’ focal points have been published on the website of the HLPF.¹² If none exists, push for a dedicated lead agency within the government to manage the process.
- Find information on who participates in consultation processes, and try to influence stakeholders that may be easier to access to (UN agencies, donors, etc).

▶ Mobilize allies to develop shared messaging and common advocacy goals

→ Brainstorm with other CSOs.

- Organize a discussion or participate in a discussion with allies (see above), in order to agree upon coalition-led advocacy tactics and strategies.
- Convince your allies to endorse your messages on nutrition and to include them in broader civil society communications.

▶ Summarize your key policy recommendations for governments

→ Define the messages relevant to your context.

- Study the messages in Part III of this document, and identify which messages are best suited to your national context. Develop new and more tailored messages if necessary.
- Ask yourselves: which messages are important for the upcoming advocacy opportunity? For example, use general messages if the discussions on the development plan are in their early stages; use messages from Goal 2 if the national food security policy is under reviewed, etc.
- Remember that messages on cross-cutting SDGs (e.g., Goal 1 on poverty) can be used for any kind of political discussion.

→ Choose the indicators and targets most relevant to your context.

- For inspiration, read Part III below. Look especially at the SDGs that are linked to the policy document you’re trying to influence (Goal 2 for a food security/agriculture policy, Goal 3 for health policy, etc). Look at all of them if you want to influence the development plan.
- Identify key goals and targets; select a core set of “must have” indicators; and, if necessary, identify or create new indicators that are more adapted to the national context.
- Compile your chosen targets in a document and defend the inclusion of these SDGs in national plans and policies as essential.
- Brainstorm your short-term objectives and your overall objectives by developing a progressive theory of change. This tool can help organize your goals so that your advocacy is most effective.¹³

12- Afghanistan example; focal point found on HLPF site [here](#).

13- Guidance for developing a theory of change for your programme. https://www.nesta.org.uk/sites/default/files/theory_of_change_guidance_for_applicants_.pdf

▶ **Advocate in favor of the integration of certain nutrition-related SDGs**

→ **Select advocacy activities depending on the context of the opportunity and your objectives.**

- With your allies, analyze the situation—i.e., the willingness of the government to work with civil society, the strength of your CSO coalition, the deadline for action, the level of awareness of nutrition issues within the government, etc—to develop your advocacy strategy.
- Decide which strategy or strategies will be useful (media messaging, public mobilization, lobbying, or visibility and outreach) and which tactics to use in pursuit of these strategies (see below).

→ **Publicize your key messages in the media.**

- Publish press releases and editorials and hold press conferences.
- Organize field visits with journalists to show them the price of malnutrition and the progress that needs to be made.

→ **Mobilize the public.**

- Hold seminars, debates, free concerts, and plays.
- Distribute petitions and collect signatures for or against government measures in the lead-up to key dates (elections, legislation deadlines, budget votes, finalization of national plans and policies, etc).

→ **Work with parliamentarians.**

- Parliamentarians are one of the most important stakeholders bridging the gap between citizens and bureaucracy. Brief parliamentarians on key nutrition messages, which they will be able to transmit to their constituents and their fellow legislators. Organize seminars on nutrition and the SDGs.

→ **Influence the government through direct lobbying.**

- Publish a position paper detailing key messages on nutrition issues.
- Organize meetings with key decision-makers, perhaps via roundtables or workshops, to educate government officials and open the channels of communication.

→ **Increase visibility and outreach.**

- Blast your messages throughout various channels to reach a maximum audience.
- Craft videos, photos, posters, flyers, infographics, blogs, or scorecards to disseminate your messages in an interesting way.

3 Participate in the monitoring and evaluation process for the implementation of the SDGs to ensure that concrete actions are taken and progress is made on the achievement of the nutrition targets

▶ **Advocate in favor of a robust system of monitoring and evaluation from the very beginning**

→ **Push to include language on national accountability mechanisms within national plans and policies.**

- Remind the government to establish timelines, e.g., yearly progress reports, policy revision every five years, implementation phases and deadlines. These dates will make it easier to hold the government accountable.

→ **Push for the publication of a baseline report on the SDG indicators.**

- Ask governments to compile baseline data to establish a starting point for the country's work on the SDGs. It can be used later for follow-ups, reviews, and progress reports

→ **Push the government to commit to international monitoring and evaluation.**

- Advocate for the government to commit to participating in a certain number of HLPFs.
- If your government participates in the HLPF, push for civil society to be included in the monitoring process and to participate in the drafting of the country review report.

→ **Push for the establishment of monitoring bodies.**

- Propose creating a "2030 Agenda Observatory" that will monitor all phases of implementation. Such an organization has been put into place in Democratic Republic of Congo.

▶ **Once the plans are developed, support the government in monitoring nutrition-related indicators**

→ **Share your expertise.**

- Identify available nutrition data and educate the government on how to collect data through national nutrition surveys.
- Suggest ways for the government to improve data collection (e.g., the frequency of surveys, alternating between comprehensive surveys and more limited coverage surveys, etc)

▶ **Raise awareness on governments' progress to meet targets and commitments**

→ **Engage with the media**

- Debrief journalists on progress and urge them to publish when governments are not meeting their commitments.
- Publish press releases, editorials and hold press conferences.
- Field visits with journalists to show them the lack of progress in the field.

→ **Mobilize the general population.**

- Plan civil manifestations or petitions to put political pressure on the government

→ **Follow the money.**

- Perform budget advocacy to see if the financial commitments of the government are in line with the ambition of their targets. If not, push them to invest as needed.

▶ **Engage with the HLPF to create international pressure¹⁴**

→ **Share best practices.**

- Highlight the positives of SDG implementation in your country.
- Observe what methods worked in other countries and consider pushing to include them in your country.

→ **Provide pointed critiques of and future recommendations for implementation in your country.**

- Emphasize the failures and what is necessary to get on track for SDG implementation in your country.
- Propose writing a civil society shadow report with fellow allies: when your country submits its voluntary country review to the HLPF, contribute your own report, detailing what the government needs to work on.
- Produce scorecards to visually present the highs and lows of implementation.¹⁵

14-For tips on HLPF engagement, consult the following manual titled *How to Engage with the High Level Political Forum: User's Guide*. <http://action4sd.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/HLPF.UserGuide.pdf>

15- A very comprehensive example of this can be found here : <https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/en/topics/aktuelle-meldungen/2016/juli/countries-need-to-act-urgently-to-achieve-the-un-sustainable-development-goals/>

UPCOMING OPPORTUNITIES AT THE HLPF

July 2017: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world. Focus on Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14

→ Consider sharing information on integration of nutrition in these goals, with a specific focus on goal 2 and 3.

July 2018: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies. Focus on Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15

→ Take this chance to concentrate on a key component of nutrition security—WASH in Goal 6

July 2019: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality. Focus on Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16

→ Raise awareness on two of the greatest external threats to nutrition: climate change in Goal 13 and conflict in Goal 16



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03/WHAT DO WE WANT TO SAY ? KEY MESSAGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NUTRITION RELATED SDGS

In this section, we will provide some key general messages as well as more specific messages in line with the SDG targets and indicators. We have identified some SDGs as priority goals since they highlight many of the measures necessary for nutrition security. **The priority goals include Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, and 17. Targets and indicators in these goals are essential for nutrition and should definitely make up the core of your advocacy on the SDGs.** Other SDGs that are important for nutrition but less significant than the priority goals are 8, 10, 12, 15, and 16.

1 General messages

Below are some key messages that should drive your advocacy on the 2030 Agenda:

Importance of nutrition

- ▶ **The plague of malnutrition is not only about ending hunger** but also about more sustainable and healthy diets, greater support systems for mothers and better infant care, reinforced health and sanitation facilities, etc. Tackling malnutrition depends on the success of all the SDGs.
- ▶ Undernutrition comes in different forms, chronic and acute, severe and moderate, and it is important to consider the **variety of approaches required to address all types of undernutrition**. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) deserves particular attention, in link with Goal 3's health targets.
- ▶ Nutrition helps build human capital, improves productivity and economic growth. Increasing domestic resources allocated to nutrition will increase national incomes. On the other hand, undernutrition has a **profoundly negative economic impact**, preventing countries and individuals from working and living at full capacity. Progress on the issue is therefore crucial for development and achieving the SDGs.
- ▶ **Undernutrition remains a major underlying factor in poor health**, especially in children under age 5. Achieving the SDG health targets is impossible without progress on malnutrition.
- ▶ Nutrition must therefore constitute a **core development priority**. **As an input and outcome of the SDGs, it must be part of the priority implementation package, with nutrition-specific and sensitive targets and indicators found throughout governments' strategies and policies.**

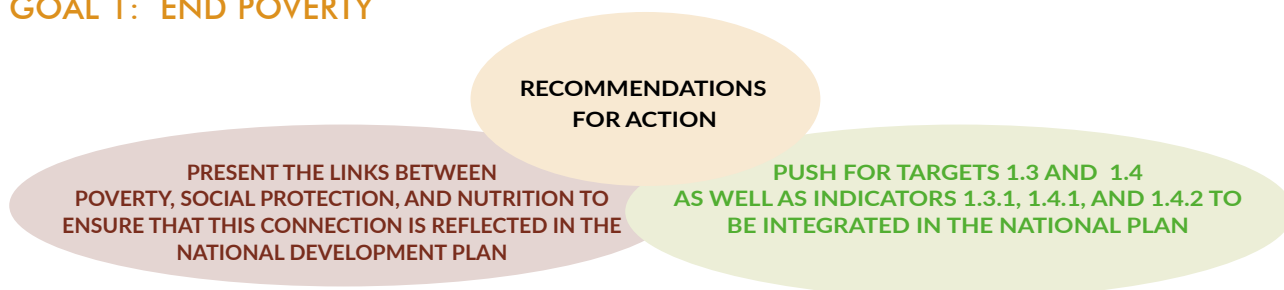
General recommendations to governments

- ▶ The **nutrition security approach** must be represented throughout governments' plans. Nutrition should be mainstreamed throughout all policies—not only general development strategies but also in relevant sectoral policies.
- ▶ To achieve the goals, it will not be enough to prioritize the majority at the expense of the socially excluded few. **No one must be left behind**. Governments should ensure that progress is made for all people, particularly marginalized groups, no matter the cost or the difficulty.
- ▶ National implementation plans should be developed openly and transparently in **collaboration with civil society** and be informed by **public and parliamentary consultation**.
- ▶ Language should be included in the national development plan that describes and commits to **national level monitoring and evaluation** as well as the country's participation in the UN's **HLPF monitoring and evaluation processes**.
- ▶ The SDGs should be complemented by a **strong reaffirmation of a rights-based approach**, notably in regards to the right to food and nutrition, health, water and sanitation.
- ▶ Policy promises must be backed by **solid financial commitments**, whether from overseas development aid or domestic resource mobilization and budgeting.

2 Recommendations for priority goals

The following goals have been identified as the most relevant for nutrition improvements. They highlight how nutrition is both an input and output of the SDGs. Below we outline the most relevant nutrition targets and indicators for each goal. **Other nutrition-related indicators can be found in Annex 1**, though they are less significant and may not be relevant for every organization's work.


GOAL 1: END POVERTY



Links between nutrition and Goal 1

- ▶ Being poor limits the ability of individuals to access adequate food in terms of both quality and quantity. That's why interventions that raise the income level of the poorest can be considered nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- ▶ Social protection is a key area of investment to support the fight against chronic food and nutrition insecurity. Safety nets, among other social protection measures, assist people with no means of earning a livelihood, reduce people's vulnerability to shocks, and strengthen the prevention of undernutrition in the long run.
- ▶ Improvements to nutritional status also have positive side-effects on poverty. A well-nourished individual is likely to have more energy and be in better health, which will allow him or her to receive an education and find decent work, two key factors in reducing poverty.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ **Target 1.3 introduces social protection measures, advocating especially for “floors,” that is minimum standards of living to protect and remove people from extreme poverty. Progress regarding indicator 1.3.1 will be essential for the improvement of the nutrition situation in your country.**
- ▶ **Target 1.4 focuses on availability and equal access to resources and basic services. Since access to basic services, such as health, is a key underlying cause of undernutrition, Indicator 1.4.1 will be essential to measure. Indicator 1.4.2 is also especially significant, with its emphasis on land rights, since secure tenure is often a first step to income and food security for many of the world's most vulnerable.**

TARGETS	INDICATORS
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/ newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Support the use of a rights-based approach in the implementation of Goal 2
- 2 Complement the indicator for investment in agriculture (2.a.2) with an indicator on investment in nutrition
- 3 Push for Target 2.1 to be reflected in the plan but to be measured using Indicator 2.1.2 instead of the irrelevant 2.1.1
- 4 Integrate Target 2.2 in the development plan, with the two different indicators for both wasting and stunting. In order to place more emphasis on wasting, remind governments that wasting should be disaggregated from overweight (Indicator 2.2.2)
- 5 Push for Target 2.3, but advise governments to replace the existing Indicator 2.3.1
- 6 Push for the inclusion of Target 2.4, but advocate for the creation of an alternative indicator

Links between nutrition and Goal 2 and key considerations about Goal 2

- ▶ Food availability and access all year round are covered, and people in vulnerable situations are explicitly mentioned in the targets. Goal 2's targets link food security, nutrition, and agricultural models, which is in line with recent work on nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- ▶ Targets related to resilient agricultural practices, incomes of small-scale food producers, or diversity of seeds, plants and animals support recent developments in agroecology for food security and nutrition.
- ▶ Goal 2 doesn't include any reference to the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition and related documents (the Global Strategic Framework, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, and the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests (VGGT)). Without these frameworks driving implementation of Goal 2, simplifications and overly narrow approaches to the goal may arise, to the detriment of more comprehensive agendas defined elsewhere by other legitimate thematic platforms and policy spaces.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



▶ Target 2.1 sets its sights on ending undernutrition and food security

- However, Indicator 2.1.1, which measures the prevalence of undernourishment, has been criticized for its limited scope in which undernourishment is any caloric intake below what is necessary for a sedentary lifestyle. Seeing as most people lead active lifestyles requiring greater caloric intake, this indicator likely vastly underestimates hunger. It also only evaluates periods of undernourishment lasting more than one year and pays no attention to food quality. It should therefore be discarded in favor of Indicator 2.1.2.
- Indicator 2.1.2, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, assesses hunger quite well by expanding the scope of food insecurity beyond a simple dearth of calories and gauging the actual day to day lived experience of hunger.¹⁷

▶ Indicator 2.2.2 addresses wasting but only as an inverse of overweight. For better comparison and greater focus on the scourge of wasting, these indicators should be disaggregated and addressed separately.

▶ Target 2.3 aims to raise productivity levels, especially for smallholder farmers. Indicator 2.3.1, however, should be deleted, because it may promote unsustainable farming practices that depend on harmful chemical inputs in the endless pursuit of higher yields.

16- Moore Lappé et al. How we count hunger matters. 2013. <http://wphna.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/2013-Ethics-Int-Aff-Francis-Moore-Lappe-et-al-Counting-hunger.pdf>.

17- FAO. Voices of the Hungry: The Food Insecurity Experience Scale. <http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/>



- Our alternative indicator for Target 2.3 addresses this problem by looking at the number of jobs created in agriculture. More jobs created in agriculture are linked to rural investment and development, especially for those using more labor-intensive, less industrial methods of farming. This type of rural development is in line with a nutrition security approach.
- ▶ **While Target 2.4 pertains to the sustainability of food systems, a cause at the heart of nutrition security, its indicator is unmeasurable. To measure this indicator, a commonly held definition of “sustainable agriculture” must be agreed upon. For the moment, none exists. If possible, suggest an alternative indicator for this target: the number of policies promoting climate change adaption, agroecology, sustainable management of water and land.**
- ▶ **Indicator 2.a.2 measures investment in the agricultural sector. We recommend advocating for the inclusion an additional indicator that tallies the amount of investment in nutrition-specific interventions. For this, suggest using the OECD’s basic nutrition code 12240, a well-established marker of investment in this area.**

TARGETS	INDICATORS
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size To be replaced by: Number of jobs created in the agricultural sector
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices
	To be replaced by: the number of policies promoting climate change adaption, agroecology, sustainable management of water and land
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
	Suggest that governments add an additional indicator: 2.a.3: Total investments in nutrition (OECD code 12240)

GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Strengthen Goal 3 by pushing to include three of the missing six targets from the World Health Assembly (WHA), adding targets on anemia, low birth weight, and breastfeeding
- 2 Remind governments that bringing SAM treatment programs to scale will require strengthening health systems, and therefore targets and indicators for 3.8 and 3.c should be included

Links between nutrition and Goal 3

- ▶ Advances in nutrition are necessary for healthy lives, and healthy lives are necessary for good nutrition.
- ▶ The close relationship between health and malnutrition is well-documented. An underlying cause of mortality, undernutrition leads to 45% of deaths in children under 5.
- ▶ The field of mental health and care practices is also included in Goal 3. Improvements to reproductive and mental health will give rise to caregivers that are psychologically prepared and able to effectively respond to the needs of their children.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ While the targets on stunting, wasting, and overweight are present in Goal 2 (Indicators 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) and should be included in national policies, the WHA targets for anemia, low birth weight, and breastfeeding are excluded¹⁸. As key health determinants, they should be included in your country's SDGs indicators for Goal 3.
- ▶ Targets 3.1 and 3.2 correspond to the focus on the first 1000 days of children's lives, from the beginning of their mother's pregnancy to their 2nd birthday. This crucial period determines the course of a child's life, as their nutritional status, both in the womb and in the years following birth, influences brain development, growth, and lifelong immunity.
- ▶ While Target 3.4 is to be lauded for addressing mental health, the accompanying indicator is not terribly relevant. Suggest that our alternative indicator, more aligned with broad mental health problems, not only suicide, be used.
- ▶ The targets intended to strengthen health systems (3.8, 3.c) via more health workers and better financing for greater coverage will also reinforce scaling up SAM treatment.
- Concerning Indicator 3.8.1, it is important the coverage include nutrition-specific interventions that are necessary for the continuum of care and have been proven to effect large decreases in childhood stunting and wasting. These interventions notably include promotion of breastfeeding; support for complementary feeding, with or without provision of food supplements; micronutrient interventions; general supportive strategies to improve family and community nutrition; and reduction of disease burden (promotion of handwashing and strategies to reduce the burden of malaria in pregnancy)¹⁹.

18- WHO. Global Targets 2025. <http://www.who.int/nutrition/global-target-2025/en/>

19- Bhutta et al. 2008. What works? Interventions for maternal and child undernutrition and survival. [http://www.thelancet.com/article/S0140-6736\(07\)61693-6/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/article/S0140-6736(07)61693-6/abstract)

TARGETS	INDICATORS
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
	<i>Suggest that governments add WHA indicator: -Percentage of women of reproductive age with anemia</i>
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
	<i>Suggest that governments add WHA indicators: -Percentage of infants born with low birth weight -Percentage of infants exclusively breastfed for 6 months</i>
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate <i>To be replaced by: Percentage of caregivers with depression</i>
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, infectious diseases, noncommunicable diseases, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Raise awareness on the links between education and nutrition: education can improve nutrition, when nutrition can improve cognitive development and education.
- 2 Push for the inclusion of Indicator 4.2.1

Links between nutrition and Goal 4

- ▶ While education can improve nutritional status in a population, an improvement in nutritional status can also lead to better education results, since learners will have the dietary inputs needed for intellectual work.²⁰
- ▶ Education is linked to early childhood development, for which nutrition is of vital importance. Nutrition status in first 1,000 days is linked to school grade completion and achievement, particularly in adolescent girls.
- ▶ Education teaches the skills necessary to hold a job and earn money, providing the income necessary for nutrition security.
- ▶ Learning proper care practices (like the importance of hand-washing or breastfeeding for good health), what constitutes a proper diet, or when to seek medical care is crucial for nutrition.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ Target 4.2 and related indicator 4.2.1 ensure that children are not only educated in formal settings, but receive the nutrition and care they need at home for their general development from the very beginning of their lives.

TARGETS	INDICATORS
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.

GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN AND GIRLS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Raise awareness on gender equality and empowerment as critical factors for good nutrition
- 2 Push to include Targets 5.6 and 5.a as well as their indicators in national policies and plans

Links between nutrition and Goal 5

- ▶ Fighting to end discrimination against women can directly affect the nutritional status of populations.
- ▶ Women are more likely to suffer from malnutrition during conflicts and disasters.
- ▶ Their agricultural yields are 20-30% lower than men's yields because they have less access to quality inputs, land, and equipment.
- ▶ Malnourished women are more likely to give birth to underweight babies, who are 20% more likely to die before age 5.
- ▶ In many cultures, women are allowed to eat only after the men and children have been served.²¹
- ▶ Progress on sexual discrimination is essential to creating progress on nutrition security. Research has shown that when women are responsible for the family income, there are greater improvements to children's health and nutrition.²²

20- Jukes et al. *Nutrition and Education*. United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition. 2002.

21- World Food Programme. *Women and Hunger: 10 Facts*. <https://www.wfp.org/our-work/preventing-hunger/focus-women/women-hunger-facts>

22- World Bank. *Why is women's economic empowerment important for development?* http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/womens_economic_empowerment.pdf



- ▶ Of particular importance is Indicator 5.a.2, which aims to grant full, equal land rights to women in order to unleash a positive wave of women farmers who will be able to contribute to the family income. Make sure to adapt this international indicator to the local context (see table below).
- ▶ Target 5.6 falls into the growing field of mental health and care practices. Women who have reproductive choice and access to contraception will be better equipped to make family planning decisions and enter these decisions freely and wisely, allowing them to properly care for any children they choose to have. Make sure to adapt this international indicator to the local context (see table below).

TARGETS	INDICATORS
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15 -49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education <i>To be adapted to the local context: Number of laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</i>
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
	5.a.2 Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control <i>To be adapted to the local context: number of existing laws/ legal frameworks (including customary law) that guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</i>

GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Push for strong recognition of the relationship between WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) and nutrition in the development plan
- 2 Include Targets 6.1 and 6.2 and their accompanying indicators in national policies and strategies
- 3 Make governments aware of the crucial link between water, climate, and agriculture and push to include Target 6.4 and its indicator
- 4 Introduce the right to water and sanitation as a founding framework for these targets, and advocate in favor of the inclusion of rights-based language in the strategies and plans

Links between nutrition and Goal 6

- ▶ Water and sanitation is crucial in creating a healthy environment in which good nutrition can blossom.
- ▶ Clean water and sanitation facilities are essential for preventing disease, especially cases of diarrhea that can exacerbate cases of undernutrition in young children. A WASH intervention in Ethiopia resulted in a 12% decline in rates of stunting.²³
- ▶ Water is also a significant input in agriculture, the trade by which many people make their livelihood and earn the food or income necessary to remain nutrition secure.
- ▶ Goal 6 encompasses a human rights approach to WASH and places water issues in the limelight. Using a rights-based approach to Goal 6 (or any of the SDGs for that matter) is a potentially powerful way to fight for implementation. Goal 6 also represents every stage of the water cycle, not simply access to water and sanitation, making it a more holistic approach to WASH issues.
- ▶ Goal 6 is lacking when it comes to climate. Any possible water shortages that may arise because of a warming planet would have dire consequences for water access and agricultural production. Vigilance on the connection between water and climate is therefore paramount, because they threaten the very foundation of nutrition security.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ Of particular importance are Targets 6.1 and 6.2, which, if achieved, would cover all the bases of WASH—water, sanitation, and hygiene—to produce a safe and healthy environment for positive nutritional outcomes.
- ▶ Target 6.4 addresses potential water scarcities caused by global warming, but without progress on climate mitigation (see Goal 13), it is likely out of reach. This target shows that, similar to nutrition, water is a cross-cutting issue within the SDGs.
- ▶ Target 6.b answers the tricky “how” question when it comes to implementation. It advocates a decentralized, community-based approach to WASH, a strategy that places beneficiaries at the heart of implementation and maintenance of water and sanitation.

23- Fenn, B., et al. 2012. An evaluation of an operations research project to reduce childhood stunting in a food-insecure area in Ethiopia. *Public Health Nutrition*. 17, 1-9.

TARGETS	INDICATORS
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Percentage change in water use efficiency over time
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Clearly distinguish climate adaptation and climate mitigation to ensure governments' strategies address all facets of climate change
- 2 Push for the inclusion of the mitigation target and indicator (13.a) and the adaptation target and indicator (13.2) in national plans and policies

Links between nutrition and Goal 13

- ▶ Climate change poses an existential challenge for humankind in the 21st century. Nutrition security is profoundly endangered, especially for the most vulnerable, as temperatures continue to tick upward.
- ▶ Climate change threatens all the basic necessities for life: access to nutritious food, clean water, and healthcare.
- ▶ Rising temperatures are expected to reduce global food production by 2% per decade while worldwide demand for food is expected to rise by 15% per decade in the same period.
- ▶ Water resources may diminish by 20% to 50%. More frequent droughts and superstorms will lead to catastrophic situations in which basic care and medicines are unavailable.²⁴

24- Réseau Action Climat. Objectifs mondiaux pour le développement durable: quelle place pour le climat? 2014.



- ▶ Target 13.2 prompts more countries to develop strategies to address climate change. In addition to reducing emissions, they suggest climate adaptation strategies which build resilience to the challenges that arise on a warming planet. For further targets directed at climate adaptation, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction from the UNISDR is a useful resource.²⁵
- ▶ Target 13.a is purely climate mitigation, which seeks to limit climate change by targeting CO2 emissions. Refer to the Paris Agreement established by the UNFCCC at the COP21 for more advocacy resources on mitigation.²⁶

TARGETS	INDICATORS
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan that increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and that fosters climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report, or other)
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Include Target 17.1 and its indicators on domestic investment in
- 2 Push for Target 17.2 and its indicators, reminding governments that a “fair share model” must be developed so that everyone, both in the North and South, can contribute in line with their financial means and devote these funds to the world’s poorest.
- 3 Push governments to explore innovative financing mechanisms to fund their nutrition-related SDG expenditures.

25- UNISDR. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2015. <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

26- UNFCCC. The Paris Agreement. 2015. http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

Links between nutrition and Goal 17

- ▶ To reach the WHA targets, over the period of 2016-2026 donors must offer more than \$2.6 billion dollars per year in nutrition-specific funding alone. And yet, in 2013, only \$940 million in donor aid was given to nutrition-specific interventions.
- ▶ Although OECD member countries allocate 21% of their funding to nutrition-sensitive sectors, only 3% of this aid can be shown to have an impact on nutrition.²⁷
- ▶ Domestic resources dedicated to nutrition are also inadequate; some experts have called for 3% of all sector budgets to be devoted to nutrition in order to scale up treatment and prevention.
- ▶ A \$1 investment in nutrition has demonstrated a \$16 return in economic growth, making it one of the best buys in development with a rate of return greater than 10%.²⁸

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ **Target 17.1 focuses on mobilizing domestic investment in development. This target is coherent with the position that countries in the Global South must work within their means to finance development.**
 - Remind governments that while mobilizing resources using domestic taxes is a positive step forward, these taxes must be fair and progressive and not overly burden the country's poorest.
- ▶ **Target 17.2 recalls that donors from wealthy countries must contribute more funds to development and ensure that their financing is directed at the most vulnerable.**
 - Indicator 17.2.1, however, only addresses aid quality, not quantity. The proposed alternative indicator looks at quality as well.²⁹

TARGETS	INDICATORS
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/ Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income
	<i>To be complemented by: Country's rating on Commitment to Development's Aid Index</i>

27- Generation Nutrition. Nutrition Funding: The Missing Piece of the Puzzle. 2016. http://www.generation-nutrition.org/sites/default/files/editorial/missing_piece_of_the_puzzle.pdf

28- Global Nutrition Report. From Promise to Impact: Ending Malnutrition before 2030. 2016. <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/utils/getfile/collection/p15738coll2/id/130354/filename/130565.pdf>

29- Center for Global Development. The Commitment to Development Index. <http://www.cgdev.org/cdi-2015>

3 Recommendations for secondary goals

The goals below are less directly related to nutrition but still present some targets and indicators essential to nutrition security.

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 In countries of the Global North, lobby for Aid for Trade commitments and increased financing towards developing countries, using Target 8.a as leverage tool
- 2 Push to include a complementary indicator for Target 8.a that measures trade fairness

Links between nutrition and Goal 8

- ▶ Trade and development aid can help developing economies establish a healthy agricultural sector and invest in the health of their citizens, two crucial factors for nutrition security.
- ▶ Depending on the language of trade agreements, trade can be either helpful or deleterious for nutrition security, especially when it comes to agricultural development and food security.
- ▶ High rates of malnutrition in some Asian and African countries have been correlated with productivity losses accounting for up to 11% of annual GDP.³⁰

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ Target 8.a intends to support the inclusion of developing economies in world markets with Aid for Trade, a framework for guiding development assistance on trade issues.
- ▶ A complementary indicator to 8.a.1, using the Commitment to Development's trade index³¹, the aggregate rating based on a set of three indicators that measure whether a country's trade policies are positive and fair for developing economies.

TARGETS	INDICATORS
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements <i>To be complemented by: Country rating on the Commitment to Development's trade index</i>

30- World Bank. Investing in Nutrition: The Foundation for Development. 2016. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/963161467989517289/pdf/104865-REVISED-Investing-in-Nutrition-FINAL.pdf>

31- Center for Global Development. The Commitment to Development Index. <http://www.cgdev.org/cdi-2015>

GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Push for the inclusion of Target 10.1 and the proposed alternative indicator below
- 2 In countries in the Global North, fight for the end of unfair agricultural subsidies and tariffs and the allocation of more funds to overseas development aid

Links between nutrition and Goal 10

- ▶ High levels of inequality within a single country lead to a large underclass that struggles to access land and resources and to purchase sundry necessities for nutrition security—including nutritious food, water, and healthcare.
- ▶ Agricultural subsidies and tariffs result in trade imbalances that favor the agricultural markets of wealthy countries to the detriment of developing countries. Food insecurity and poverty may arise from these imbalances.
- ▶ Historical events have led to immense gaps in wealth between many countries. Development aid from the Global North to the Global South is one attempt to lessen these gaps and remedy the situation.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ Target 10.1 pushes for economic growth that will first and foremost lift the poorest 40% out of poverty. The proposed alternative indicator, called the Palma ratio, measures the post-tax income of the upper echelons of society in comparison to the post-transfer incomes of the poorest.³² It is superior to Indicator 10.1.1 because instead of exclusively raising the incomes of the poorest, it also focuses on addressing the unsustainable incomes of the world's wealthiest.

TARGETS	INDICATORS
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
	<i>To be replaced by: the Palma ratio (ratio of the richest 10% of the population's share of gross national income divided by the poorest 40%'s share)</i>

32- BOND. *Reducing Inequality: Indicators to match the ambition of the 2030 Development Agenda*. 2015. <https://www.bond.org.uk/sites/default/files/resource-documents/reducing-inequality.pdf>

GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Advocate for the inclusion of Indicator 12.3.1 in national policies

Links between nutrition and Goal 12

- ▶ Goal 12 is highly tied to food security since it tackles the issue of food utilization, food waste, and food availability by aiming to reduce resource use and degradation.
- ▶ It also places consumption patterns under a microscope, perhaps prompting high-consumption nations to rebalance their habits in a more sustainable direction, a measure that will have immense benefits for countries suffering from food shortages.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ Target 12.3 will halve global food loss, by reducing food waste by consumers and retailers at the point of sale as well as waste along production and supply chains. Possible ways to reach this goal include the construction of food storage facilities or new roads to promote market access and efficient supply chains. In theory, this should address the challenge of increasing food availability by 2030.

CIBLES	INDICATORS
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index

GOAL 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Include Target 15.1 and 15.3 as well as their indicators in national policies
- 2 Raise awareness on the threat of land degradation and the promise of agroecology as a potential way to restore soils and promote sustainability

Links between nutrition and Goal 15

- ▶ Nutrition security is highly dependent upon food security, which is currently facing the looming threat of soil degradation, desertification, and deforestation.
- ▶ Soil degradation arises from many phenomena, including global warming, deforestation, and agriculture dependent on chemical inputs.
- ▶ Since 95% of our food comes from crops grown in the ground, soil degradation poses a great challenge to nutrition.³³
- ▶ Goal 15 is crucial not only for nutrition, but also for the combat against climate change and the fight against poverty, since many of the world's poorest are dependent on these lands for their livelihood.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ Indicator 15.1.1 focuses on reforestation as a potential mitigating factor for both climate change and land degradation.
- ▶ Target 15.3 aims to stem the tide of land degradation and restore soil that was previously damaged. Concerning Indicator 15.3.1, there is a new development fund called The Impact Investment Fund for Land Degradation Neutrality, which is a potential source of financial assistance for governments interested in pursuing this issue.

TARGETS	INDICATORS
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

33- Arsenault, Chris. Only 60 years of farming left if soil degradation continues. <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/only-60-years-of-farming-left-if-soil-degradation-continues/>

GOAL 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- 1 Include Indicator 16.1.2 and raise awareness among governments on the link between conflict and nutrition and argue that any measures taken to reduce conflict-related deaths and to protect humanitarian space are nutrition-sensitive interventions
- 2 Push for Indicator 16.2.1 and remind governments that losses inspired by conflict may be immaterial, such as the rise of psychological aggression, stress, other mental health issues, and the inability to properly care for oneself and others.

Links between nutrition and Goal 16

- ▶ War and conflict are major underlying factors of nutrition insecurity. In some cases, food itself may be used as a weapon when a party to the conflict systematically restricts access to food to other parties in the conflict.
- ▶ The instability provoked by conflict exacerbates food insecurity by disrupting agricultural production, cutting off trade flows, and weakening the overall economy.
- ▶ During such crises, food shortages are common as access to productive resources like land and water is restricted. The limited food available may also be of low quality, making a nutritious diet impossible.
- ▶ Conflict also inspires psychological trauma, which may limit the capacity of caregivers to fully address the needs of their children.

Key targets and indicators and how they should be included in national plans and policies



- ▶ Indicator 16.1.2 aims to reduce the number of deaths in times of conflict whereas Indicator 16.2.1 mitigates the psychological consequences of conflict on children and caregivers

TARGETS	INDICATORS
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex and cause)
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

03/ RECAP

As you begin to pursue your advocacy, don't forget to regularly consult this document and keep in mind the following key messages:

- ▶ Find CSO allies and work in coalition to make civil society a powerful actor in implementation
- ▶ Focus your advocacy on both the national and international levels for greatest success
- ▶ Feel free to adjust the UN-established targets and indicators to the national context
- ▶ Recall the interconnected, multisectoral approach found throughout the SDGs to push for a full suite of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive measures
- ▶ Remind government officials that nutrition must be considered both an input and outcome of the SDGs for maximum impact

This toolkit was developed by Action against Hunger.



ANNEX 1: OTHER TARGETS AND INDICATORS INTERESTING FOR NUTRITION

The following targets and indicators are relevant to nutrition. They were determined to be less directly pertinent to the main nutrition advocacy goals; nevertheless, depending on the local situation in their country, advocates should decide whether they are worthwhile to include in the government's plans and policies.

GOAL 1	
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes 1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor, and vulnerable groups
GOAL 2	
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Ex situ crop collections enrichment index 2.5.2 Percentage of local crops and breeds and their wild relatives, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of (food) price anomalies
GOAL 3	
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14; aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors

GOAL 4	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Percentage of children/young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics.
GOAL 5	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
GOAL 6	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Percentage of wastewater safely treated
	6.3.2 Percentage of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
GOAL 10	
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Share of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries/developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

OBJECTIF 12	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
OBJECTIF 13	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people

ANNEX 2: SNAPSHOT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR 10 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES	EXISTENCE OF A NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) - TITLE AND DATE	AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON TIMELINE FOR A FUTURE PLAN TO BE DEVELOPED	EXPLANATION ON NDP ADOPTION / REVISION PROCESS
Bangladesh	The 7 th Five Year Plan 2016-2021, published December 2015	No future date, but PND is annually reviewed and will have a midterm review as well.	Bangladesh engages with civil society and donors via the Bangladesh Development forum and Local Consultative Group mechanism. The BDF is every few years while the LCG occur more frequently, organized around various thematic areas. Prior to the publication of this PND, Bangladesh convoked a meeting of donors, NGOs, and international experts to agree upon 88 indicators to be used in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan
Ivory Coast	National development plan 2016-2020	This was just finalised in summer 2016, so no information for the moment	This plan was the result of a very active advisory group, although references to the role of civil society in the negotiations do not appear and it seems that the private sector and donors were much more consulted in the process. An annual follow-up will take place
DRC	Press dating from late February 2016 talk about the publication of a "National Strategic Development Plan for the DRC 2017-2021," following a strategic document on poverty reduction 2011-2015. Plan not available on internet ...	The plan 2017-2021 should be already finalized even if not officially released ...	Preparation in 3 phases which this time took place in 2015; ① Review of the existing situation and performance over the previous period ② Taking into account this review, development of a revised program for the follow-up ③ Consultation and drafting of the new NDP, including analytical work and reflection in working groups on specific topics, sectoral reports and a synthesis, followed by the creation of operational and financial annexes
Indonesia	National Medium Term Development Plan, 2015-2019 (RPJMN)-- available only in Indonesian. However, WFP has published an analysis of the plan, saying it includes nutrition and food sovereignty		
Liberia	Agenda for Transformation: Steps towards Liberia rising 2030, published 2013	most targets aims at 2017. Even if the agenda goes til 2030, highly possible that an update version in line with the SDGs is developed soon.	Political party leaders, youth and student groups, religious groups, civil society organizations (CSOs), government agencies, private sector and development partners, among others, were included in the consultations. Work was organized in sectoral working groups, each of which had a government lead and a donor co-lead. Big emphasis placed on the participatory process in developing the plan, so that it truly reflected a shared vision of the country's future
Madagascar	National development 2015-2019, published in June 2015	As it just came out, no info on a future plan yet. However, a mid-term evaluation (a priori 2017) will take place in order to "influence and refocus the implementation of policies"	Several stages including a concept note, design of a methodology, setting up of a steering group, complication of relevant policies / documents, consultations with all stakeholders, from the very beginning to the end

COUNTRIES	ANALYSIS OF CURRENT NDP			
	MENTION OF NUTRITION (COPIED AND PASTED)	WASH	FOOD SECURITY	MHCP
Bangladesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Proportion of underweight among under-five children from 32,6% to 20% 2 Proportion of stunting among under-five children from 36,1% to 25% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Access to improved sanitation facilities from 57% to 100% 2 rural population with access to improved water source from 84% to 100% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Attain and maintain self-sufficiency in staple food (rice) production and meet the nutritional requirement of the population through supply of an adequate and diverse range of foods. For example, increase rice production from 34,9 million tons to 36,81. <p>Also includes three broad goals without indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensuring adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food 2 Enhancing purchasing power of people for increased food accessibility 3 Ensuring adequate nutrition for all 	<p>Mental health and well-being are fundamental to a healthy nation. During the 7th FYP, MOHFW will promote mental health and well-being including access to essential care. The priority areas to be addressed include: depression, psychosis, bipolar disorders, epilepsy, developmental and behavioural disorders in children and adolescents, dementia, drug use disorders, self-harm/suicide, etc. To address this problem, a comprehensive mental health service delivery plan will be developed with the aim of gradual expansion of service to address the growing need of psychological aspects of health.</p>
Ivory Coast	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Proportion of population below the minimum caloric intake level from 20,5% to 5%. The NDP is very comprehensive, and in its third part, many other nutritional indicators are noted with financial commitments but no target. (see page 46 of Tome 3) 	<p>Proportion of population with access to a source of drinking water from 91% to 100%</p>	<p>Agricultural contribution to GDP, percentage of households in food insecurity, poverty rate in rural areas are among the indicators mentioned but with no specific target</p>	<p>No mention</p>
DRC				
Indonesia				

COUNTRIES	EXISTENCE OF A NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) - TITLE AND DATE	AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON TIMELINE FOR A FUTURE PLAN TO BE DEVELOPED	EXPLANATION ON NDP ADOPTION / REVISION PROCESS
Myanmar	Press articles from Dec. 2015 mention the future publication of a National Comprehensive Development Plan for 2016-2021. Plan wasn't found.		
Pakistan	Vision 2030, published in 2007	No information	Document written by the Planning Commission after the agreement of the National Economic Council. 2 year consultative process in which leading professionals, common citizens, and key civil society actors were consulted on various themes.
Sierra Leone	The Agenda for Prosperity, 2013-2018	2019-- no specific date given but very likely that another document will be published for 2019.	Extensive consultations were held as early as 2011 to decide on the new agenda. Notably, there was a National Technical Committee working with the Finances Ministry and the Pillars Working Group, focusing on strategies for particular themes. Civil society groups active in these domains were welcome participants in the working groups. There was also a half day consultative session to gather comments from civil society members on the Plan before its finalization
Chad	National development Plan 2013-2015, published April 2013	Ongoing, according to an IMF document released in May 2015 that signals the development of the 2016-2020 NDP, following the same process as before	Four phases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 take stock of the situation and evaluate the previous plan 2 Formulate the new strategic orientations, based on the vision of the Head of State and the forums on employment, food security, health, Etc... 3 Find the financial commitments necessary to carry out the NDP 4 Consult with regional actors, the private sector, civil society, and technical and financial partners of Chad

COUNTRIES	ANALYSIS OF CURRENT NDP			
	MENTION OF NUTRITION (COPIED AND PASTED)	WASH	FOOD SECURITY	MHCP
Liberia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Reduced mortality and stunting by 25% for the under-5 population 2 Reduced number of households in Liberia in extreme poverty and/or with inadequate nutrition. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Increased share of households, both urban and rural, that have adequate quality WASH services, including in the poorest and most vulnerable communities. 2 Reduced infection rates from diarrhea and waterborne diseases. 3 Reduced disposal of solid waste in unmanaged sites (like streams or backyards). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Increased agriculture productivity, output, domestic sales and exports 2 Increased overall and irrigated cropproduction acreage. 3 Increased volume and value of fishery output. 4 Reduced rice import bill. 5 Increased incomes of smallholders and fishers. 	No mention
Madagascar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Chronic malnutrition rate of children under 5 years: from 47.3 to 32% 2 Acute malnutrition rate of children under 5 years: baseline of 8.6% given but no target ... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Implementation of the National Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy and the Water Code and its implementing decrees. 2 Access rate of drinking water on national level from 40% to 63% 3 Access to improved latrines at national level from 47% to > 62% 4 Percentage of the SDAL population from 47% to 99% 5 Number of Master Plan of Development Of Integrated Water Resources Management (SDAGIRE) implemented from 3 to 6 	"Improving food security" is one of the sub-objectives included in the NDP, but no indicator is stipulated thereafter	No mention
Myanmar				

COUNTRIES	ANALYSIS OF CURRENT NDP			
	MENTION OF NUTRITION (COPIED AND PASTED)	WASH	FOOD SECURITY	MHCP
Pakistan	Discusses the problem of undernutrition and cites the importance of a multisectoral approach, but gives no targets or indicators for tracking progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Population with sustainable access to an improved water source de 66% à 100% 2 Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation de 59% à 100% 	Discusses the importance of food security, but gives very few precise targets, except a few crop production targets, like increasing wheat production from 21,6 to 33 million tons	No mention
Sierra Leone	Less than 11% stunting in children under 2 (vision 2035)...In addition to this long-term goal, the Agenda discusses ending stunting and wasting, but provides no precise targets, only vague strategies for implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Access to safe drinking water from 57% to 80% 2 Access to improved sanitation from 40% to 60% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Annual production of rice, cassava, and livestock 2 Average yield of rice and cassava production 3 Percentage of population that experiences food insecurity at any point during the year 4 Percentage of consumed food which is sold commercially. Once again, there are no defined targets for these goals nor any baselines, though several strategies for achieving them are outlined 	Prevalence of mental disorders from >12% to 9%
Chad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The rate of acute malnutrition is reduced to 10% in children under 5 years. 2 The rate of stunting in children under 5 years is reduced by 3 points per year (target of 30% in 2015). 	<p>Three indicators for drinking water:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Drinking water coverage in rural areas from 48% to 61% 2 Urban drinking water coverage rate of 37% to 70% 3 Number of water management structures created from 12% to 35%. <p>And indicators for hygiene and sanitation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Proportion of population with access to a better sanitation system in urban and rural areas from 40% to 50% 2 Percentage of households with access to functional latrines (WC + latrine) from 12% to 35% 	Nothing in the PND; however, there is a National Food Security Program	No mention

COUNTRIES	MISCELLANEOUS	M&E PROCESS
Bangladesh		
Ivory Coast		
DRC	Speech by the DRC representative to the High Level Forum held in July 2016 talks about the integration of SDGs in the 2017-2022 plans. There is also the creation of a "Congoese Observatory of Sustainable Development", whose purpose is to ensure that the SDGs are properly implemented and monitored. Since April 2016, there has also been an exercise in the contextualization of SDGs in national frameworks, involving private sector, civil society, government and technical researchers.	
Indonesia		
Liberia		
Madagascar	A Roadmap for SDGs was discussed at the High Level Political Forum in July 2016. Thematic and sectoral consultations will be organized as from July 2016 with a view to deepening / refining the preliminary results of prioritization with sectoral experts for validation by Sector ministries and the Malagasy Government. The aim is to have a set of priority targets for SDGs for Madagascar that have been validated at the highest political level aligned on both the NDP and the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDS), which guarantees a strong political commitment from Madagascar to the implementation of SDGs.	
Myanmar	Participated in HLPF in July 2016. Shared its will t collaborate and implement SDGs, without giving further details on concrete measures for implementation.	
Pakistan		
Sierra Leone	<p>Sierra Leone submitted documents on its SDG progress to the High-Level Political Forum in 2016. It has already been working with its ministries, international orgs, donors, and civil society to update its existing development plan so that it is consistent with the SDGs. Work appears to be ongoing. 90 indicators to track progress have been selected, though they expect to trim this number down in the next steps. For the moment, the indicators relevant to nutrition include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Proportion of under-5 children that are stunted 2 Proportion of under-5 children that are underweight 3 Proportion of under-5 children that are wasted 4 Proportion of national population in food poverty 5 Proportion of male population in food poverty 6 Proportion of female population in food poverty 7 Rate of national food self-sufficiency <p>There are also other indicators on WASH and health that may be relevant to the multisectoral approach to nutrition security.</p>	
Chad		