Action Plan to Reduce the Double Burden of Malnutrition in the Western Pacific Region

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37 countries and areas
Why focus on the double burden?

• All countries in the WPR face problems of both undernutrition and overweight / obesity & diet-related NCDs
• Emphasis on a life course approach to improved nutrition
• Current food systems are being increasingly challenged to provide adequate, safe, diversified, nutrient rich foods
• Addressing the “double burden” forces us to think outside of the typical programme silos
2012
Resolution Regional Committee Meeting (RCM)

2013
Regional Member State (& partners) consultation: drafting

2014
RCM approves

2015
Implementation and monitoring
1. 40% reduction in the number of children under 5 who are stunted

2. 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age

3. 30% reduction in low birth weight

4. No increase on childhood overweight

5. Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%.

6. Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%
Objective 1

Elevate nutrition in the national development agenda

- National adaptation of the six global nutrition targets
- Involve high level policy makers (parliamentarians)
- (functioning) national coordinating structures for nutrition
- Updated and *costed* plans
- Monitoring, evaluation and surveillance (*indicators*)
- Strengthen linkages between health systems and nutrition (integration of nutrition into UHC)
- Integrate nutrition / healthy diets (NCDs) in UNDAF
Objective 2

Protect, promote and support optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices

- Fully adopt/monitor the international Code (NetCode)
- BFHI – Institutionalization
- Maternity protection
- Optimal complementary feeding
- Linkage with Healthy Newborn Infant Action Plan
- Regional strategy on managing conflict of interest in health professional societies
Objective 3

Strengthen and enforce legal frameworks that protect, promote and support healthy diets.

• Ensure the following are fully incorporated into effective national measures:
  – WHO Set of Recommendations on the Marketing of FNABs
  – Adaptation of the regional nutrient profile model
  – Standards for foods and drinks sold in schools
  – Health claims / labelling based on Codex Guidelines
  – Salt reduction
  – FBDG
Objective 4

Improve accessibility, quality and implementation of nutrition services programmes and settings

• Updating policies, guidelines, clinical protocol and curricula of health and non-health sectors (e.g. schools)
• Training needs assessment
• Capacity building – increasing skilled workforce delivering nutrition services
• Risk management / nutrition in emergencies
Objective 5

Use financing mechanisms to reinforce healthy diets and ensure delivery and use of nutrition services.

- Consider food pricing schemes / policies that favour healthier decisions, where applicable
  - Provide economic incentives for local production, processing and distribution or importation, and marketing of healthier food options;
  - Impose tax increases on unhealthy foods (foods high in fat, sugar and salt) and consider allocating a percentage of this to promoting healthier food options
Partnerships

• Action plan developed in consultation with UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO and NGOs)
• Pool expertise and resources
• Ensure policy coherence in addressing nutrition issues
Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA)

2015:
SEARO and WPRO: 175 policies, 740 actions
Global: 1400 policies, 2500 actions

GINA contains 69 UNDAFs in 61 countries

http://www.who.int/nutrition/gina
UNDAF coverage of specific global nutrition targets
Thank you for your attention