



Expert Group Meeting on Nutrition and SDGs under Review in Preparation for the High-Level Political Forum

MEETING REPORT

**19-20 June 2018
United Nations Headquarters, New York**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Tobacco Control Alliance
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultant Group for the International Agricultural Research
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
ERG	External Relations and Governance Department
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GLOPAN	Global Panel
GNR	Global Nutrition Report
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IT	International Treaty
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
OISC	Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSCN	United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
UN SG	United Nations Secretary General
USCIB	United States Council for International Business
VNR	Voluntary Nutrition Recommendations
WASH	Water Access, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
10 YFP	Ten Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The world faces multiple burdens of malnutrition. Around 815 million people go hungry, a little less than 2 billion are overweight or obese and approximately 2 billion suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. Current trends indicate that the world will not be able to achieve the global nutrition targets as set by the World Health Assembly, nor eradicate all forms of malnutrition by 2030 as called for by the 2030 Agenda. The nutrition crisis has its impact on health – the global burden of disease is now primarily diet-related, characterized by diabetes, heart disease and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs). NCDs are now the leading cause of mortality worldwide; they are responsible for 71% of global deaths, equivalent to 41 million people.

A food systems approach to nutrition is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda, just as the implementation of the SDGs are key to guaranteeing the right to adequate food and nutrition. It is essential that policies, programs and actions be firmly rooted in the universal realization of human rights and stem from the meaningful participation of marginalized groups.

In response, the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) convened an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under Review as a preparatory meeting towards the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2018. The event built on the findings of a background document developed by leading specialists, and from the outcomes of a previous related event titled ‘Actioning Nutrition to drive the 2030 Agenda’ which was held during the Stockholm EAT Forum in June 2018. While linking nutrition with the SDGs under review, several issues were highlighted as requiring a more holistic consideration. They include;

- The need to incorporate nutrition concerns into all relevant policies, including economic policies, and for those policies to be coherent and mutually supportive;
- The importance of a holistic and food system approach to nutrition; and
- The necessity of strong governance at all levels to ensure accountability, especially by empowering local institutions since achieving the SDGs will only be transformative through actions at this level.

The EGM also acknowledged that common ideas emerge from leading nutrition reports, including the Global Nutrition Report (GNR), the reports of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (GLOPAN). The EGM stressed the need to build on experience (as is illustrated in its key messages) and emphasised the role of strong political will and advocacy as essential tools in the transformation of food systems to support healthy diets and nutrition for all. The lack of awareness and understanding of the status of nutrition -- including the causes and drivers of malnutrition and their differences within and between countries, communities and even households -- were identified as key challenges.

Nutrition continues to be an important development issue yet it remains difficult to translate commitment into action and accelerate progress at country level. While only a microcosm, the

diversity of disciplines, geographies and levels addressed at this EGM modeled the direction necessary to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms.

After one and a half days of deliberations, key messages were delivered to in a Member State Briefing on 20 June by Stineke Oenema (UNSCN Coordinator). The outcomes of the EGM provide concrete and actionable nutrition inputs for the 2018 HLPF and its [related UNSCN-CFS event](#), and beyond, to the plenary of the 45th session of the CFS to be held in October 2018.

BACKGROUND

The HLPF reviews progress towards the achievement of a set of SDGs on a yearly basis. In 2018, they include:

- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- 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.
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (considered every year and will not be considered explicitly in this EGM, although elements will surface).

While not explicitly under review in 2018, good nutrition is integral to human well-being and to humanity's ability to accomplish the 2030 Agenda. The determinants of good nutrition cut across sectors. Good nutrition results from a healthy diet, proper hygiene and health care. Access to a healthy diet depends on decent employment, education and connections to a thriving, resilient, sustainable food system. Proper hygiene and health care likewise rely on income, public awareness and transportation, along with provision of quality health services, safe water and adequate sanitation.

In June 2017 FAO, IFAD and WFP organised an EGM on SDG 2 which considered the progress made towards attaining zero hunger and the elimination of all forms of malnutrition (Target 2.2). The review of SDG 2 and to a lesser extent SDG 3 (health), ensured that food security and nutrition were debated intensively during the HLPF in 2017. The key messages were echoed in the HLPF Ministerial Declaration, the ECOSOC President's factual summary report¹, throughout several side events and within the main HLPF debate sessions. In June 2018, the UNSCN

¹ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16673HLPF_2017_Presidents_summary.pdf

convened an EGM on Nutrition and the SDGs under review as a preparatory meeting to the HLPF in 2018.

The purpose of the EGM was to deepen the understanding of the impact of nutrition on the achievement of the SDGs and the corresponding impact of the SDGs on nutrition. The outcomes were intended to provide substantive inputs into the thematic reviews, and further implementation on the ground, including by attaining the overarching objectives of resilience, inclusion and sustainability.

In addition to the HLPF, EGM participants were also briefed on the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) and on the process of developing voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition underway in the CFS. The outcomes of the EGM will also shape policy discussions in these processes and contribute to policy coherence amongst UN bodies and processes dealing with nutrition.

A total of 45 (25 women and 17 men) experts from various disciplines participated in the EGM. The experts represented a diverse group of countries across all world regions, as well as diverse sectors ranging from research, to academia, civil society, the private sectors, government institutions and the UN system.

Five sessions of the meeting addressed the relationship between nutrition and the SDGs under review with the intent of identifying interlinkages between them. Speakers presented regional, national and local examples to: i) highlight innovative practices; ii) identify pathways where progress towards healthy diets and nutrition could be leveraged; iii) make note of the challenges a particular pathway might present toward non-targeted populations; iv) understand common struggles and shared approaches towards achieving healthy diets and nutrition for all; v) produce recommendations on new and innovative ways in which diverse actors could work together towards these ends; and vi) propose concrete, action-oriented recommendations for the HLPF and its outcome documents. Time was also made available to consider the SDGs from a gender-perspective with the assistance of representatives from UN Women.

In line with the 2018 HLPF theme ‘transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies’, and the Agenda 2030 requirement that no one is left behind, the final session focused on the crosscutting challenges and opportunities for investments, policies and programming. The panelists also shared their reflections on the outcomes of the previous sessions.

KEY MESSAGES BY SESSION

SDG 6: Water and nutrition

Water is an irreplaceable resource for food security, nutrition, and health. Water of sufficient quantity and quality is an essential input in daily activities, such as hygiene and sanitation practices in households and health care facilities, food production, animal rearing, and fisheries,

as well as for the production of fibers and plants for medicinal purposes. We invite Member States to:

- *Be aware* of the water-nutrition nexus when implementing SDG 6 and its targets and when developing indicators and metrics to monitor progress.
- *Ensure* decisions around water use be driven by the goal of achieving sustainable, equitable, and nutritious food systems in recognition of the clear connection between water use and nutrition.
- *Improve* hygiene, *eliminate* open defecation, and *ensure* access to safe water for all as a crucial means to reduce enteric disease. This is essential to achieving SDG 6.2, to reduce stunting and achieve other nutrition targets (SDG 2.2).
- *Support* sustainable irrigation in order to increase its impact on improving agricultural income, production diversity, and reducing women's time poverty caused by seeking water, amongst other factors. Achieving SDG 6.4 is essential to improve nutritional outcomes for women and children.
- *Promote* innovation, particularly local innovation and collaboration between research entities and local actors, on water saving techniques and hard and soft technologies from production to disposal in food systems.
- *Restrain* global agricultural trade known as virtual water because it can result in rising pressures on environmental resources in producing regions thereby contributing to the unsustainability of the current food system whereas its contribution to healthy diets is limited to none in both regions.

SDG 7: Energy and nutrition

Food systems are highly energy dependent yet the current predominant use of fossil fuels makes the system highly unsustainable, and contributes to high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, which affects climate systems. Nevertheless, energy is necessary in all steps along the food chain, from production to consumption, to ensure positive nutrition outcomes. We invite Member States to:

- *Commit* to a transition to sustainable, accessible and affordable energy with due regard for the continuum of rural to urban populations.
- *Harness*, and support others in harnessing renewable sources of energy and increasing energy efficiency to support healthy and diverse diets from production- to processing -to distribution.
- *Support* the development and expansion of infrastructure for clean and sustainable energy needs as key to the provision of the required energy for better nutrition and environmental outcomes for all. While doing this, it is essential to take into account women's role in the provision of energy for their families.

SDG 11: Cities, settlements and nutrition

The dynamics of urbanization and urban life create complex challenges to good nutrition even as they provide significant opportunities to end malnutrition in all its forms for people of all ages.

Cities and other urban settlements face the full array of nutrition problems, including undernutrition, nutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity. Food systems cut across rural and urban settlements, encompassing the interactions of people, natural resources, the climate, inputs, technology, institutions and infrastructure to shape outcomes in terms of food production and consumption, employment, social institutions and gender and the environment. What is rural and what is urban exists across a continuum and positive nutrition outcomes require being cognizant and capitalizing on these interlinkages. We invite Member States to:

- *Apply* a nutrition lens with people and their needs at the center, and ensure the incorporation of nutrition in the scope of action of implementation of SDG 11 and its targets.
- *Commit, plan and ensure* the necessary resources for the appropriate nutrition-related provision of accessible infrastructure and services and the creation of inclusive, just, and sustainable nutritious food systems that avoid waste and environmental harm.
- *Strengthen* rural-urban linkages—including physical, economic, social, and political connections—because these are crucial for ending hunger and malnutrition sustainably in both rural and urban areas.
- *Apply* integrated territorial planning to create links between rural and urban stakeholders.
- *Ensure* integrated territorial planning or other processes linking rural to urban respects the region’s traditions, agricultural biodiversity and ability to mitigate and adapt to climate and includes the participation of rural people in planning and implementation.
- *Ensure* inclusive sustainable cities through actions to achieve SDG 11 targets that account for the heterogeneity of conditions and populations found in urban areas.
- *Support* innovative policies such as public procurement, healthy savings programmes that promote positive nutrition outcomes for both urban and rural populations.

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption/production and nutrition

SDG 12 is closely associated with a wide range of SDGs and their targets, including those under review in 2018. The links between how our food is produced and consumed across food systems, communities and geographies has profound nutrition implications yet the drivers and connections are imperfectly understood. SDG 12 only explicitly deals with the food waste part of the food system. We therefore ask Member States to:

- *Evaluate* the drivers of production and consumption of unhealthy diets and align policies and metrics to support nutrition sensitive production and consumption.
- *Promote* agro-ecological approaches that support biodiversity and sustainable water management while reducing reliance on agrochemicals because this is necessary to transform food systems while safeguarding the environment and the health and nutrition of people.
- Integrate implementation SDG 12, including the development of indicators, with:
 - SDG 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”;

- SDG 15.3: “By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil...”; and
 - SDG 15.9: “By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.”
- *Implement* agricultural policies and practices that guarantee the rights of small-scale farmers and support sustainable and nutritious diets and livelihoods.
 - *Regulate* the availability of ultra-processed foods in the food supply through policies that include marketing regulations to prohibit marketing to children as well as incentives and disincentives (i.e. sugar-sweetened beverage tax).
 - *Promote* public procurement schemes and other innovative policies that promote the production and consumption of locally-sourced, healthy, diverse foods.

SDG 15: Territorial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss

Agricultural biodiversity – the diversity of plants, animals and other organisms used for food both cultivated and wild – is a critical element in response to global malnutrition and underpins healthy, nutritious and sustainable diets. It is essential to nutrient rich diets. It contributes to general ecosystem balance, functioning and service, and is critical to the resilience of agricultural production systems and their adaptation to climate change. Agricultural biodiversity is created, managed and nurtured by Indigenous Peoples, pastoralists, forest dwellers and fishers, smallholder farmers who produce most of the world’s food. We invite Member States to:

- *Recognize* the importance of agricultural biodiversity to SDG 15 (15.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9) as well as other SDGs, such as SDG 2 - End hunger and malnutrition in all its forms.
- *Support and learn* from the custodians of agricultural biodiversity and biodiverse systems and their stewardship, promoting knowledge exchange and involve them in relevant policy discussions.
- *Increase* the quality and quantity of technical and financial support to agricultural biodiversity and its custodians, on farm and in situ (SDG 15.B 1).
- *Protect and manage* food production processes through practices free from harmful inputs, including, for example misuse of antibiotics in livestock and of pesticides as these have a negative on health and nutrition.

KEY CROSSCUTTING MESSAGES

In line with the action area of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, the participants urge governments and all other relevant actors to support and promote the transition towards food systems for healthy diets that promote sustainable use of resources and safeguard the environment.

- Policy Coherence: Consumer and producer behaviour alone is insufficient to create sustainable food systems in the face of structural and regulatory barriers to change. We request Member States to:
 - *Consider* comprehensive review of policies to ensure the mainstreaming of nutrition goals; and
 - *Review* their trade policies to ensure nutrition-sensitivity in particular, in line with UNGA Resolution 68/177 paragraph 25 which states that coherence between trade and nutrition policies is vital.
- Knowledge and innovation: Increasing and sharing knowledge and innovation will be critical to ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. We invite Member States to:
 - *Endeavour* to acquire and use evidence to provide a complete picture of the problem and solutions; and
 - *Support* indigenous and local knowledge, collaboration with research entities and appropriate use of innovation.
- Gender: Women are primary change agents in securing nutrition outcomes for themselves and their families. For them to fulfill their potential, stereotypes need to be removed and their full range of needs considered. We invite Member States to:
 - *Invest* in improvements in infrastructure, in particular infrastructure that supports women's access to water and energy and helps reduce the time spent carrying out their daily duties; and
 - *Support* women's access to the finances, training and education required to be successful entrepreneurs.
- State Obligations: Governments are responsible for enforcing rights-based approaches to food and nutrition. This needs to be rooted in normative and regulatory frameworks. Governments require the capacity, policy space and political will to be accountable to the public interest in the establishment of a healthy, accessible, affordable nutritious food system. We invite Member States to:
 - *Ensure* governments have the needed policy space to take measures to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms; and
 - *Support* capacity building for all governments and at all levels to be accountable to the public interest in ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms for everyone.
- Localize solutions: The dynamics, diversity and uniqueness of food systems across geographies means solutions will be enacted at the local level. We invite Member states to:
 - *Empower* local leadership and governance; and
 - *Require* local authorities to reach out and meaningfully include people of diverse needs and backgrounds, including the poor, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities, through participatory processes where the voices of the less powerful are heard and taken into account.
- Private Sector: Private actors involve a wide range of entities, including, inter alia, microenterprises, small and medium enterprises and smallholder farmers. Corporate concentration across the food system from seed and input suppliers, to retailers and food

and beverage companies, creates a power imbalance that increasingly influences policies with an impact on nutrition. In the context of food system reform, we urge Member States to:

- *Take* deliberate efforts to balance influence and empower marginalized voices to influence reform.
- Programming: Projects by bilateral and multilateral donors can achieve a higher impact when they jointly target specific groups or locations. We call upon Member States and multilateral agencies to:
 - *Strengthen* efforts to implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.
- Global Institutional Governance: The HLPF and its preparatory processes can support coordination between the different UN organizations and multilateral bodies, programmes and initiatives. We invite Member States to:
 - *Encourage* the different institutions and programmes to systematically explore the role of the HLPF in contributing to Global Governance for Sustainable and Nutritious Food Systems.
- HLPF: The different Expert Group Meetings in 2017 and 2018 have shown that there is a need to address the interlinkages between SDGs in a comprehensive way. The current design of the HLPF programme offers important opportunities in this regard. There is a need to build on these opportunities and expand them further. We therefore encourage UN DESA to reserve one day during the HLPF 2019 to innovate new approaches for follow up and review and we call upon Member States to *support* this process.

SESSION 1: Welcome and setting the stage

Stineke Oenema, UNSCN Coordinator, welcomed the participants and introduced the officials.

The opening panel included:

- Charlotte Salford, AVP, ERG, IFAD
- Marion Barthelemy, Director OISC Division, UN DESA
- Amb. Mario Arvelo, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security (via video)
- Carla Mucavi, Director of the FAO Liaison Office to the UN
- Stineke Oenema, UNSCN Coordinator

Charlotte Salford, AVP, ERG, IFAD

- Expressed the support of the Chair of UNSCN and Vice President of IFAD, Mrs. Cornelia Richter to the event.
- Nutrition is a cross cutting element in the SDGs.
- IFAD supports rural communities and views rural and urban linkages as crucial.

- IFAD works with a variety of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, while acknowledging that indigenous knowledge is key to developing and sustaining highly nutritious food systems.
- Some of IFAD's main areas of focus are climate change, youth development and gender, and work to support the strengthening of the WASH sector.

Marion Barthelemy, Director OISC Division, UN DESA

- As a longstanding member of the UNSCN, UN DESA views interagency collaborations as crucial, especially in NY and in the context of the HLPF.
- The 2030 Agenda is unique, detailed, and includes a follow-up and review mechanism for monitoring its implementation within countries and across regions. The review process is managed by the HLPF and many countries have participated in the process so far. While 47 VNRs will be conducted in 2018, it remains unknown how and to what extent nutrition might be featured in the VNRs.
- SDG 17 is reviewed annually to identify and promote interlinkages between the goals. Nutrition is crosscutting and exists in all the SDGs.
- 2019 will be a significant year for the HLPF as two important meetings will be organized. The first, which will be held in July, will aim at reviewing some of the SDGs and the other scheduled for September, will be aimed at reviewing the entire 2030 Agenda at the government level.

Amb. Mario Arvelo, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security (via video)

- CFS is the most inclusive intergovernmental platform dealing with food security and nutrition.
- All SDGs need to address nutrition to succeed, not only SDG 1 and 2. This should happen through collaboration, partnerships and multi-stakeholder engagement.
- Hunger, malnutrition, and obesity should be addressed using global voluntary guidance, as well as technical support specifically tailored to meet the needs of policy makers.
- We need to bridge the science-policy gap to create a world free of malnutrition.

Carla Mucavi, Director of the FAO Liaison Office to the UN

- An EGM on Goal 2 was held in 2017 and the key messages were echoed in the Ministerial Declaration. There was a strong convergence on the way to transform our food systems and the importance of political commitments and inclusive partnerships. The process was successful, as will also be the case with the current EGM on Linking Nutrition with the SDGs under Review.
- The Nutrition Decade helps to pave the way. At the request of the UN SG, FAO and WHO were invited to inform the UN General Assembly (UNGA) about the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition. A biennial report to UNGA on the Implementation of the Nutrition Decade was prepared to highlight the outcomes of the first two years. The related Resolution is now under negotiation, supported by Ecuador.

Stineke Oenema, UNSCN Coordinator

- The global community faces a huge nutrition problem.
- Malnutrition is dispersed unequally between genders.
- The nutrition and non-communicable diseases targets set by the World Health Assembly (WHA) together with the SDGs provide a clear global agenda to fight and eradicate malnutrition. The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) provided the “how” to act, based on its 60 recommendations. The Nutrition Decade brings the recommendations of ICN2, SDGs and the WHA targets close together and call for synergies and alignment in order to achieve the global targets. That is what this EGM intends to achieve.
- Introduced the detailed objectives and modalities of the meeting.

SESSION 2: Nutrition and SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Moderator: Lynnda Kiess, Senior Program Advisor Nutrition, WFP

- Presentation of background note: Dawit Mekonnen, Research Fellow, International Food Policy Institute
- Discussant: Marlos De Souza, Senior Water Resources Officer, Land and Water Division, FAO
- Discussant from preparatory process for SDG 6 review: Leanne Burney, Programme Officer, UN-Water Technical Advisory Unit

The discussion noted the complex interlinkages between SDG 6 and the other SDGs, and cautioned that focusing on a single water-nutrition intervention may result in misleading policy recommendations. An approach that exploits synergies and reduces trade-offs among potential linkages is required.

Examples presented confirmed that children living in environments with poor water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are more likely to be infected by disease-causing pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms. These environments increase the number of undernourished and stunted children, and reduces their intestinal development (environmental enteropathy). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), roughly 50% of all malnutrition is associated with repeated diarrhoea or intestinal worm infections as a direct result of inadequate WASH. When children are undernourished, they are less resistant to infection, making them at a higher risk of mortality. Decreasing open defecation would be a sound investment for communities, as it would improve sanitation while reducing the spread of disease. The simple process of hand washing would also have a massive effect on the WASH sector.

Water and its connection to agriculture was acknowledged but research on the links between agricultural water use and malnutrition is lacking. The significance of agricultural water use, particularly in terms of irrigation, was also discussed. Yet agriculture is the largest user of freshwater resources, contributing to both surface and groundwater depletion and degradation, as well as water pollution. The model is therefore not sustainable or appropriate for expansion. The importance of water for food security and nutrition is especially apparent where water is needed in food process and preparation, drinking and washing.

Given the substantial time investment women face collecting water for both domestic and productive purposes and caring for sick children, it was noted that improvements in the proximity and cleanliness of water sources and technologies for water extraction could support women's empowerment through time savings. These savings would also liberate women and support making healthy food choices for themselves and their families.

In discussing the specific targets, it was noted that pollution adversely affects human health (Target 6.3) but that there is no provision in the SDGs that links these challenges to nutrition. Progress has been made on Target 6.1 (access to water) but is far from being sufficient. The lack of sufficient data – an essential need for water management- makes it difficult to track progress on Target 6.5. on 'resource management'. Only a limited number of countries have the necessary information available and data collection prioritized and expanded. Finally, it was stressed that all the targets must be localized and integrated into national planning.

Climate change effects availability of water, which in turn affects nutrition and dietary transition. There was a discussion around the difference between drought and water scarcity, during which Australia's drought policy was mentioned as a solid example.

Rural development and rural communities are often left out of discussions on water use and management yet their involvement is critical. Agro-ecological approaches can help these communities and support important ecosystems services, including water cycling and purification. These approaches can enhance resilience, robustness, and stability to food and water systems.

UN-Water is the coordinating mechanism for the UN system on this issue. Their membership includes 31 UN agencies with an additional 38 non-UN entities as partners. UN-Water welcomed participants to contribute to its online discussion on SDG 6. The current Chair of UN-Water is the President of IFAD, thus providing further opportunities for linking water and nutrition. In addition, the Water Action Decade was launched in March 2018 thereby necessitating considerations on how the Water Decade may be linked to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition. Even more, several participants remarked that beverage companies, such as Nestle and Coca Cola use a lot of water and are depleting water resources. Examples were given from India and California. Fracking poses additional challenges, as do water sales. Better regulations, such as sugar taxes, could help.

SESSION 3: Nutrition and SDG 7 - Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Moderator: Paula Johns, Director, ACT Health Promotion

- Presentation of background note: Yvonne Lokko, Industrial Development Officer – Biotechnology, UNIDO
- Discussant: Seth Aw-Afarwuah, Senior Lecturer of Nutrition at the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Ghana

All steps along the food systems value chain -- specifically in food production, postharvest operations, transportation and distribution, processing, storage and food preparation -- require energy either directly or indirectly. Therefore, food and nutrition security cannot be ensured without energy.

UNIDO explained that access to energy can lead to greater diversification of food production, resulting in healthier diets. Food losses were also noted as having major impacts on nutrition: i) food quality loss can lead to food borne health hazards and ii) poor quality of food stuffs can lead to economic losses and less income for producers. These can be caused by limited energy for food processing and fortification, especially in developing countries. One solution to this challenge could be through the application of energy efficient technology or renewable energy and through access to off-grid energy services to support reduction in post-harvest losses through primary processing. Incentives are key to assist with the transition of many farmers to renewable energy. Making sure that energy is available in remote areas, like slums, would also help the disadvantaged to be more able to ensure nutrition security. Food waste was also mentioned, and an example of a British information sharing scheme to ensure reduced food waste was explained.

The way that energy is used is a policy issue. EGM participants made the following recommendations to governments:

- Provide incentives and subsidies to catalyze a shift to renewable energy and more energy efficient technologies.
- Consider full cost accounting as a means to internalize the costs of non-renewable energy and energy inefficiency and support the shift to healthier energy production, use and energy diversity.
- Incentivize farmers to be energy efficient and convert to renewable sources of energy. For example, the energy from anaerobic digesters (manure) could be fed back into local energy grids but are often unreachable due to size limitations.
- Rebalance the economic power structures that enable modern agriculture to continue to be highly energy dependent and dependent on non-renewables sources of energy.
- Review trade rules that may negatively affect a transition to renewable energy. For example, WTO rules on solar panels and access to clean sources to cook food.

- Support the innovation and traditional knowledge of food producers and partnerships with research institutions.
- Assist farmers and food producers in transition from machinery and food processing techniques that are not energy efficient to produce food to renewables and more energy efficiency.
- In all programs and policies, ensure that people in remote areas, rural areas, urban areas, including slum dwellers, have the access to affordable clean energy.
- Ensure inter-ministerial coordination between Ministries of Health where nutrition may sit –often without its own budget – and Ministries dealing with energy (the same is applicable to water, natural resources and agriculture).
- Government programme and responsible marketing could help reduce food loss and waste, as well as water/energy waste.
- Help raise awareness of the nutrition-energy-water-food nexus. For example, clean cook stoves are one way to reduce air pollution but synergies could be created by linking cook stoves to the loss of nutrient content in cooking.
- Learn from best practices undertaken in other countries that help make small farmers/markets safe without the use of chemicals.

SESSION 4: Looking at SDG 6 and 7 through a gendered lens

Presentation by Marie-Noel Vaeza, Director, Programme Division, UN Women

The SDGs do not adequately consider the gender aspects of water and energy. Among the eight SDG 6 targets, there are no gender specific indicators.

Women hold the main responsibility for bringing water to the households in many developing countries; new technology in water management is therefore necessary to help to alleviate that burden. Lack of water, or bad sources of water, often leads to sickness which adds additional responsibilities on women as caregivers of their sick family members and takes away from other important activities including economic ones. More research is needed to understand know what kind of barriers women are facing but some of the well-known solutions include: i) conducting programs to prepare women for entrepreneurship in sustainable energy business; ii) viewing women as potential agents of change in sustainable energy rather than mere victims; iii) eradicating negative gender stereotypes present within the society; and iv) improving the accessibility of finance in this type of business. (Commercial banks are interested in the latter as women usually have better repayment rates than men).

SESSION 5: Nutrition and SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Moderator: Emmy Simmons, Senior Advisor, GLOPAN

- Presentation of background note: James Garrett, Senior Research Fellow, Bioversity International /CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
- Discussant: Barbara Turk, New York City's Director of Food Policy
- Intervention by Skype: Dr Francesco Branca, WHO's Director of the Department of Nutrition for Health and Development

The dynamics of urbanization and urban life create complex challenges and opportunities for good nutrition. Cities and other urban settlements face the full array of nutrition problems, which need to be addressed at all stages of the lifecycle. For example, there are problems of undernutrition caused by similar issues as in the rural areas. There are also problems of micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity among adults and increasingly among children. In urban areas, this is particularly caused by the increasing inclination towards more sedentary lifestyles and by changes in diets. Average diets are better in some ways than those in rural areas (more diversity, more protein) but are often unbalanced with higher levels of added sugar, fats, salt. As the challenges vary, so do the solutions.

As described in the background note for this session, food systems and dietary patterns are changing as economies develop, as people move into cities, and as global connections become tighter. Dietary patterns seem to be emerging as the biggest challenge to the future prospect of good nutrition in urban areas. This environment allows for both specialization and provision of a wider range of food and delivery options for urban consumers but, for social, economic and accessibility reasons, the wider range of food choices in a city is not available to everyone. Some neighborhoods may exist as "food deserts" with no easily accessible supermarkets. Due to formal and informal work and other demands, other families may not have the time to shop and cook. In both cases, families may then rely on street foods, fast-food restaurants, or other highly processed and prepared foods as significant components of their diets. Critically, the biggest driver of diet changes is the penetration of modern food supplies with processed and ultra-processed foods that are energy-dense but nutrient poor – all convenient, attractive, and tasty, and subject to aggressive marketing. These foods are often cheaper than healthy, fresh foods. The multiple food systems within a city as well as issues of food safety presents enormous policy challenges.

Urban growth increases food demand and spurs dietary changes — new demand can create opportunities for rural producers to improve their livelihoods and can promote holistic approaches to natural resource management. Meeting the urban food and nutrition challenge has been a major driver behind an emphasis on territorial planning. Such planning needs to find ways to make the food system sustainable and be better able to offer healthier and more nutritious choices. Integrated territorial planning creates linkages between rural and urban

stakeholders, can support integrated value chains across the rural-urban continuum and promote diets based around nutritious, diverse and locally produced food. Investment in rural infrastructure and intermediate towns—quality rural and feeder roads, electricity, storage facilities, communications and information — builds connections and creates hubs of economic activity benefiting smallholder producers and cities. This is especially important because, in the future, most urbanization is expected in small towns and medium size cities, and since the rural people in the spaces between towns and cities provide most water, energy, food and fiber for human settlements. Planning needs to also consider the factors that contribute to poor nutrition (water and sanitation, health care).

Although what is “rural” and what is “urban” exist along a continuum rather than a clear divide, the nature and characteristics of nutrition do differ between “more urban” and “more rural” environments. Panelists explained that food systems cut across rural and urban settlements, encompassing the interactions of people, natural resources, the climate, inputs, technology, institutions and infrastructure to shape outcomes in terms of food production and consumption, employment, social institutions and gender and the environment. Rural-urban linkages—including physical, economic, social, and political connections—are crucial for ending hunger and malnutrition sustainably in both rural and urban areas.

The experience from New York City provided an example of the extent to which nutrition is intertwined with other issues, such as affordable housing. The City also provides free school lunch in all public schools and has given 50% off transit passes to families with children in school to make sure that mothers weren’t forgoing food to pay for transportation. They have a robust public procurement programme to support purchasing locally produced and healthy food even though this more expensive than the alternative. In addition, the mayor’s office is working on a bonus system to supermarkets that matches 10 dollars for every 10 dollars in produce sold each week, and to get markets into food deserts. These steps help job creation and with the provision of essential services in health, transport, energy, and water and sanitation, which helps address the determinants of nutrition more effectively. It also highlights the need for programmatic and policy coherence to achieve nutrition goals.

Municipal and regional authorities as well as national governments and the international community have recognized the key role that cities and urban settlements play in addressing nutritional challenges (e.g., The New Urban Agenda, Milan Urban Food Policy Pact). Links to the Nutrition Decade and other international processes were addressed by Francesco Branca.

SESSION 6: Nutrition and SDG 12 - Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns

Moderator: Rochelle Diver, Environmental Health Coordinator, International Indian Treaty Council

- Presentation of background note: Berry M Elliot MD, FRCP, Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Committee for 10YFSP
- Discussant: Marisa Macari, Coordinator of Nutritional Health Research, El Poder del Consumidor
- Discussant from EGM SDG 12: Geeta Sethi, Food Loss and Waste Reduction Program Manager, World Bank

The world is currently producing enough food to feed its entire population. However, some 88% of countries face a serious burden of either two or three forms of malnutrition. The discrepancy between food production and consumption continues to be a major global challenge and a tremendous opportunity for progress and improvement. A shift to the production of healthier food options, with more plant-based proteins, would also have a gentler impact on the environment and help reduce waste.

This EGM session highlighted how Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is important throughout food systems, yet SDG 12 only explicitly addresses food loss.

Concern was expressed that too often the focus on SCP is on the need to educate and raise awareness of the farmer and consumer, not recognizing that people's choices are influenced by a system of incentives and policies. For example, it is insufficient to raise awareness of the health impacts of consuming ultra-processed foods if this is what is accessible and affordable because of subsidies and other policy incentives. Full-cost accounting, regulations and proper incentives should be put in place.

There was a great deal of discussion about the responsibility of businesses to ensure better nutritional outcomes. Businesses can and should do better, and be encouraged to do so. One challenge to address is the corporate consolidation along the food systems chain from input suppliers at the production end, to the food and beverage companies and other retailers at the consumption end. Consolidation can result in an overproduction of only a few crop varieties, and in the proliferation of ultra-processed foods. At the production end, the agribusinesses that supply seeds and other inputs continue to influence the trend towards large-scale monocultures and uniformity. Concern was also expressed on industry-led and industry-influenced science. This highlighted the need for a well-funded public sector to regulate this research, be engaged in the scientific research itself, oversee the funding flows and help minimize conflict of interest.

Sustainable production needs to focus on how to support smallholder producers and agricultural biodiversity. Support could be through stronger rural/urban linkages, public procurement schemes, and meaningful participatory territorial planning.

There is a need for a better context-specific understanding of food loss from farm to fork, and for more research on the drivers of food loss in different contexts. Innovation is also needed to design packaging to increase shelf life while increasing the focus on fresh perishable high-quality products, and on the nutritional contents of both types of product.

SESSION 7: Nutrition and SDG 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss

Moderator: Nandhini Krishna, Deputy Chief Office, UNCCD/CBD Liaison Office New York

- Presentation of Background note: Susan Bragdon, Director, Seeds for All Initiative
- Discussant: Jes Weigelt, Head of Programmes, TMG - ThinkTank for Sustainability
- EGM 15: Natalia Linou, Policy Specialist, UNDP

Agricultural biodiversity is vital for human health and nutrition, wellbeing, livelihoods and “life on land.” Yet SDG 15 makes no mention of agricultural biological diversity and no connection to SDG 2 in general, nor to its references to genetic resources. The importance of agricultural biodiversity and its custodians has been ignored in both conservation and agricultural development. Indeed, “wild” biological diversity is often seen to be in tension with agricultural biological diversity.

The group felt it was important to build on the EGM on SDG 2 held in 2017 and was clear that agricultural biological diversity encompasses more than the genetic resources as reflected in SDG 2 and its targets. The HLPF discussion on SDG 15 is an opportunity to bring the HLPF in line with agricultural biological diversity as it is understood in international law and reflected in the decisions and the programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT). The HLPF discussion on 13 July 2018 should therefore connect SDG 2 and SDG 15 by noting that:

- 1) agricultural biodiversity includes the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, and also includes crop varieties, fodder and tree species, animal breeds, aquatic and marine species, soil biota, pollinators and the great diversity of non-domesticated (wild) species used by people;
- 2) it sustains the functions, structure and processes of production systems and hence supports ‘life on land’;
- 3) is a critical element in response to global malnutrition (including the healthy biodiverse soil that is needed to produce nutrient dense food) and underpins health, nutritious and sustainable diets; and

- 4) without agricultural biodiversity our food systems will be unable to adapt to climate change (SDG 13).

The group also discussed opportunities and concerns about the report of the EGM on SDG 15 to the HLPF. The key messages from Session 1 of this EGM mention the lack of a political profile and cohesive action to stabilize the “loss of nature”; the need for an ambitious, unambiguous, unified response to halt and reverse the loss of nature; as well as highlight the need to ensure the tools and solutions for achieving SDG 15 are shown to achieve other SDGs such as those related to gender equality, water and climate change. In addition, during the EGM on SDG 15 experts discussed about a holistic and integrated approach to achieving SDG 15, including needed changes to governance institutions and structures to achieve this SDG. The nutrition EGM group welcomed the idea to develop a cultural narrative for transformative change in how ecosystems are conceived. It is also strong on support to local communities which the report defines as “including family farmers, pastoralists, primary and small-scale producers, foresters, fisherfolk.” It was not, however, explicit about the role of these custodians in the conservation, development and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity with regard to diets and nutrition, ecosystems services, water use and pollution, resilience. This is a cause for concern, since it is a step back from what was agreed earlier in the CBD and IT.

The group then discussed how the HLPF’s consideration of SDG 15 would be enhanced by adding input on the value of: i) mobilizing and enhancing local agro-ecological knowledge and further development of sustainable agriculture and local food systems; and ii) the relationship between the conservation and management of agricultural biodiversity on-farm and in situ to the resilience of agricultural production systems to climate change, hence an explicit link with SDG 2, agricultural biological diversity and nutrition.

The group also noted the relevance of the following recommendation for action on SDG 15 from the January 2018 EGM on SDG Interlinkages: “Overhaul food systems in a way that ensures good nutrition, uses resources sustainably and efficiently, and supports agro-ecological methods of production where agricultural biological diversity and small-scale farmers are of central importance.”

Finally, the group discussed the need for policy reform to provide effective incentives to produce more nutritious and healthy foods using agro-ecological and other environmentally-friendly farming approaches, for better assessment of the barriers to this change and as one panelist noted, the need to link this to SDG 16: “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”

SESSION 8: Looking at SDG 11, 12 and 15 through a gender lens

Presentation of the gender analysis of by Marie-Noel Vaeza, Director, Programme Division, UN Women and discussion of key messages.

The specific challenges that women face as they integrate into the urban environment for jobs or taking care of their families need to be taken into account. For example, children living in urban areas tend to have higher obesity rates than those living in rural areas. Therefore, it is important for women, who are usually the primary carers of children, to be educated on how to raise children in a healthy way with a more balanced diet. Also, only a small number of cities have equal rights for women to inherit land, further impeding their access to education, finance and technology. In addition, only 1% of public procurement is geared towards women-owned businesses. It is therefore necessary to encourage the design of gender procurement-sensitive policies. Lastly, 69% of private companies with value chains do not include women. There is therefore also an opportunity to increase women's involvement in supply chains.

SESSION 9: Implications for investments, policies and programming

Moderator: Stineke Oenema, UNSCN Coordinator

- Nichola Dyer, Program Manager, Global Agriculture and Food Security Platform
- Michael Michener, Vice President, Product Policy and Innovation, United States Council for International Business

Nichola Dyer gave a brief presentation about how the focus remains on interventions in broad areas such as strengthening productivity, linking products to markets, decreasing vulnerability, including nutrition interventions, supporting the development of non-farm rural livelihoods, grant making and capacity building generally. A GAFSP project in Uganda specifically focusses on nutrition, this project includes nutrition-sensitive interventions. The ideas for projects come from producer organizations and about one third of the proposals get funding. The work of GAFSP is being challenged by the same issues as have been discussed throughout the EGM, particularly the institutional and policy constraints to work across sectors and to identify co-benefits, trade-offs and how to account for these so as to achieve the SDGs.

Michael Michener brought a private sector perspective to the EGM, explaining the need for a paradigm shift with how the private sector is perceived in the UN where big business is often portrayed as the enemy. He stressed that businesses care about the nutrition and health of the communities in which they reside and that a sustainable business model requires healthy customers. Mr. Michener stressed that the idea of conflict of interest with business is misguided and that all processes are stronger when they are inclusive. He noted that, if civil society were to be excluded by a UN process, businesses would lock arms and insist civil society not be excluded. One participant expressed appreciation that the United States Council for International Business (USCIB) would not allow civil society to be excluded and asked for their assistance in ensuring civil society organizations had access to the documents during trade negotiations which are currently only available for industry to view. Mr. Michener immediately offered to set up a meeting with the trade representative at the USCIB.

A very lively conversation amongst the group took place. Most agreed that conflict of interest policy is important for institutions and processes. This is separate from the issue of power imbalances that may exist between business and civil society. Conflict of interest policies need to be clear and applied uniformly to determine where a conflict of interest may exist whether it is a business, a foundation or other entity and irrespective of issues of power. It was acknowledged that power may unduly influence the creation of conflict of interest policies and that accountable, capable governance is necessary to ensure that this is not the case. The need for transparency in determining whether there is conflict of interest was also discussed and seen as a critical component of this process.

It was also noted that categorizing business as monolithic is not helpful. There are small and medium enterprises that are deeply embedded in their communities and trying “to do the right thing” but with incentives stacked against them. The majority of the group believed that corporate concentration across food systems presents a unique problem for the health and nutrition of people, the resilience of agricultural production, as well as the prospects of living within planetary boundaries more generally.

ANNEX I: List of Participants

Name	Organization	Title
Adu-Afarwuah Seth	Ghana University	Senior Lecturer, Department of Nutrition and Food Science
Amb. Arvelo Mario (by video message)	Committee on World Food Security	Chair
Barthelemy Marion	UN DESA	Director of OISC Division
Berry Elliot M	Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC-10YSFSP)	Member
Bleicher Zachary	IFAD	Head of the IFAD Office in New York
Bragdon Susan	Seeds for All Initiative	Director
Branca Francesco (by Skype)	WHO	Director of the Department of Nutrition for Health and Development
Brown Cindy	Chippewa Valley Bean & Doane	Co-owner and President
Burney Leanne	UN Water Technical Advisory Unit	Programme Officer
Cadena Esteban	Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the UN	First Secretary
Campeau Christine	UNSCN	Technical Officer
De Souza Marlos	FAO	Senior Water Resources Officer, Land and Water Division
Diver Rochelle	International Indian Treaty Council	Environmental Health Program Coordinator
Dyer Nichola	Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP)	Program Manager

Garrett James	Bioversity International / CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health	Senior Research Fellow
Funnell Grace	Health and Nutrition Action Against Hunger USA	Associate Director
Huckert Herman	Food and Agriculture, German Embassy in Washington	Second Secretary, Food and Agriculture
Iannotti Lora	Washington University	Associate Dean for Public Health, Associate Professor
Johns Paula	Alliance for the Control of Tobacco Use (ACT)	Co-founder and Director
Kanayson Priya	Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Alliance	Senior Advocacy Officer
Kiess Lynnda	WFP	Senior Program Advisor Nutrition
Krishna Nandhini	UNCCD	Liaison Officer
Lebada Ana Maria	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	Writer Earth Negotiations Bulletin
Linou Natalia	UNDP	Policy Specialist
Lockwood Elizabeth	CBM International	Representative at the UN, International Advocacy and Alliances
Lokko Yvonne	UNIDO	Industrial Development Officer
Macari Marisa	El Poder del Consumidor	Coordinator of Nutritional Health Research
Mekonnen Dawit	CGIAR	Research Fellow, Environment and Production Technology Division
Michener Michael	US Council for International Business (USCIB)	Vice President of Product Policy and Innovation
Miller Avrielle	UN DESA	Intern

Miller Greg	National Dairy Council	Global Chief Science Officer
Mostafa Iftikhar	Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP)	Senior Agriculture Officer
Mucavi Carla	FAO	Director of the Liaison Office with the United Nations in New York
Nylin Louise	UN Women	Programme Advisor for Europe and Central Asia
Oenema Stineke	UNSCN	Coordinator
Padulosi Stefano	Bioversity	Senior Scientist, Integrated Conservation Methodologies and Use
Sethi Geeta	World Bank	Food Loss and Waste Reduction Program Manager
Simmons Emmy	Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition	Senior Adviser, Non-resident
Sinha Dipa	Right to Food Campaign/ Ambedkar University	Economics Professor
Stuen Cynthia	International Federation on Ageing (IFA)	Representative to the UN
Tavares Lucas	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Senior Liaison Officer, FAOLONY
Turk Barbara	Office of the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services (NY)	Director of Food Policy
Vaeza-Ogilvie Maria-Noel	UN Women	Director
Viera Jonathan	Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the UN	
Weigelt Jes	TMG - ThinkTank for Sustainability	Head of Programmes

ANNEX II: Final Agenda

DAY 1	
Time	Session
9:00 – 9:30	<p>SESSION 1: Welcome and setting the stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charlotte Salford, Associate Vice-President, External Relations and Governance Department, IFAD Marion Barthelemy, Director OISC Division, UN DESA Amb. Mario Arvelo, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security (via video) Carla Mucavi, Director of the FAO Liaison Office to the UN Stineke Oenema, Coordinator, UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)
9:30-10:45	<p>SESSION 2: Nutrition and SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Lynnda Kiess, Senior Program Advisor Nutrition, World Food Programme (WFP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of background note: Dawit Mekonnen, Research Fellow, International Food Policy Institute Discussant: Marlos De Souza, Senior Water Resources Officer, Land and Water Division, FAO Discussant from preparatory process for SDG 6 review: Leanne Burney, Programme Officer, UN-Water Technical Advisory Unit
10:45-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:15	<p>SESSION 3: Nutrition and SDG 7: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Paula Johns, Director, ACT Health Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of background note: Yvonne Lokko, Industrial Development Officer – Biotechnology, UNIDO Discussant: Seth Aw-Afarwuah, Senior Lecturer of Nutrition at the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Ghana
12:15-12:30	<p>SESSION 4: Looking through a gendered lens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the gender analysis of SDG 6 and 7 by Marie-Noel Vaeza, Director, Programme Division, UN Women
12:30-13:30	Lunch

13:30-14:45	<p>SESSION 5: Nutrition and SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Emmy Simmons, Senior Advisor, GLOPAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of background note: James Garrett, Senior Research Fellow, Bioversity International / CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health • Discussant: Barbara Turk, New York City’s Director of Food Policy • Intervention by Skype: Dr Francesco Branca, WHO’s Director of the Department of Nutrition for Health and Development
14:45-16:00	<p>SESSION 6: Nutrition and SDG 12: Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Rochelle Diver, Environmental Health Coordinator, International Indian Treaty Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of background note: Berry M Elliot MD, FRCP, Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Committee for 10YFSP • Discussant: Marisa Macari, Coordinator of Nutritional Health Research, El Poder del Consumidor • Discussant from EGM SDG 12: Geeta Sethi, Food Loss and Waste Reduction Program Manager, World Bank
16:00-16:15	Coffee break
16:15 – 17:30	<p>SESSION 7: Nutrition and SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Nandhini Krishna, Deputy Chief Office, UNCCD/CBD Liaison Office New York</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of Background note: Susan Bragdon, Director, Seeds for All Initiative • Discussant: Jes Weigelt, Head of Programmes, TMG - ThinkTank for Sustainability • EGM 15: Natalia Linou, Policy Specialist, UNDP
17:30- 18:00	<p>SESSION 8: Looking through a gendered lens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the gender analysis of SDG 11, 12 and 15 by Marie-Noel Vaeza, Director, Programme Division, UN Women and discussion of key messages

DAY 2	
Time	Session
9:00-9:30	Recap and outline of key messages from Day 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jes Weigelt, Head of Programmes, TMG - ThinkTank for Sustainability
9:30-11:00	SESSION 9: Implications for investments, policies and programming <u>Moderator:</u> Stineke Oenema, UNSCN Coordinator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nichola Dyer, Program Manager, GAFSP Michael Michener, Vice President, Product Policy and Innovation, United States Council for International Business
11:00-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-13:00	Discussion on key messages: <u>Moderator:</u> Zachary Bleicher, Head of the IFAD Office in New York
13:00- 14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Discussion on key messages continued
15:00-15:30	Coffee break
15:30-17:00	Member States Briefing