

Indicator Sheet - Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)

FS3

Access to resources – Nutrition

yy nutrition relevant laws, policies, strategies and plans developed at national level

Priority theme of Dispatch 2017-2020	<i>Food security and nutrition</i>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><i>Nutrition relevant laws, policies, strategies and plans concern all dimensions of nutrition, such as agriculture, food, health, water, education, gender.</i></p> <p><i>Nutrition relevant laws, policies, strategies, plans are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Agricultural: incentives to increase the production quantity and variety of fruits, vegetables and protein sources such as milk, eggs, insects, pulses and small livestock (not just staple crops such as maize, rice, wheat, etc.), facilitating integrated pest management to reduce negative impact on human health and environment (e.g. drinking water quality).</i> • <i>Food: regulating food marketing to children, promoting reduction of salt, trans- and saturated fats in processed food, promoting breastfeeding, diverse diets, fortification and supplementation programs, promotion of healthy eating habits, particularly for infant and young children, promoting transparent food labelling, improving access to diverse and healthy diets.</i> • <i>Health: Assuring nutrition sensitive health services, like promoting and facilitating breastfeeding, promoting healthy diet, reducing anaemia in women of reproductive age, reducing low birth weight of infants, reducing stunting in children.</i> • <i>Water and sanitation: improving access to good quality drinking water, better water management to avoid water borne human diseases, improved access to hand washing facilities.</i> • <i>Education: Including nutrition in the school curricula, promoting nutritious school feeding programs, hand washing facilities at schools, promoting nutrition specific interventions like deworming, iron folic acid for school age students.</i> • <i>Gender: Promoting gender equality, addressing women’s time availability and decision power for care practices and food preparation, promoting need based food distribution across gender.</i> <p><i>Developed is defined in this case as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is a document existing for all categories. Laws are approved by parliament and policies, strategies and plans are approved by the respective Ministry.</i> <p><i>The case is well made for the importance of nutrition relevant policies for improving nutrition, latest in the Global Nutrition Report 2016, but also by scientific evidence and UN Organisations like FAO, WHO, etc.</i></p>

Measurements	
Measuring unit 1	<i>yy nutrition relevant policies, strategies and plans developed at national level</i>
Observation period	To be specified in the Annual report
Countries covered (for global, regional and NGO programmes)	To be specified in the Annual report
Disaggregation of personalised data e.g. by gender or by poverty status	<i>Per policy dimension: agriculture production, food consumption, health, water, education, gender</i> <i>For practical reasons, there will be no further disaggregation for laws, policies, strategies and plans</i>
Data source - where do we find data?	<i>Annual Reports GPFS and COOF (Project and Programme Reports by Implementing Partners)</i>
Data collection method - how do we collect data?	<i>SDC Monitoring:</i> <i>1. Use statistics</i> <i>2. Conduct project monitoring</i> <i>3. Observe of parliament and ministry decisions</i> <i>4. Conduct evaluations or use evaluation results</i> <i>5. Conduct scientific studies</i>
Responsibility - who collects data?	<i>GPFS and COOF</i> <i>Note: There are many projects working on nutrition sensitive aspects which have not yet been classified as such.</i>
Possible messages directed to the public	
<i>800 million people still do not get enough food and 2 billion people are malnourished.</i>	
<i>Sound nutrition relevant policies, laws and strategies are a prerequisite to eliminate malnutrition. During the last 5 years, yy nutrition relevant policies, laws and strategies were developed in xxx developing countries with the contribution of SDC.</i>	
<i>At a global level, Switzerland works towards this goal through its core contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).</i>	
Links to Dispatch 2017-202 and SDGs	
Effectiveness Goal EG (Wirkungsziel WZ)	EG 3 Basic services <i>The SDC supports sustainable access to resources, as well as basic services and supply in the areas of health, water, sanitation, food and education; moreover it contributes to sustainable resource management. In regard to its principal beneficiaries, the SDC gives particular attention to gender equality and vulnerable groups.</i>
Field of observation	<i>3.3 Contribution to the development and implementation of public policies in the field of food security and nutrition focusing on the needs of the population, especially vulnerable groups.</i>
Links to SDG Targets & Indicators	Target 2.2 <i>By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 year of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</i> <i>Indicator 2.2.2 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.</i> <i>Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for</i>

	<p><i>height) among children under 5, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight).</i></p> <p>Target 3.2 <i>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</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1 Under 5 Mortality rate</i></p> <p>Target 3.4 <i>By 2030 reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</i></p> <p>Target 6.1 <i>By 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 6.1.1. Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services</i></p> <p>Target 6.2 <i>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</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water</i></p>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point Agriculture & Food Security