

Actions for accelerating progress to address malnutrition

Fostering investment and collaboration for impact



Exemplars of impact



Political leadership and finance



Institutional governance, capacity, data

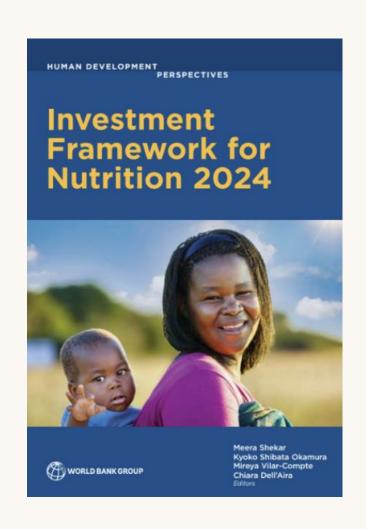


Combination of direct nutrition services and broader sectoral investments



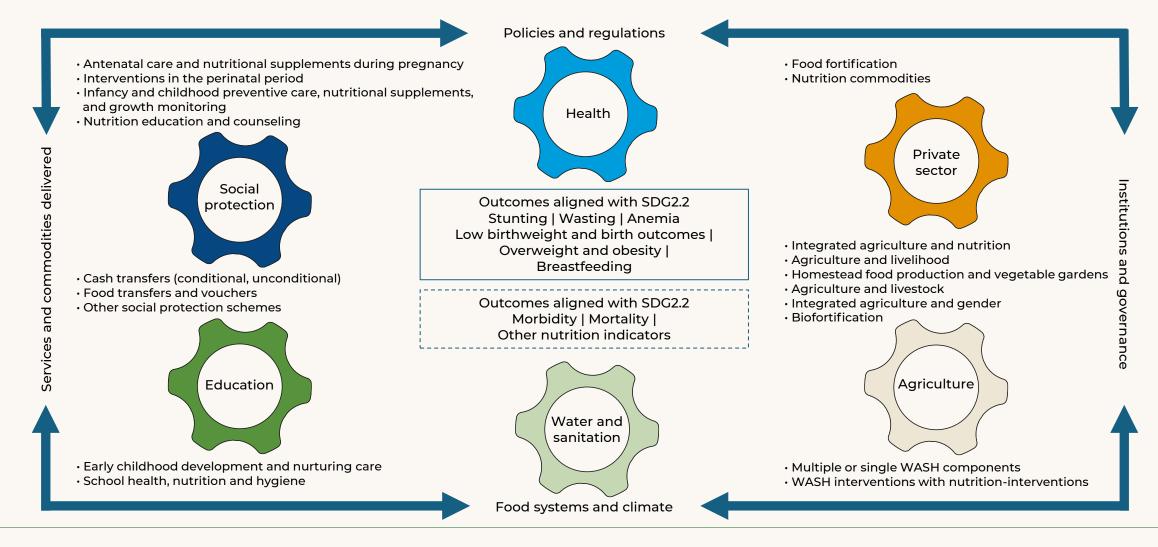
Prioritizing high risk groups and marginalized populations

Inspiring and informing action



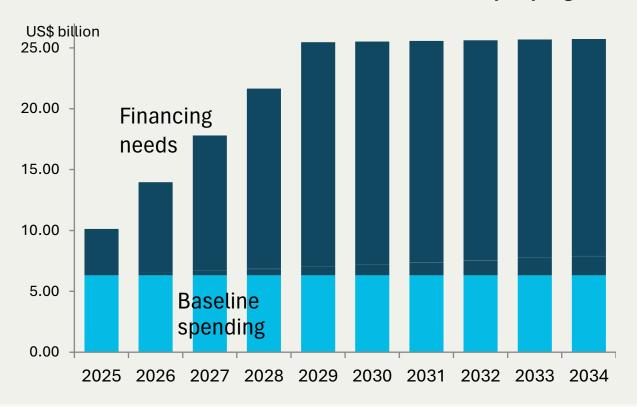


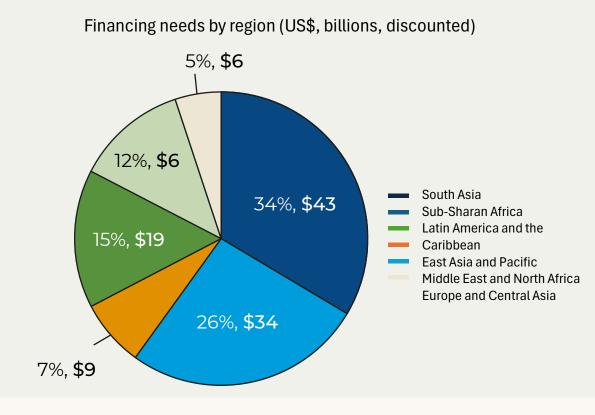
A Multisectoral Approach to Improving Nutrition



Full Scale-up of Nutrition Interventions requires approximately US\$128 billion over 10 years - additional US\$13 billion a year globally

This translates to ... \$13 pre pregnant women; \$17 per children under 5

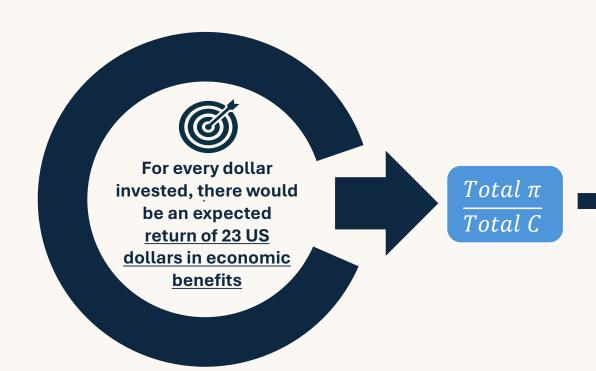




Notes:

The lower bars represent the costs of maintaining existing intervention coverage, and the top bars represents the annual additional financing requirements to increase the coverage of interventions to 90% over a five-year period (2025-2029) and maintain coverage for an additional five years

Computing the returns of investment (ROI)



Benefits (π) = economic benefits

- ↓ mortality
- ↑ child development
- ↓ maternal amenia

Associated with the scale up of the intervention package

Costs (C) = Unit costs of each intervention ⋅ population

- Unit costs include procurement
- Population based on coverage

ROI is a financial metric to evaluate the efficiency or profitability of an investment (gain or loss generated relative to the amount of money invested), and it can inform policy and planning decisions.

What can these investments buy?

Impacts of full-scale up investments

From 2025 >>> >>> to 2034

Every dollar invested can generate \$23 in economic returns

CHILD STUNTING		WASTING		LOW BIRTHWEIGHT	
\$1.8 TRILLION in economic benefits		\$216 billion in economic benefits		\$139 billion in economic benefits	
+ 27 million cases averted	40.3 benefit-cost ratio	+ 47 million cases averted	3.2 benefit-cost ratio	+ 6.6 million children exclusively breastfed	11.8 benefit-cost ratio
CHILD ANEMIA		MATERNAL ANEMIA		EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	
\$90 billion in economic benefits		\$152 billion in economic benefits		\$231 billion in economic benefits	
+ 77 million cases averted	2.6 benefit-cost ratio	+ 144 million cases averted	9.5 benefit-cost ratio	+ 85 million children exclusively breastfed	44.4 benefit-cost ratio

In addition to averting 6.2 millions deaths in children under-five and 980,000 stillbirths

Notes: These are estimated costs to increase the coverage of interventions from their current levels to 90% over a five-year period (2025-2029) and then maintain coverage for an additional five years; US\$ figures are all discounted

Example: Scaling services in Ghana:

average US\$9.5 per pregnant women and US\$10 per child under 5 yearly

Intervention package

Prenatal: MMS, calcium, IPTp

Children under 5: DCC, KMC, Vitamin A, Zinc, ORS+ Zinc, IYCN, MNP, treatment of SAM, SQ-LNS

Dyads and households: cash transfers

General population: I/IFA food fortification, iron

and iodine salt fortification

US\$ 570 million

Total **additional financing needs** over 2025-2034

US\$ 57 million

Average financing needs per year



US\$ 14 billion

Total economic benefits

Additional benefits can be realized by integrating nutrition into other sectors and by increasing the coverage of nutrition through primary health care services.

2025

Scale-up

2029

Sustain

2034

Enhancing governance and accountability



Examples areas of focus



Nutrition-responsive Public Financial Management: enables adequate financing of priority nutrition interventions by integrating these in government planning and budgeting processes – involves merging fragmented funds from multiple domestic revenue/financing schemes and off-budget donor assistance for nutrition services (*Rwanda, Indonesia, regional training*)



Decentralized governance linked to Performance-Based Grants: development of sub-national multi-sector nutrition action plans incentivized through PBGs – enabling translation of national policies and programmes to concrete action. Proven to enhance capacity of sub-national structures and quality of plans (e.g. *Philippines*).



Household-level convergence scorecards: approach used in several contexts to enable greater visibility of multi-sector service delivery at household-level – with broader benefits for enhancing accountability between communities and services (e.g. Indonesia, Philippines).

Fostering multi-sector action



Food and Nutrition Security Global Challenge Program

CRISIS PREVENTION. PREPAREDNESS. & RESPONSE NUTRITION **SOLUTIONS** Ö ij CLIMATE-RESILIENT **FOOD SYSTEMS**

WHY

Hunger and starvation are the

most critical manifestations of

record highs and increasing

and financial response

Food and nutrition insecurity is at

Poorly coordinated FNS policy

Social protection systems face

coverage and financing gaps

Limited access to FNS-critical

trade and transport infrastructure

extreme poverty

WHAT

ACTION AREA 1: FNS Crisis

Prevention, Preparedness,

and Response

Scale Preparedness Plans and

Improve trade policies and scale

FNS-critical trade and logistics

FNS early warning systems

Expand Adaptive Social

Protection systems

infrastructure

HOW

RESULTS

Repurposing Policies &

Scaling Private Sector

Solutions

Partnerships

outcome areas

and inclusive income

including from

adaptive social

systems

Enhanced capacity to

climate resilience of

reduce emissions

while increasing

food systems

protection systems

Enhanced

response

Countries with strengthened food coordination and faster FNS crisis

and nutrition security crisis preparedness planning

Contributing to scorecard indicators

Leverage Financing & Better use of existing tools and domestic resources

- Concessionality in programmatic co-financing, climate finance, and carbon markets
- Crowd in private sector and philanthropic financing
- More synergistic Trust Funds and Financial Intermediary
- Expanded partnership and coordination fora

Knowledge & Learning

- Integrated knowledge platforms
- Amplified best practices and
- Better data and outcome measurement

Alian & Streamline Processes

- Rapid disbursements and project implementation during crises
- Simplified processes for ESF and procurement
- Coordinated Trust Funds

Improved longer-term Millions of people with strengthened food and nutrition security earning opportunities,

- Millions of beneficiaries of social safety net programs
- Millions of people that benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services

Number of pregnant women

supplements Increased supply and uptake of high-impact climate-resilient solutions, building on adaptive social protection delivery

Contributing to scorecard indicators

covered by multiple micronutrient

- Millions of people receiving health, nutrition, and population services
- Millions of people benefitting from greater gender equality

Farmers adopt climate smart farming/low-emissions practices

Contributing to scorecard indicators

SD

ā

ZERO

HUNGER

- Net GHG emissions per year
- Millions of people with enhanced resilience to climate risks
- \$ billions in total private capital enabled/mobilized

Malnutrition and childhood **ACTION AREA 2:** stunting cause irreversible physical and cognitive development and lead to intergenerational implications for

human capital Irreversible outcomes of nutrition insecurity in first 1,000 days

Distortive and inefficient policy measures impacting FNS

The food system contributes significantly to the global economy but generates \$10 trillion in estimated hidden costs

Climate change threatens food production systems

High GHG emissions and land conversion from food systems

Innovative Cross-Sectoral **Nutrition Solutions**

- Scale production, delivery, and consumption of high-impact nutrition products and solutions
- Influence public and private sector to promote healthier and sustainable diets

ACTION AREA 3: Low-Emissions & Climate-Resilient Food Systems

- Scale climate-resilient and lowemissions practices and technologies
- Promote public and private sector climate-resilient and low-emissions investments

ROME NUTRITION WEEK 2025 | ROME NUTRITION WEEK 2025 | ROME NUTRITION WEEK 2025 | ROME NUTRITION WI

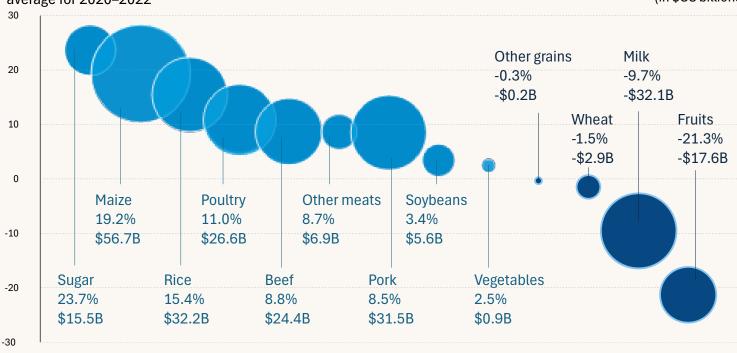
Fiscal Measures

Repurposing Agrifood public support for healthier diets

Share of Global Agrifood Support, by Commodity 2020-2022

Total producer support, as a share of gross farm receipts for commodity (%) average for 2020–2022

Size of bubble indicates amount of producer single commodity transfers (in \$US billions), total supports, average of 2020-2022



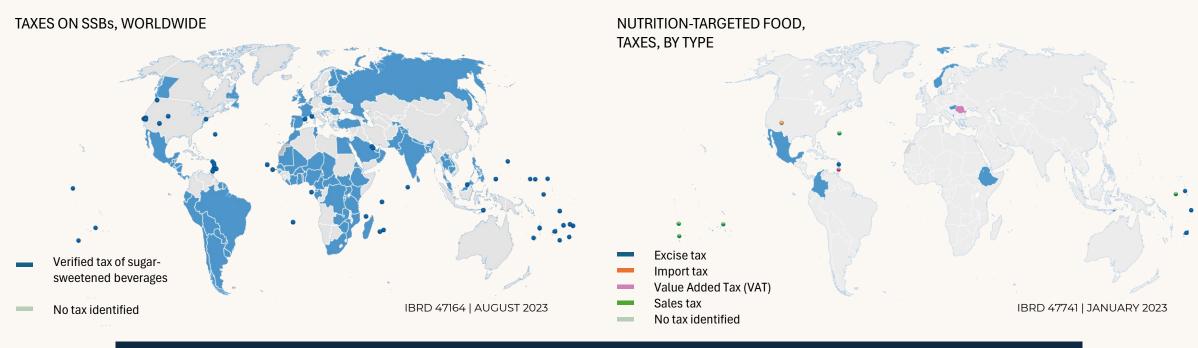


Notes: World Bank policy note (2024) using data from OECD, 2023

Agriculture commodities

Global Coverage of National-level Taxes on SSBs, August 2023

Global Coverage of National-level Unhealthy Food Taxes, January 2024



- SSB taxes are in place in 100+ economies, covering 57% of the world population & 82% of people in LMICs
- Strong and consistent evidence confirming that SSB taxes raise prices and reduce sales of taxed beverages
- Countries are now expanding the tax base to include Ultra-Processed Foods (UPFs)
- To be effective, these taxes need to be designed carefully in the context of the broader policy environment

Notes: Authors and World Bank Global SSB Tax Database

Fostering investment and collaboration

Overcoming barriers to progress

Leadership

Is the case for investing in nutrition sufficiently compelling in the face of other priorities?

Is there scope to enhance collaboration in making and sustaining the case?

Governance & accountability

What platforms can we use to share best practice and enable learning and exchange on effective approaches?

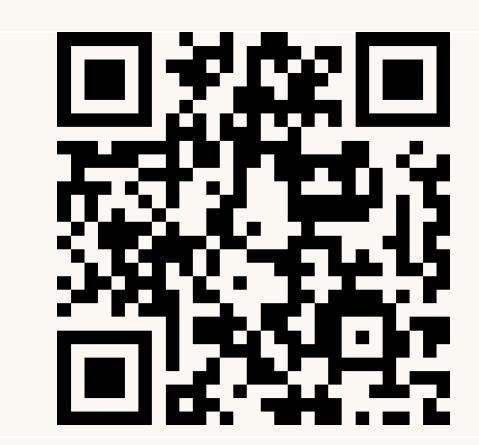
To avoid duplication of effort, how do we enhance collaboration and coordination of support?

Multi-sector action

How do we make progress when nutrition isn't the only or main objective?

Where are the biggest barriers and opportunities to progress integration and convergence?





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