Malnutrition is a barrier to equitable and sustainable social and economic development, and is both a driver and an outcome of inequity. Without adequate and sustained investments in nutrition, the full potential of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will not be realized.

Countries that are investing in nutrition are investing to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies so that all people can reach their full potential, and ensure that no-one is left behind.

Marking the launch of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), the event will explore how governments, from across the world, are working with their partners in sustainable development to improve nutrition outcomes.

Panellists will discuss their progress and the challenges as they embed nutrition in national strategies for development.

Speakers will highlight ways in which cross-sectoral action and multi-stakeholder collaboration can be mobilised, how political attention can be galvanized, and crucially, how collective responsibility can drive accountability for improved nutrition results.

Join high-level dignitaries from the governments of Ecuador, Finland, Germany, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Uganda, along with senior representatives from academia, civil society, business and the United Nations as they examine nutrition’s transformative power to enable all people, everywhere, to achieve their full potential.

Interpretation in English, French and Spanish. Watch the event live at: webtv.un.org

Follow link to RSVP. (http://bit.ly/29jazJq)

Light refreshments will be provided.
Undernutrition is responsible for 45% of deaths of children younger than 5 years, amounting to more than 3 million deaths per year. 159 million children are stunted. Over one in nine people are undernourished and 2 billion people are deficient in key vitamins and minerals.

Overweight and obesity among both children and adults are increasing rapidly in all regions with 41 million children under five who are overweight and over 600 million adults affected by obesity.

Up to 11% of gross domestic product is lost to maternal and child undernutrition; and the total economic impact of obesity is estimated at 2.8% of GDP worldwide. Well-nourished children are 33% more likely to escape poverty as adults and investments in nutrition are able to generate benefit-cost returns of 16-to-1.

People affected by malnutrition live in every country in the world.

12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals contain indicators that are vital for improving nutrition.