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**BUILD MOMENTUM FOR THE 2022 AFRICAN UNION THEME:
" BUILDING RESILIENCE IN NUTRITION ACROSS THE AFRICAN
CONTINENT " IN 2022**

(Item proposed by the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire)

**Build momentum for the 2022 African Union theme:
" Building resilience in nutrition across the African continent " in 2022**

CONCEPT NOTE

Definitions:

For the purposes of this Concept Note, the following definitions apply:

- **"Nutrition"**, all the metabolic reactions by which the body transforms and uses food and liquids to meet the needs necessary for its proper functioning, the maintenance and development of its vital functions and to keep itself alive;
- **"Malnutrition"** refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition covers 2 broad groups of conditions:
 - One is 'undernutrition'—which includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age) and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals).
 - The other is overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and cancer).
- **"Exclusive breastfeeding"** means the practice of feeding which consists of giving the baby only the mother's milk until 6 months of age and no other food or drink except medicines prescribed by the doctor;
- **"Nutritional security"** means the appropriate amounts and combinations of intakes such as food, nutrition and health services, as well as the time always required to ensure an active and healthy life for all ;
- **"Health system" or health care system**, set of organizations, institutions, resources and people whose main objective is to improve health. It describes the organizational and strategic means put in place by country, geographic area or community entity, in order to ensure continuity and quality of health services;
- **"Food system"** includes any activity relating to the production, processing and consumption of foods that may affect human nutrition and health;
- **"Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement"**: the SUN Movement was launched in 2010 by the Secretary General of the United Nations. It is based on the premise that no person or organization, nor any government, has a single mandate to improve nutrition, but instead involves a set of stakeholders who can contribute. While governments are required to ensure adequate nutrition for their populations, all stakeholders in the SUN Movement have an obligation to support these efforts and to be accountable to those at risk of malnutrition.

1. Introduction

Malnutrition in all its forms¹ hampers the development of individuals, communities and nations across Africa and worldwide. Undernutrition is a main underlying cause of nearly half of all child deaths². On the African continent, 30% of children under five are stunted, which makes them vulnerable to infections and diseases and prevents them from developing fully³. A stunted child will never reach full cognitive capacity, with fewer intelligence quotient (IQ) points, an incomplete educational path and an estimated income of 20% as an adult⁴. Eliminating undernutrition can increase gross domestic product in Africa⁵ by 11%. At the same time, overweight, obesity and non-communicable diseases linked to the quality of diet are increasing rapidly — worsening mortality and morbidity rates — and de facto increasing the lag in the socio-economic development of African countries.

While the past decade⁶ has made it possible to better acknowledge the importance of investing in nutrition at global and continental levels, substantial efforts are still needed to stem the scourge of malnutrition.

- Malnutrition is indeed a complex problem caused by various factors: poor diet and illnesses sustained by inadequate access to and consumption of nutritious food — inadequate maternal and childcare practices — as well as unsuitable water provision, sanitation and health services. **Tackling malnutrition therefore necessarily requires a multisectoral approach.**
- Increasing food production to ensure food security **is not enough to end malnutrition if special attention is not given to all determinants with a focus to early childhood during the first thousand days of an individual's life.** This involves ensuring the good health and nutrition of pregnant and breastfeeding women, infants and young children, particularly by promoting exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life and continued breastfeeding up to 2 years of age or beyond with appropriate complementary foods.
- Improving nutrition requires systemic change - ensuring that nutrition is integrated into - resilient and strong health systems through universal health coverage –

¹ Malnutrition, in all its forms, includes undernutrition (wasting, stunting, underweight), mineral and vitamin deficiencies, overweight, obesity, and the resulting diet-related non-communicable diseases.

² Black RE, Victora CG, Walker SP, and the Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *The Lancet* 2013; published online June 6. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)60937-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-X)

³ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2019. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019. Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns.* Rome, FAO

⁴ WHO. 2014. *Global Nutrition Targets 2025 Stunting Policy Brief*

⁵ IFPRI. 2016. *Global Nutrition Report 2016: From Promise to Impact: Ending Malnutrition by 2030*

⁶ Numerous international frameworks and commitments have been developed with the specific aim of helping countries to combat malnutrition in all its complexity. These international instruments include [The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), [the adoption of the World Health Assembly nutrition goals](#), [Second International Conference on Nutrition \(ICN2\)](#), [the Nutrition for Growth cycle](#), [the Human Capital Project summits](#), (meetings of World Bank/IMF in spring/fall), the agenda of the UN nutrition agencies as well as [the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025](#) and [The SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap \(2016-2020\)](#).

healthy, inclusive, resilient food systems and sensitive to the environment - sanitation and health systems inclusive drinking water - effective social protection systems ensuring that no one is left behind.

The global health crisis of Covid-19 has greatly exposed the economic vulnerability⁷ of African countries, as well as the weaknesses of the health and food systems. The price to pay for keeping the virus at bay has been, in many African countries, at the expense of **gains made in reducing malnutrition**. It is vital that these gains are protected by increased and well-targeted official development assistance, but above all by an increase in allocations of national resources, focused on the nutritional well-being of populations, including the most vulnerable ones.

Registering Nutrition as a main theme in the agenda of the African Union in 2022, through "**Nourishing the development and prosperity of Africa**", will therefore be an opportunity to strengthen continental commitment to end malnutrition in all its forms, given that during that same year:

- **The Government of Japan, supported by the SUN Movement, will host the world summit⁸ ("Nutrition For Growth (N4G)")** in December 2021, building momentum for worldwide commitments to combat all forms of malnutrition.
- **The Secretary-General of the United Nations** will organize a summit on food systems. Huge transformation and innovation along the food value chains is necessary to make global and national food systems both resilient and sustainable.

2. **Why and how to build momentum for nutrition as the African Union main theme for 2022?**

The COVID-19 pandemic could worsen malnutrition: the number of people experiencing food insecurity could double, going from 135 million in 2019 to 265 million in 2020, due to the economic impacts of this global health (estimates of the World Food Programme⁹). Specifically, the prevalence of wasting will also increase, due to higher risks of acute food insecurity¹⁰.

Nutrition as a main theme of the African Union for 2022 is therefore a **unique opportunity to secure greater political commitment and investment in nutrition**. This 2022 initiative will be an opportunity to take stock of the progress of the African

⁷ <http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/covid-19-and-africa-socio-economic-implications-and-policy-responses-96e1b282/>

⁸ The Tokyo Nutrition and Growth Summit was originally scheduled for December 2020. Due to the COVID19 pandemic, this summit has been postponed to 2021. The governments of Canada and Bangladesh, in partnership with the government of Japan and with the Help from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, hosted a Nutrition for Growth Year of Action (N4G) launch event on December 14, 2020. More information is available [here](#).

⁹ <https://insight.wfp.org/covid-19-will-almost-double-people-in-acute-hunger-by-end-of-2020-59df0c4a8072>

¹⁰ Much evidence is still to be gathered and significant efforts are underway i) to improve assessment of the impact that COVID-19 will have on health and food systems and ii) to provide greater guidance to policy makers on required responses.

Regional Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025 and also the **various sectoral strategies in relation to nutrition**, in particular the Detailed Program for the Development of African Agriculture (CAADP) 2015-2025.

It will rely on the African Working Group on Food and Nutrition for Development (ATFFND: "Africa Taskforce on Food and Nutrition for Development") and on the platform of actors and leaders of the Continent for Nutrition to catalyze and maintain high-level political leadership and commitment to end malnutrition in Africa.

Strengthening health systems and Scaling up high-impact nutrition interventions mainly carried out through health systems -transforming food systems and ensuring nutritious and healthy food for all, strengthen sanitation and drinking water supply systems accessible to all make social protection systems more effective by ensuring that no one is left behind, are essential, without however, forget to focus on other systems of social protection, education / literacy, water supply and sanitation, as part of a broader multisectoral approach if we want to resolve malnutrition in all its forms,. Building on the global momentum for nutrition in 2021 (Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit and UN Food Systems Summit), all African governments must reflect these global commitments in their strategy for development, emphasizing the **essential roles of all key social sectors** (health, water and sanitation, education/literacy and social protection systems) **in promoting and supporting good nutrition for all, especially children, adolescents and women.**

More specifically, a year devoted to "**Building resilience in nutrition across the African continent**", promoted by the African Union in 2022, halfway through the United Nations Decade of Action for Nutrition, and in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, will help to strengthen the continental commitment in terms of domestic resources allocated to financing nutrition via new/reformed/reinforced innovative financing solutions. A series of programmatic, political and impact commitments enhanced at continental and national levels will make it possible to:

1. **Maintain the momentum of nutrition at the political and public levels**, building on AU existing nutrition initiatives, policies and strategies, resources and commitments that will be made in 2021 during the Tokyo Nutrition Summit (N4G) and the United Nations Summit on food systems.
2. **Contribute to the strengthening of a multisectoral collaboration for nutrition at national level**, by ensuring that all the sectors concerned help combat malnutrition.
3. **Optimize the mixing of public and private investments** by strengthening government leadership supported by all development partners and private investors (food industry, private foundations, pension funds, etc.) to make multisectoral investments. Nutrition should be better integrated into all relevant sectors and plans (budgets, agriculture, health, education/literacy, Women empowerment, social protection or WASH) — it should not be a competition for the use of the same resources.
4. **Promote, through multisectoral nutrition plans, better consistency and complementarity of sectoral policies**, especially between national plans for

agricultural investment, health development, social protection, drinking water supply and sanitation

5. **Encourage and strengthen the implementation of national food and nutrition guidelines, supported by FAO and WHO**, to inform the public through awareness campaigns on nutrition and food regulations.
6. **Apply national standards** for breastfeeding, processed foods (fat, sugar, salt and other additives), school meals, food aid programs, **etc.** and **create incentives** for the food industry to provide more nutritious and healthy food.

Good nutrition is the foundation of health, development and is one of the best investments to boost the economic potential of families, communities and nations. It is essential for the realization of children's right to life, health and development and the right to food, and critical to the achievement of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development.

3. Who are the partners involved?

Efforts to strengthen the fight against malnutrition in all its forms will be deployed effectively at the continental level under the leadership of the African Union and leaders appointed by the African Union on the one hand for nutrition issues, and on the other hand, for monitoring the implementation of Agenda 2063. Broad support is needed to encourage a continental focus on the challenges and opportunities. The main partners to date are:

- The African Union Commission: the Commission for Social Affairs, The Commission for Rural Economy and Agriculture, the Commission for Human Development, Science and Technology;
- The African Development Bank (Lead African Leaders for Nutrition);
- NEPAD / AUDA;
- United Nations agencies: WHO, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IFAD
- The SUN Movement and its networks (donors, civil society, UN agencies, private sector, parliamentarians)
 - United Nations resident and humanitarian coordinators
 - Donors/embassies of donor countries in the country
 - Heads of State and principal ministers (and ministries)
- Global, regional and national partners: SUN Movement, EAT, AGRA, WBCSD, FOLU, Dialogues on the food system, Global Panel, AGRF, etc. as well as the various RECs (ECOWAS, CEMAC, ASARECA, SADCC, etc.)

4. Time-frame and process

Nutrition as a theme for the Year 2022 of the African Union **is submitted by the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire** supported by a coalition of partners. A commitment from all the aforementioned partners will help sustain this commitment to nutrition before, during and after 2022 across the African continent. Preparatory meetings with these partners will help refine the revised concept note and the resulting action plan.

The proposed theme will be validated by countries through the country government focal points of the SUN Movement. An AU resolution adopting the year of Nutrition is expected in order to approve the general theme for 2022. Once the decision is taken, it will be important to discuss the follow-up, at the state level, of the implementation of the resolution with, if necessary. A mid-term review (June 2022) and a report will be done at the end of 2022 on the implementation of the theme of nutrition across the continent.

5. Annex: Milestone events and list of key persons and countries at regional/global level

Many global and regional events (conferences, etc.) in 2022 can serve as an opportunity to reaffirm the political commitment of African governments to nutrition. They will be reflected at national level in political dialogues and other consultations/conferences.

At global level	At regional level
Summit for Nutrition and Growth 2021 • United Nations Summit on Food Systems 2021 • The World Climate Conference • Summit on Universal Health Coverage (Japan - TBC) • World Economic Forum • The EAT Forum • The AGRF Summit • Spring and fall meetings of the World Bank and the IMF • World Health Assembly • United Nations General Assembly • The G7 and G20 Summits • High Level Political Forum (HLPF) • The launch of the SOFI report • Meetings of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) • Global Gathering of SUN member Countries	• AU Summit: Launch of the nutrition year by the AU • G5 Sahel: 6th summit of the conference of heads of state • Regional meetings (ECOWAS/CEMAC/Southern Africa etc.) • Regional conferences and forum on nutrition Regional conferences: FANUS/FOLU/AGRA /EAT etc. • AfDB annual meeting • Launch of the SOFI report in an African country (suggestion) • Launch of Global Nutrition Report in Africa (suggestion)

Key people and stakeholders at regional/global level

- The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire - Champion of the African Union for monitoring the implementation of the Agenda 2063, high level envoy for the SUN Global Movement;
- The Kingdom of Lesotho - Designated African Union Champion for Nutrition;
- All AU member countries and Heads of Government (including SUN Movement member countries);
- Achim Steiner, Administrator UNDP ;
- Robert Piper, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Coordination;

- Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of WHO;
- Henrietta Fore, Executive Director of Unicef;
- Qu Dongyu, Director General of FAO;
- Gilbert Houngbo, President of IFAD;
- Dr Akinwumi Adesina, President of the African Development Bank (AfDB);
- Gerda Verburg, Coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement;
- Agnes Kalibata, Special Envoy for the United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021;
- Dr Patricia Ngoran - T. Yoboue (SUN Focal Point and Advisor to the Presidency of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, responsible for issues of nutrition, nutrition and early childhood development);
- Major donors in nutrition, including the World Bank, the European Commission, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and bilateral donors who are members of the SUN Movement (UK, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Germany, United States etc.).

DRAFT ACTION PLAN

Context

The proposal to register Nutrition as the main theme of the African Union Summit in 2022 was submitted by the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, H.E. Alassane Ouattara. This proposal aims to sustain a strong political momentum on nutrition on the African continent. This would be a unique opportunity to strengthen the continental commitment to end malnutrition given i) the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis on nutrition, ii) the organization of the Nutrition and Growth¹¹ and food systems Summits in 2021.

This document thus presents an action plan outline to improve the inclusion of nutrition and food security on the African continent in 2022. The objective is to define the ways and means to achieve target results established in the concept note "**Build resilience in nutrition across the African continent**" in 2022.

The action plan is based on various levels (continental, regional and national) and highlights the objectives, desired results, performance indicators and indicative activities.

Continental level

Efforts to strengthen the fight against malnutrition in all its forms will be deployed effectively at the continental level under the leadership of the African Union (Commission for Social Affairs, Commission for Rural Economy and Agriculture, Commission for Human Development, Science and Technology) and leaders appointed by the African Union on the one hand for nutrition issues, and on the other hand, for monitoring the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Regional level

Regional efforts to prevent and fight against malnutrition are effectively coordinated and supported by Regional Economic Communities / Regional Organizations, in close collaboration with the AU Commission).

National level

National institutions will have their capacities strengthened to better fight or even eliminate malnutrition in all its forms in a sustainable manner.

¹¹ The Tokyo Nutrition and Growth Summit was originally scheduled for December 2020. Due to the COVID19 pandemic, this summit has been postponed to 2021. The governments of Canada and Bangladesh, in partnership with the government of Japan and with the Help from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, hosted a Nutrition for Growth Year of Action (N4G) launch event on December 14, 2020. More information is available [here](#).

Commitment level	Objectives	Expected outcomes?	Performance indicators	Indicative activities
Continental	<p>1. The AUC has the capacity and resources to define, coordinate and monitor work at the continental level.</p>	<p>To strengthen continental policies and instruments on nutrition through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving consistency and common understanding of nutrition issues in Africa • AU Member States bound by mutually agreed measures, provisions and policies • adequately incorporating Nutrition and food security into African policies and tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption/strengthening of AU strategic tools while combating malnutrition • The number of international forums where Africa presents common positions on nutrition and food security • The number of African policies and tools that incorporate nutrition-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop common positions during international forums on nutrition-related issues (Nutrition for Growth, Summit on food systems, etc.). • Ensure that all policies and instruments developed by the AU take into account and integrate AU documents and protocols on nutrition and the agreements resulting from summits such as the UN food systems and the Nutrition for Growth summits. • Provide support in the formulation and implementation of member states' commitments at the Nutrition for Growth and the UN Food Systems Summit) (e.g. X% of GDP to be allocated nutrition)
	<p>2. Partnerships with key stakeholders in the field of nutrition are strengthened by the AUC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners acknowledge the AU as leader of continental efforts on nutrition in Africa. • To strengthen partnerships with intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, parliamentarians, civil society and women's networks. • To strengthen partnerships with authorities and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of partnership documents signed with key stakeholders. • The number of invitations received to participate in international and regional events in and out of Africa on the issue of nutrition and food security. • Joint initiatives or programmes established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact dynamically and serve as an entry point for partners regarding the issue of resource mobilization for nutrition. • Boost strategies to universalize cooperation mechanisms in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. • Promote interaction between parliamentarians for nutrition and food security in various regions.

		<p>specialists working on nutrition and food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners commit and help to mobilize adequate resources to enable the continent to resolve nutrition-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperate with different organizations such as the SUN Movement, Global Panel, GAIN among others as well as the United Nations System for, among others, the exchange of information on nutrition with other regions of the world
	<p>3. Technical assistance and strategic direction are made available by the AUC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the AUC has the resources and technical capacity to provide effective support to Member States and RECs/ROs. • To support Member States and RECs/ROs in their efforts to combat malnutrition. • A platform for sharing good practices and lessons learned among African countries like the Continental Nutrition Accountability Scorecard from ALN • Establishment of a platform for sharing good practices and lessons learned (observatory) or a regional / continental financing mechanism such as the platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pool of experts is established and maintained / frequency of use • The number of requests for assistance made by Member States and RECs/ROs that were received and satisfied by the AUC. • Member States and RECs/ROs receive the necessary materials and tools developed within the framework of continental efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts to develop and strengthen the capacities of Member States in the field of nutrition and ensure access to training and capacity building. • Promote and assist RECs by meeting their needs and requests for the implementation of their nutrition programmes. • Mandate RECs/ROs to build capacity, promote cooperation and exchange information between and among national coordination mechanisms and international organizations. • Promote efforts to provide journalists and the media with specialized training on nutrition-related issues. • Promote, between countries, good practices in the fight against malnutrition

<p>Régional</p>	<p>1. To improve coordination and collaboration within and between RECs/ROs on issues related to malnutrition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve institutional coordination mechanisms within and between the RECs/ROs. • To strengthen partnership with intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, parliamentarians, the women's network and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional consultations involving all sectors (civil society, private sector, etc.) are held regularly. • The number of forums held between national coordinating bodies and local communities, in order to promote joint efforts while combating malnutrition. • Coordinate and consult with Member States, through RECs/ROs, on national positions as part of the AU's efforts to prepare wording of common African positions and instruments. • Cooperate with other regions with similar problems and dynamics, in order to develop mechanisms for information exchanges on the topic of nutrition. • Undertake a dialogue between states and non-state actors to promote cooperative efforts in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. • Build capacity and promote cooperation and information 	
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			exchange between and among national coordinating bodies and supported international organizations.	
	2. To develop policies and strategic directions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement minimum standards, common policies and practices on nutrition. To increase the number of documents produced that take nutrition and food systems into account. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a common understanding, within Member States, on the links between nutrition, food security, and human capital development.
	3. Technical assistance provided to Member States and harmonization of regional regulatory texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RECs / ROs support Member States to implement national commitments within the framework of the AU strategy and on international instruments Member States receive tools and materials, at their request, to help them better integrate the theme of nutrition into their development plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number and variety of tools available to Member States to promote the fight against malnutrition The number of Member States that have received support to develop and strengthen their existing nutrition policies / strategies The number of Member States having received strategic guidance on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and support public awareness about nutrition Promote and support efforts to implement citizen education and public awareness programs on the topic of nutrition Promote and support efforts to provide journalists and media with specialized training on nutrition issues.

			implementation of nutritional programs	
National	1. National coordination mechanisms are created where they do not exist and strengthened where they do exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National coordination between all stakeholders is created / strengthened • All sectors of society, including women's networks, civil society, the private sector and parliamentarians engage in nutrition programs • Coordination between RECs / ROs and other stakeholders is strengthened • To improve cooperation between Member States of the African Union • Information are exchanged between national coordinating bodies, other States and their respective RECs / ROs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of countries with multisectoral national nutrition plans • Assessment of national resources, including equipment and expertise - which other Member States can make use of and which can be integrated into regional and continental frameworks. • More examples of real cooperation are shared in the field of implementation between Member States, RECs / ROs and other AU Member States (e.g. sharing of national resources, equipment, skills and expertise) • The number and impact of consultations held with the different social sectors relevant to nutrition • The number and results obtained from joint projects developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage and include all ministerial sectors, the private sector and civil society when formulating and implementing national action programs on issues related to malnutrition. • Increase awareness, education and training in schools, in civil society, including women's networks, media and relevant stakeholders. • Organize periodic consultations and / or conferences between governments, parliamentarians and civil society to discuss progress and needs related to the implementation of the national plan. • Organize consultations and / or seminars to discuss the implementation of national commitments for nutrition

			<p>which involve the different ministerial sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number and results obtained from projects undertaken involving other stakeholders (business, civil society etc.) on the issue of nutrition 	
	<p>2. National policies and legal instruments integrate international, continental and regional standards and practices with an update on domestic allocation national financing mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National laws and policies are amended and / or harmonized in accordance with obligations under regional, continental and United Nations instruments to combat malnutrition. • Regional and international agreements are signed, ratified and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of member states that have signed, ratified or implemented obligations under multilateral agreements • The assessment report which takes stock and highlights the gaps between existing laws and regulations in relation to the obligations under the content of the AU strategy and other instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign, ratify and apply bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements / protocols / conventions or accession to such agreements • Establish and adopt or strengthen national rules and regulations • Establish proactive policies and measures to create the necessary political, economic, social and cultural conditions in order to reduce malnutrition.

2021-02-04

Build Momentum for the 2022 African Union Theme: “Building Resilience in Nutrition Across the African Continent “in 2022 (Item proposed by the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire)

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