

# Tools to support SDG monitoring: The WHA Nutrition Targets Tracking Tool



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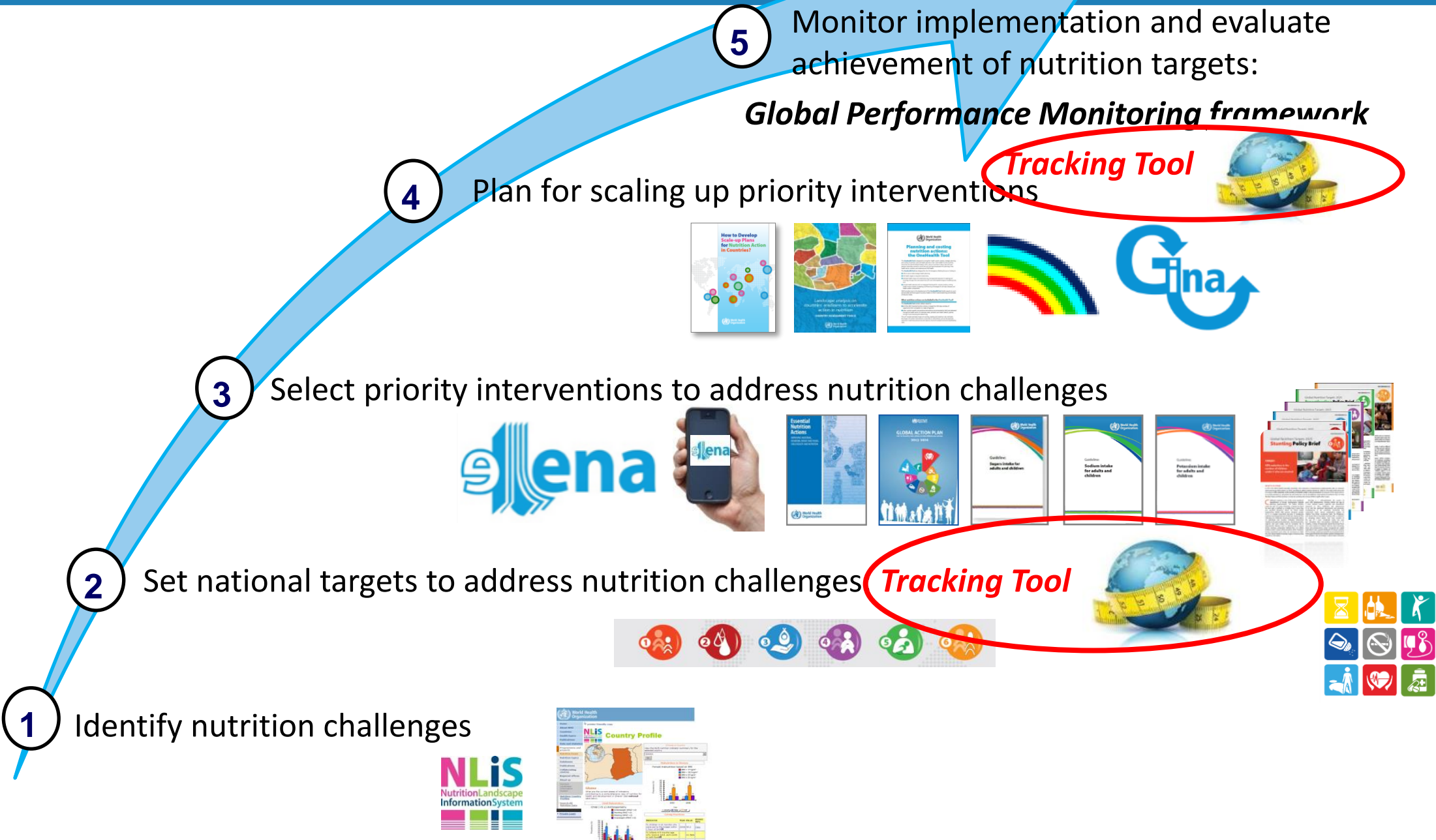
# Objective of this session

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- 1) Overview on the Nutrition Targets Tracking Tool to support countries to track 2030 SDGs and Global Nutrition Targets.
- 2) Tracking Tool eLearning Course available.
- 3) Updates on the extension of the 2025 global nutrition targets to 2030.



# WHO Tools for evidence informed policy planning and implementation



# MONITORING NUTRITION TARGETS:

## THE TRACKING TOOL



# Acknowledgements

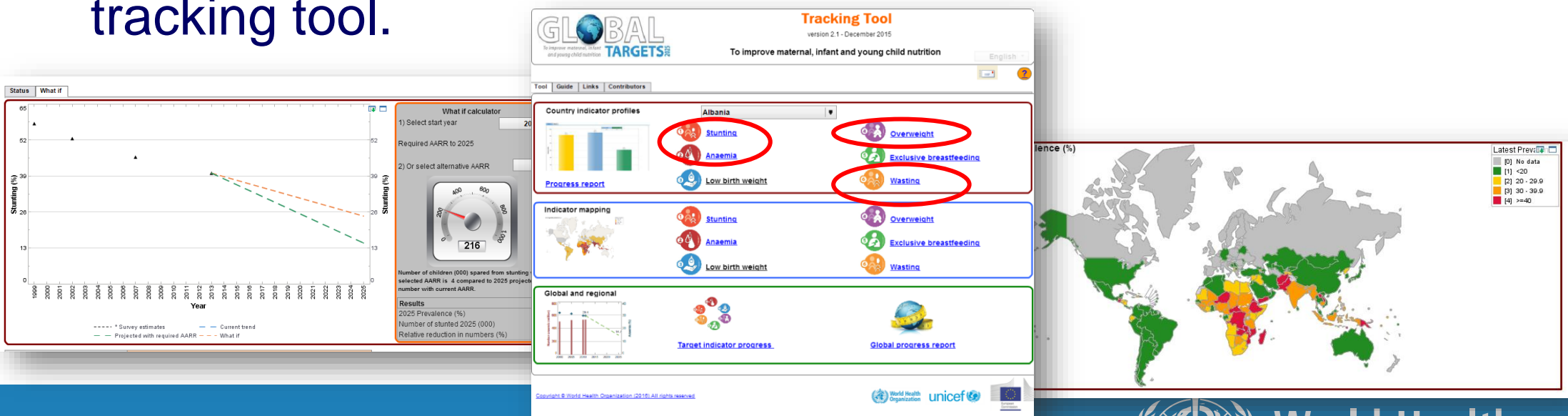
The Tracking Tool was developed jointly by WHO, UNICEF and the European Commission, and supported by Global Affairs Canada, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the 1000 Days Partnership, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, the Department for International Development – United Kingdom, the International Food Policy Research Institute, the Scaling up Nutrition Movement, the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition, and the World Bank.



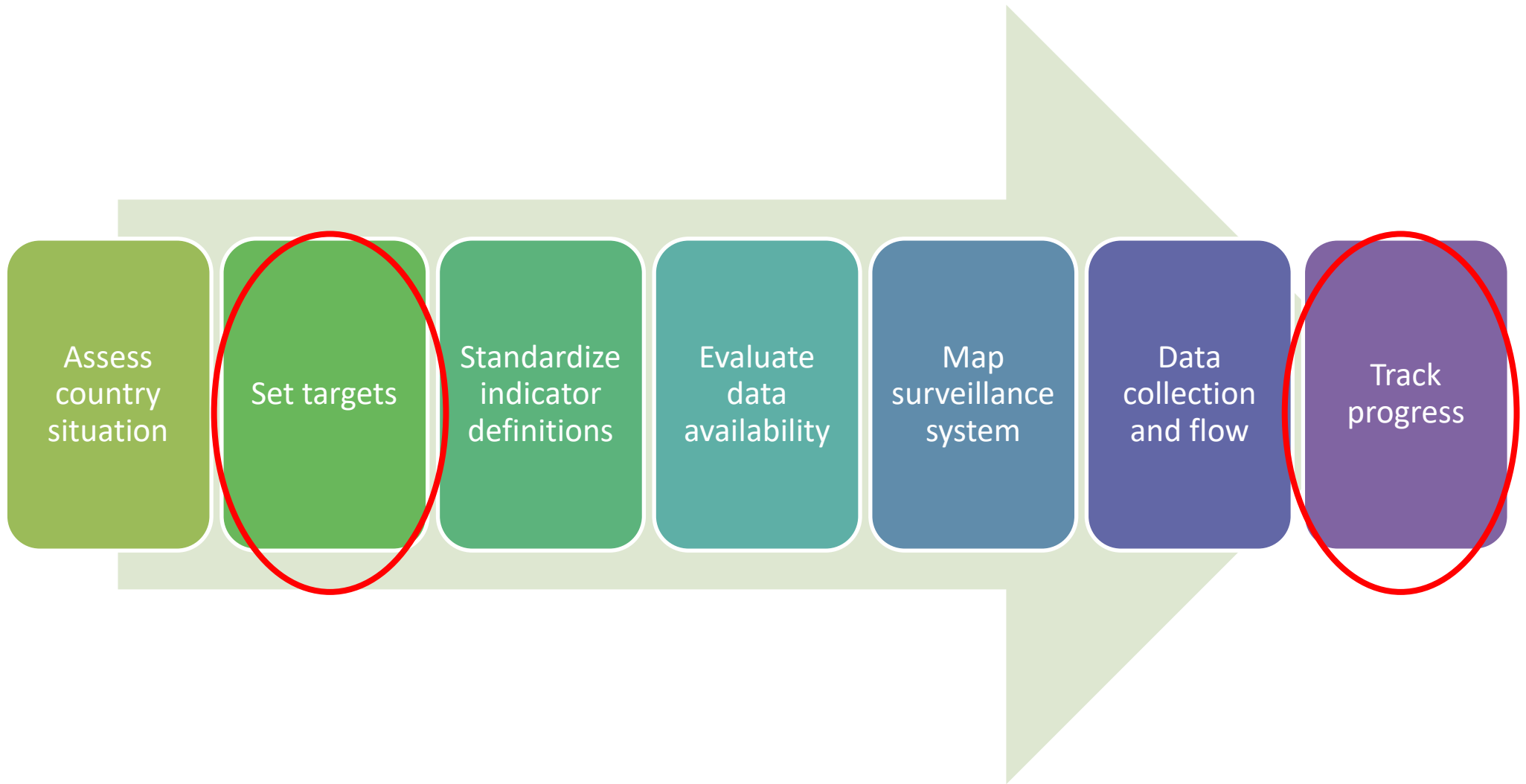
# Aim of the Nutrition Tracking Tool

To assist countries setting their own national targets and monitor progress against SDGs and the Global Nutrition Targets:

WHO, UNICEF and the European Commission, with the support of other key partners, developed a web-based tracking tool.



# Monitoring progress towards the targets





# To access ... <https://www.who.int/tools/global-targets-tracking-tool>



Health Topics ▾

Countries ▾

Newsroom ▾

Emergencies ▾

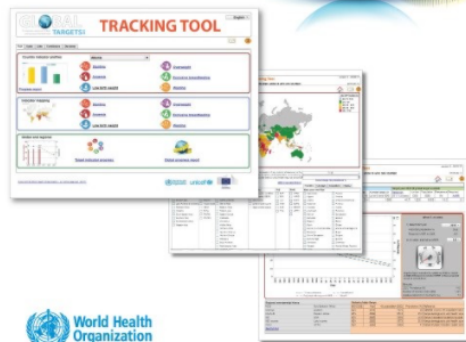
Data ▾

About WHO ▾

## Global targets tracking tool



**WHAT IS MEASURED GETS DONE**



WHO Member States endorsed [six global nutrition targets](#) for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition in 2012.

The translation of the global targets into national ones needs to consider nutrition profiles, risk factor trends, demographic changes, experience with developing and implementing nutrition policies, and health system development.

WHO, in collaboration with UNICEF and the EC, developed the Tracking Tool to help countries set their national targets and monitor progress. This tool allows users to explore scenarios taking into account different rates of progress for the six targets and the time left to 2025.

The tool is available in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

### The tool has three modules:

1. Country indicators profiles
2. Indicator mapping
3. Global and regional overviews

[Access tracking tool](#)



The tool's underlying data will be updated as new estimates of the target indicators become available.

Outputs from the Tracking Tool feed into the Global Monitoring Framework for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, the WHO The Thirteenth General Programme of Work (GPW 13) report, the Global Nutrition Report, the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report, and reports from other global initiatives like the SUN Movement and the UN Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge.





# To access ... <https://www.who.int/tools/global-targets-tracking-tool>



## Tracking Tool

To improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition

### Tracking Tool news:



- The Tracking Tool has been updated based on new JME 2021 Edition estimates and includes now model-based estimates in addition to survey data for stunting and overweight. Summary statistics are based on the model-based estimates.
- Current Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR) for stunting, overweight, anaemia and low birthweight are based on model-based estimates starting at year 2012.
- Anaemia and exclusive breastfeeding data were also updated based on the latest available estimates.



Click here to choose

English		Tracking Tool
Español		Herramienta de seguimiento
Français		Outil de suivi
Русский		Инструмент отслеживания



**PLEASE NOTE** The Tracking Tool works best with the following browsers: Microsoft Edge, IE 11, Chrome desktop latest version, Safari Mac latest version, Firefox desktop latest version (may change fonts). Not supported: any browsers in iOS10 or previous versions.

Note: If you are experiencing issues with some of our visuals in one of the above approved browsers, please try using another in that list, as best performance depends on your computer settings.

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1  
2  
3  
Modules

1  
2  
3

Tabs to guidance, data sources and acknowledgement



## Tracking Tool

To improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition

- Tool
- Guide
- Links
- Contributors
- Disclaimer

### Country indicator profiles



- 1 Stunting
- 2 Anaemia
- 3 Low birth weight

- 4 Overweight
- 5 Exclusive breastfeeding
- 6 Wasting

### Country indicator profiles

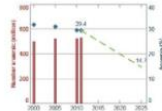
### Indicator mapping



- 1 Stunting
- 2 Anaemia
- 3 Low birth weight

- 4 Overweight
- 5 Exclusive breastfeeding
- 6 Wasting

### Global and regional



Target indicator progress



Global progress report

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Country indicator profile

Mapping of indicators

Global and regional data on the target indicators

# Tracking Tool key features

- Module 1. Country Indicator profile - to help the countries to:
  - look at their **current situation**;
  - **explore different scenarios** from the actual year until 2025, according to their own context;
  - **monitor progress** towards their targets;
  - look at **country's progress report** with an overview across all target indicators.

## Country indicator profiles



➤ Stunting



➤ Anaemia



➤ Low birth weight



➤ Overweight



➤ Exclusive breastfeeding



➤ Wasting

➤ Country indicator profiles

# Tracking Tool key features

- Module 2. Indicator mapping – to help countries to:
  - ***compare latest prevalences and numbers affected*** with other neighboring countries (regional), or globally.

## Indicator mapping



Stunting



Anaemia



Low birth weight



Overweight



Exclusive breastfeeding

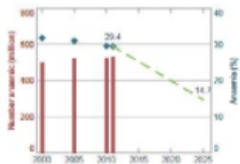


Wasting

# Tracking Tool key features

- Module 3. Global and regional overview - to help countries to:
  - **monitor** country's performance towards targets;
  - **compare** with other neighboring countries (regional or income group), or globally.

## Global and regional



Target indicator progress



Global progress report

# Module 1. Country indicator profile

## Country indicator profiles



[Country indicator profiles](#)



[Stunting](#)



[Anaemia](#)



[Low birth weight](#)



[Overweight](#)



[Exclusive breastfeeding](#)



[Wasting](#)

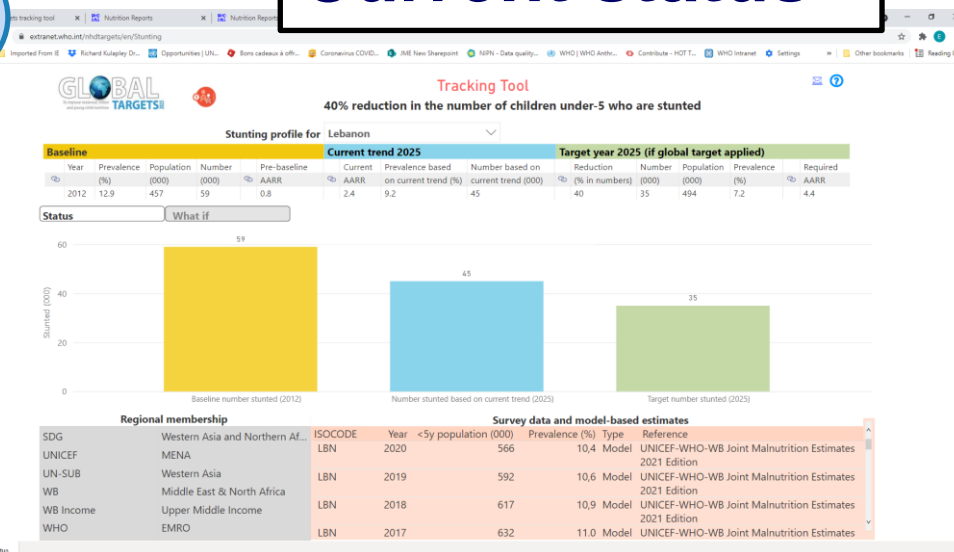
# Module 1. Country indicator profile

- National data on :
- Baseline
  - Projections with current trends
  - Projections towards the global targets
  - Projections under selected scenarios

Two dashboard visualizations:

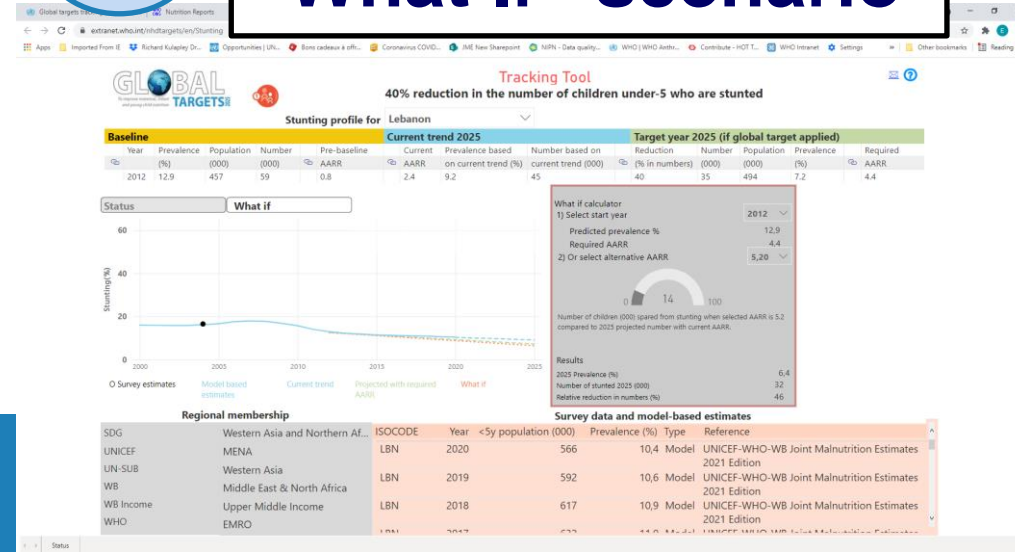
1

## Current status



2

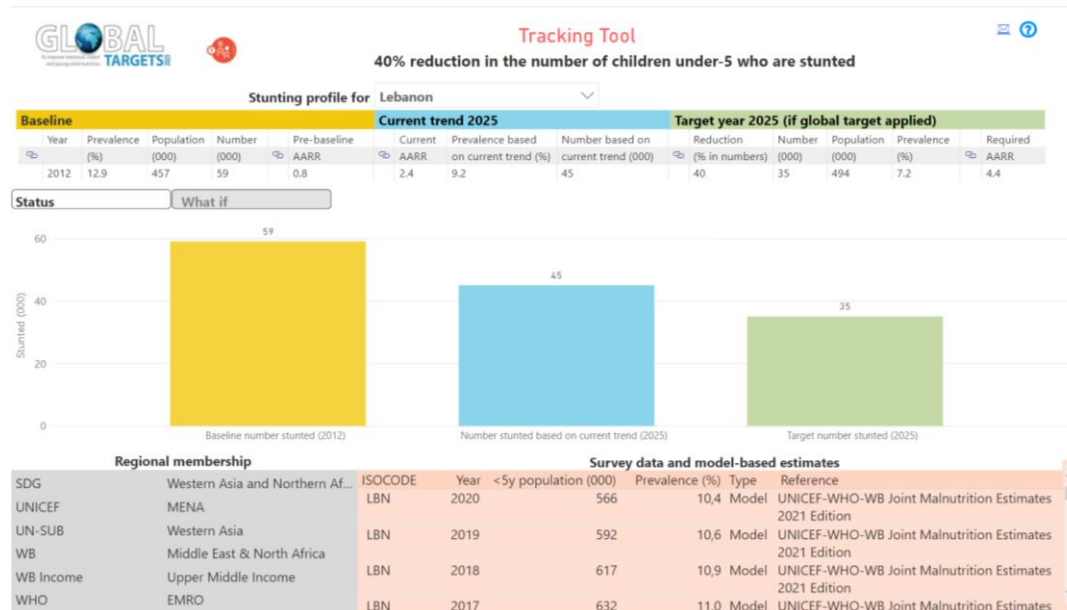
## “What If” scenario



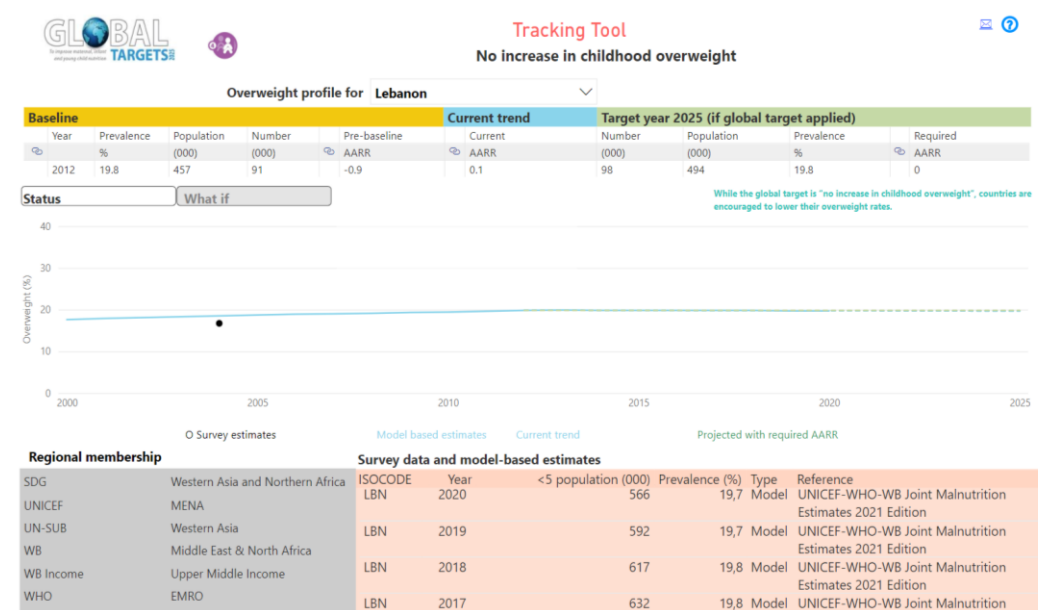


# Module 1. Country indicator profile

## Current Status dashboard



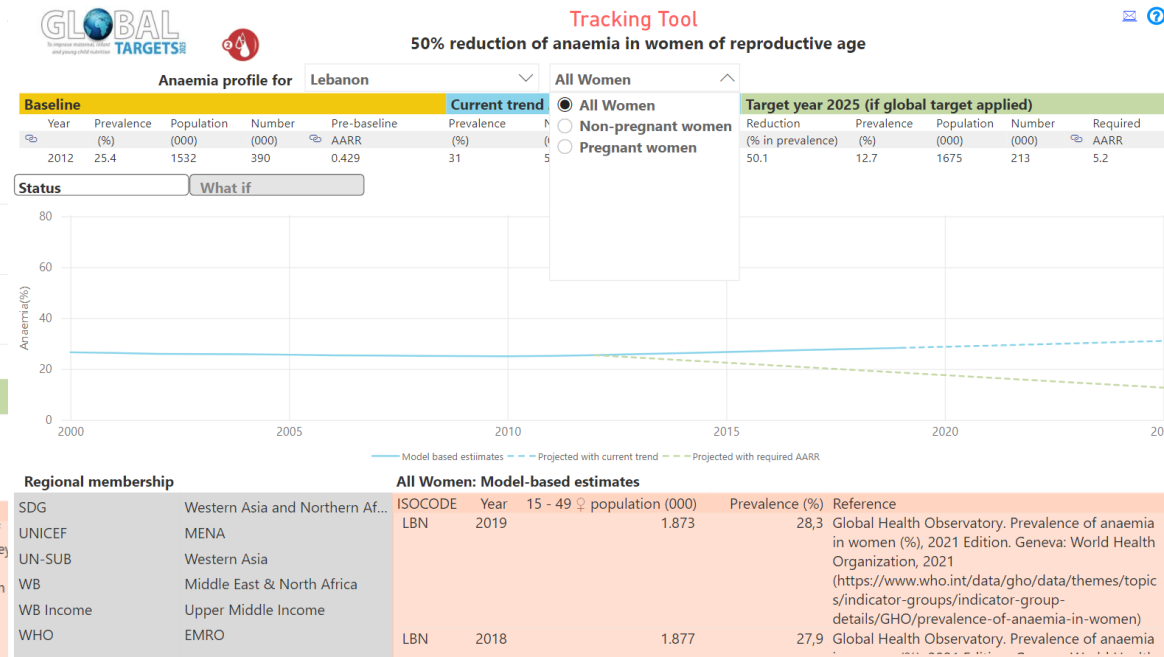
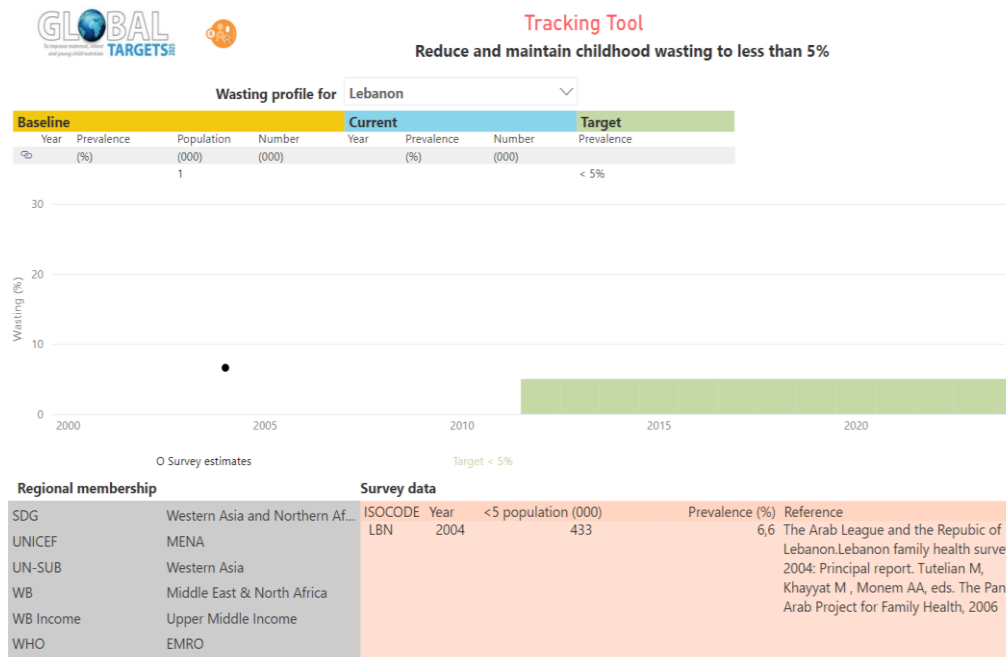
Bars



Trends

# Module 1. Country indicator profile

## Current Status dashboard



## Trends

# Module 1. Country indicator profile

## “What If” dashboard



Tracking Tool

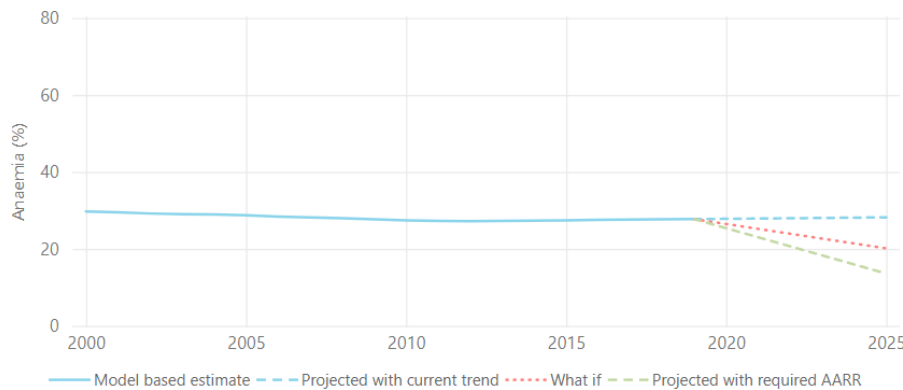


50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age

Anaemia profile for **Lebanon** **Pregnant women**

Baseline					Current trend 2025			Target year 2025 (if global target applied)				
Year	Prevalence (%)	Population (000)	Number (000)	Pre-baseline AARR	Prevalence (%)	Number (000)	Current AARR	Reduction (% in prevalence)	Prevalence (%)	Population (000)	Number (000)	Required AARR
2012	27.2	60	16	0.767	28.2	18	-0.277	50.1	13.6	63	9	5.2

Status



What if calculator

1) Select start year: **2019**

Predicted prevalence %: 27,7

Required AARR to 2025: 11,2

2) Select AARR: **5,20**

2025 prevalence of anaemia if AARR is 5.2: **20,1**

Results

Number of anaemic 2025 (000): 13

Relative reduction in prevalence (%): 26,0

### Regional membership

SDG	Western Asia and Northern Af...
UNICEF	MENA
UN-SUB	Western Asia
WB	Middle East & North Africa
WB Income	Upper Middle Income
WHO	EMRO

### Pregnant women: Model-based estimates

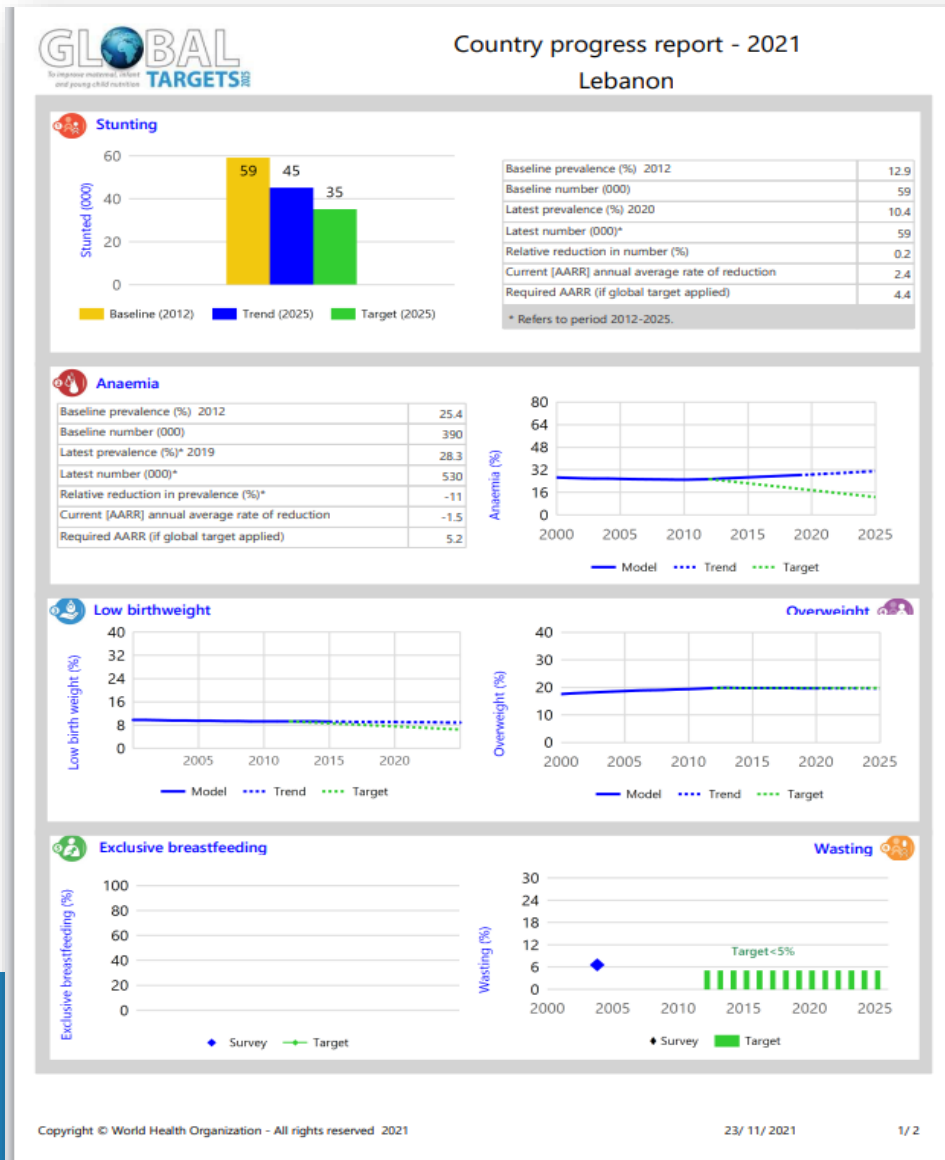
ISOCODE	Year	15 - 49 ♀ population (000)	Prevalence (%)	Reference
LBN	2019	73	27,7	Global Health Observatory. Prevalence of anaemia in women (%), 2021 Edition. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2021 ( <a href="https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/indicator-groups/indicator-group-details/GHO/prevalence-of-anaemia-in-women">https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/indicator-groups/indicator-group-details/GHO/prevalence-of-anaemia-in-women</a> )

The “What If” allows to explore different rates of progress



# Module 1. Country indicator profile

## Country progress report



Country profile with summary information on the current status of each WHA target



# Module 2. Indicator mapping

## Indicator mapping



**Stunting**



**Anaemia**



**Low birth weight**



**Overweight**



**Exclusive breastfeeding**



**Wasting**



# Module 2. Indicator mapping

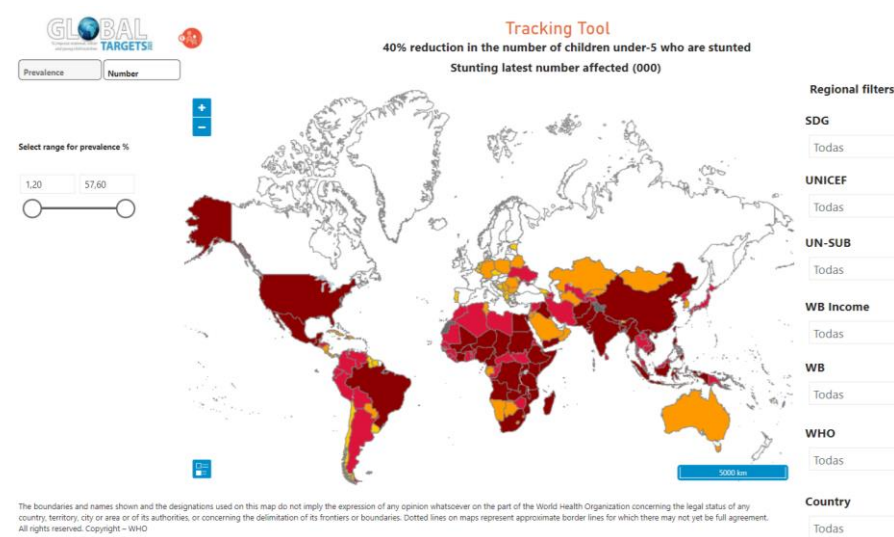
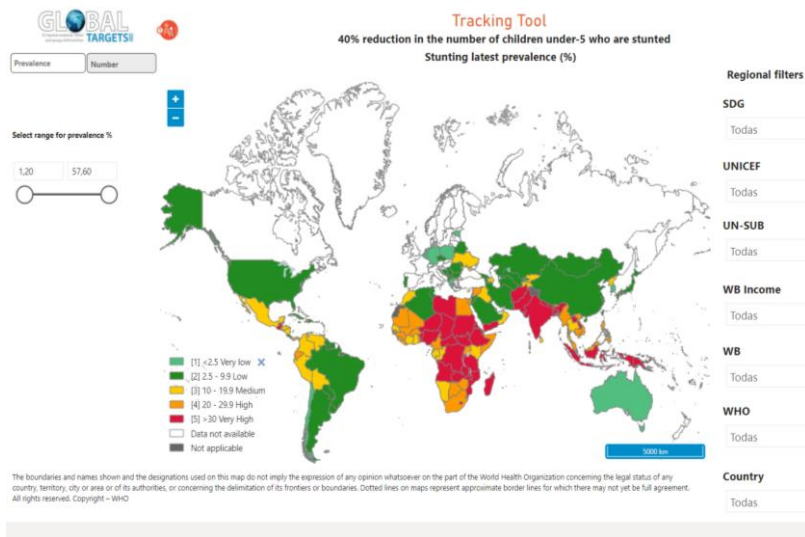
- Global landscape of country's status for each target indicator based on the latest available country data.
- Same features for all indicator maps.

1

Prevalence

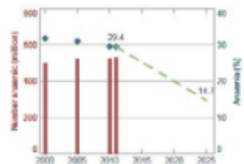
2

Numbers



# Module 3. Global and regional progress

## Global and regional



[Target indicator progress](#)



[Global progress report](#)



# Module 3. Global and regional progress

## Target indicator progress



- Summary information for **monitoring** on the available target indicators.
  - Baseline
- Information on:
  - Current status
  - Recent trend
  - Progress made compared to baseline



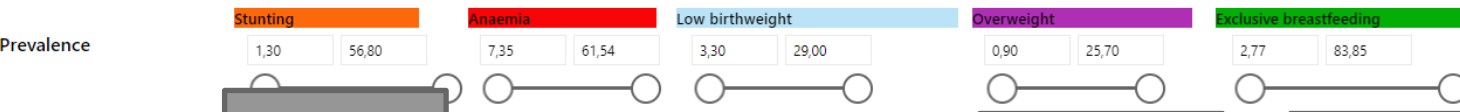
# Module 3. Global and regional progress

Filter by region, country or prevalence status

Tracking Tool  
Target indicator progress

How is the country progressing towards reducing the number of stunted compared to other countries?

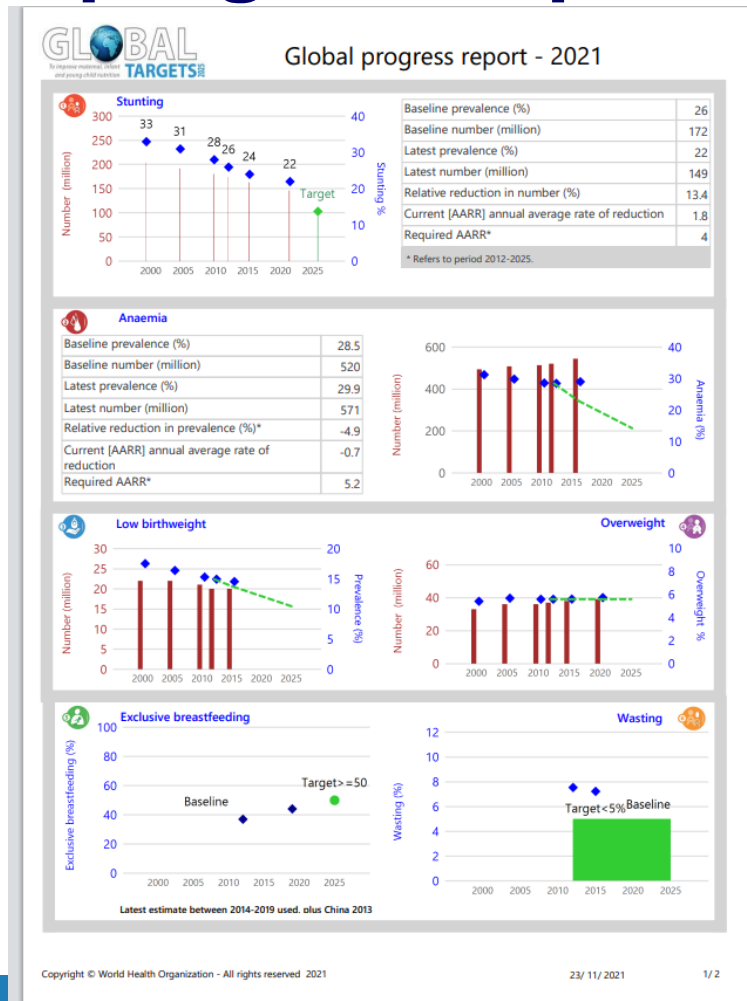
SDG: Todas | UN-SUB: Todas | UNICEF: Todas | WB: Todas | WB Income: Todas | WHO: Todas



Country	S_BaseLineSurvey/Year	S_BaseLinePrevalence	S_BaseLineNoStunted	S_LatestSurvey/Year	S_LatestPrevalence	S_LatestNoStunted	S_LatestRelativeReductionInNumber	S_CurrentAARR	A_BaseLineSurvey/Year	A_BaseLinePrevalence	A_BaseLineNoAnaemia	A_LatestSurvey/Year	A_LatestPrevalence	A_LatestNoAnaemia	A_LatestRelativeReductionIn
Afghanistan	2012	44,70	2,417,55	2020	35,10	1,991,05	17,64	2,96	2012	37,51	2,516,97	2019	42,61	3,804,70	
Albania	2012	17,60	29,86	2020	9,60	15,96	46,55	7,31	2012	21,59	157,25	2019	24,82	166,65	
Algeria	2012	12,60	541,64	2020	9,30	468,86	13,44	3,79	2012	32,88	3,419,76	2019	33,33	3,633,32	
Andorra									2012	10,60	2,23	2019	12,07	2,16	
Angola	2012	32,40	1,554,79	2020	37,70	2,184,72	-40,52	-2,06	2012	45,90	2,619,67	2019	44,46	3,261,37	
Antigua and Barbuda									2012	16,67	4,31	2019	17,24	4,47	
Argentina	2012	7,80	283,63	2020	7,80	291,46	-2,76	0,13	2012	12,73	1,349,86	2019	11,93	1,348,21	
Armenia	2012	14,00	29,26	2020	9,10	18,65	36,24	5,38	2012	17,61	140,01	2019	17,26	129,36	
Australia	2012	2,10	32,21	2020	2,10	35,06	-8,86	0,00	2012	7,35	409,27	2019	8,47	498,58	
Austria									2012	11,47	232,92	2019	13,05	256,85	
Azerbaijan	2012	17,20	132,65	2020	16,30	134,54	-1,43	0,61	2012	34,71	938,06	2019	35,06	922,53	
Bahamas									2012	13,26	13,47	2019	14,49	15,50	
Bahrain	2012	6,30	6,21	2020	5,10	5,51	11,25	2,62	2012	36,30	110,36	2019	35,43	123,44	
Bangladesh	2012	38,10	5,690,18	2020	30,20	4,327,11	23,95	2,90	2012	35,67	14,874,01	2019	36,74	16,790,45	
Barbados	2012	7,60	1,27	2020	6,60	1,00	21,14	1,91	2012	16,93	11,86	2019	17,00	11,42	
Belarus	2012	4,00	21,93	2020	3,90	21,38	2,52	0,17	2012	19,05	451,32	2019	20,55	447,31	
Belgium	2012	2,70	17,50	2020	2,30	14,57	16,74	1,66	2012	11,27	283,37	2019	13,63	338,92	
Belize	2012	17,50	6,58	2020	13,30	5,25	20,30	3,39	2012	21,15	19,25	2019	20,53	22,43	
Benin	2012	33,80	553,28	2020	31,30	597,31	-7,96	0,87	2012	55,53	1,261,26	2019	55,16	1,543,42	
Bhutan	2012	30,20	19,63	2020	22,40	14,30	27,15	3,68	2012	39,81	73,38	2019	38,65	79,40	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2012	20,30	241,79	2020	12,70	150,56	37,73	5,84	2012	28,62	739,72	2019	24,38	719,28	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2012	9,30	17,02	2020	9,10	12,13	28,74	0,18	2012	23,81	209,35	2019	24,37	179,08	
Botswana	2012	24,40	63,31	2020	22,80	61,96	2,12	0,61	2012	31,29	175,27	2019	32,53	205,36	
Brazil	2012	6,30	927,47	2020	6,10	882,98	4,80	0,30	2012	18,34	10,141,25	2019	16,11	9,196,64	
Brunei Darussalam	2012	17,50	5,62	2020	12,70	4,02	28,47	4,02	2012	14,77	16,91	2019	16,69	19,66	
Bulgaria	2012	7,50	27,91	2020	6,40	20,01	28,29	1,90	2012	22,45	368,90	2019	23,64	350,47	
Burkina Faso	2012	33,90	1,012,41	2020	25,50	885,48	12,54	3,46	2012	53,31	2,026,96	2019	52,49	2,485,71	
Burundi	2012	56,80	967,51	2020	57,60	1,183,01	-22,27	-0,18	2012	31,14	680,22	2019	38,54	1,040,79	
Cambodia	2012	34,40	602,24	2020	29,90	531,92	11,68	1,64	2012	46,13	1,879,22	2019	47,08	2,098,84	
Cameroon	2012	32,50	1,176,54	2020	27,20	1,119,47	4,85	2,16	2012	41,20	2,098,66	2019	40,60	2,545,16	
Canada									2012	8,85	737,71	2019	10,37	881,85	
Central African Republic	2012	41,40	306,14	2020	40,10	296,03	3,30	0,41	2012	47,88	489,94	2019	46,77	520,12	

# Module 3. Global and regional progress

## Global progress report



Basic information on the global status of each of the five WHA global nutrition target indicators

# Other features

- Export data to excel
- Copy graphs and trends in word
- Set national nutrition targets to include in strategic plans
- Monitoring targets according to this strategic plans



# Setting national nutrition targets

It is recommended to identify national nutrition targets considering country nutrition profiles, risk factors, demographic changes, experience with developing and implementing nutrition policies, health system development, human and financial resources available and existence of supportive nutrition programmes in non-health sectors.



# Tracking Tool eLearning Course



**An eLearning Course on the Tracking Tool is available here:**

**<http://nutritionlearning.org/the-global-nutrition-targets-tracking-tool-2/>**

# Updates on the extensión of the Global Nutrition Targets from 2025 to 2030 to align with SDGs

- In 2022, the Tracking tool will be expanded to allow to track progress of the nutrition targets till 2030. The tool features will also be enhanced with more visualisation solutions.
- In the meantime, countries wishing to track their progress towards 2030 SDGs Nutrition targets can use an Excel sheet developed by WHO (*“Child anthropometry indicators trends and targets tracking Excel spreadsheet”*):  
<http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/anthropometry-data-quality-report-annex11.xlsx>



# Extension of 2025 Nutrition targets to 2030: **rational**

The 2030 nutrition targets have been calculated based on a similar approach used for the 2025 targets:

- Rates of improvement for the period 1999-2017 were calculated for each indicator for all countries using trend data. After excluding countries that had already achieved a low level of malnutrition, the 20<sup>th</sup> percentile was selected as an ambitious rate of improvement, but also one that has proven to be feasible in a large number of countries, then applied to calculate a new 2030 target. Final numbers were rounded.
- For two of the indicators (low birthweight and anaemia in women of reproductive age), the past rate of improvement has been too slow to achieve the WHA target, even by 2030. Thus, for these indicators, the proposed 2030 target is the same as the 2025 target.

# Extension of 2025 Nutrition targets to 2030: **rational**

	2025 Target	2030 Target
<b>Stunting</b>	40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted	<b>50%</b> reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted
<b>Anaemia</b>	50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age	50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age
<b>Low birth weight</b>	30% reduction in low birth weight	30% reduction in low birth weight
<b>Childhood overweight</b>	No increase in childhood overweight	Reduce and maintain childhood overweight <b>to less than 3%</b>
<b>Breastfeeding</b>	Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%	Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to <b>at least 70%</b>
<b>Wasting</b>	Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%	Reduce and maintain childhood wasting <b>to less than 3%</b>

## Global Targets 2025

To improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition

WHO's Member States have endorsed global targets for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition and are committed to monitoring progress. The targets are vital for identifying priority areas for action and catalysing global change.



WHO/UNICEF  
Discussion paper

### The extension of the 2025 Maternal, Infant and Young Child nutrition targets to 2030

#### 1. Introduction

In May 2012 the 65th World Health Assembly (WHA) endorsed a Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition that included six global targets: reducing stunting and wasting in children under 5, halting the epidemic of obesity, reducing anaemia in women of reproductive age, reducing low birth weight and increasing the rate of exclusive breastfeeding. Global targets were established to identify priority areas, inspire ambition at country level and develop accountability frameworks.

The targets were selected based on their epidemiological and public health relevance; the availability of evidence-based effective and feasible public health interventions; the coherence and alignment with targets expressed in relevant policy frameworks, such as the Infant and Young Child Feeding strategy and the UN Secretary General Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health; the existence of surveillance systems or other data collection instruments that would allow to set a baseline and monitor changes over time; and the country capacity to monitor indicators for the proposed targets. The evidence that targets could be achieved in all countries, regardless of income level, was also considered for the choice of the targets.<sup>1</sup>

Since then, the targets were embraced by several global policy documents, including the final Declaration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Nutrition. The nutrition community felt it could align behind the selection of such priorities. The WHA targets were then considered in the development of the 2030 development agenda and are referred to in target 2.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, to "end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons". The reference to "all forms of malnutrition" is important to acknowledge the existence of the double burden of undernutrition and overweight and other nutrition challenges, as well as to state the global nature of the nutrition challenge. Malnutrition is not a problem for low income countries only; it is a global problem.

In 2012, the target setting process included an analysis of the time trends for the selected nutrition indicators in different regions and countries. Rates of improvement observed in the top 5 to 10% of countries were used as a benchmark for the proposed level of ambition. This analysis – contained in WHO discussion papers<sup>1,2</sup> – was the basis for a consultation with Member States and partners. Inputs received were reflected in the final version of the Comprehensive Implementation Plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, which was endorsed by the 65<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly.

[discussion-paper-extension-targets-2030.pdf \(who.int\)](#)

### Global nutrition targets 2025: Policy briefs



- 1 Stunting**  
TARGET: 40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted
- 2 Anaemia**  
TARGET: 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age
- 3 Low birth weight**  
TARGET: 30% reduction in low birth weight
- 4 Childhood overweight**  
TARGET: No increase in childhood overweight
- 5 Breastfeeding**  
TARGET: Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%
- 6 Wasting**  
TARGET: Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%

### Global targets

- Poster
- Infographics
- Indicators
- Tracking tool

### Global Nutrition Monitoring Frame

### Related documents

- [Joint child malnutrition estimates UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank](#)
- [Global Nutrition Report 2014](#)
- [Global Health Observatory Data Repository](#)
- [Joint child malnutrition estimates \(WHO-WB\): Global and regional trends in UN Regions, 1990-2025 Overweight 1990-2015](#)
- [Planning and costing nutrition action: OneHealth Tool](#)
- [The Healthy Growth Project](#)

Contact information:  
Email: [nutrition@who.int](mailto:nutrition@who.int)

### Documents

↓ [Extension of the 2025 Maternal, infant and young child nutrition targets to 2030 pdf, 274kb](#)  
Discussion paper

[Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition](#)

### Events

↓ [Indicators for the Global Monitoring Framework on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition](#)  
24 November 2014

[Informal consultation with Member States and UN Agencies](#)



World Health Organization

# Thank you!

## Questions about the Tracking Tool:

[nutrition@who.int](mailto:nutrition@who.int)

What gets  
measured...



...gets done!