東京栄養サミットに向けて

持続的な栄養改善によ る人々の豊かな生き方 の実現



東京都千代田区霞が関3-6-14 三久ビル503

Tel:03-6268-8744 Fax:03-3597-3448 E-mail:results.japan@resultsjp.org http://www.resultsjp.org

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目次

Contents

● 全体図/ Overall View

【日本語版】
● 要旨 (日本語)・・・・・・・・・・ p.1
● 全文 (日本語)・・・・・・・・・・ p.3
[English ver.]
Summary (English) · · · · · · · · · · · · p.13
Full text (English) · · · · · · · p.17
日本リザルツ栄養チーム
榎本雅仁
来 <u>脇</u> 啓
畝山寿之
小笠原和子
黒岩卓
白須紀子
長坂優子

東京 N 4 G 栄養サミットへの提言

強靭性を備えた持続的な栄養改善による人々の豊かな生き方の実現へ

豊かな生き方 Well-being を目指し、 持続的で強靭性をもった栄養改善を右4つ の視点で行うべき

- 1人間中心のアプローチ
- ②社会科学・自然科学的知見・エビデンスの蓄積と活用
- 4「真の」連携 ③栄養人財の育成と配置・活用

Well-being

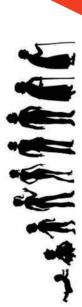
栄養が Well-being に影響する例:

- ①2歳までの栄養 →その後の成長、脳の発達に影響
- ②成人期の女性の栄養 → 胎児の栄養に影響
- 健康な体づくりに影響 ③学童期の栄養 (給食) → 正しい食習慣の定着、

人冬の

④思春期の栄養→痩せ願望による摂食障害、貧血等による身体的・精神的影響

成人 / 高齢者の栄養 → 生活習慣病の予防、健康寿命の延伸に影 豊かな生き方



「一生を通じて」



強靭性/レジリエンスの向上

- 社会 / 経済環境の整備
- ・人の資質、能力の備え
 - 平常時からの備え

①DSM ールワンダ政府ー WFP による

ベストプラクティス

世界の官民連携

栄養強化食 ②味の素ファンデーショ

シーガーナ保健省一 IFPRI / WFP

連携による栄養補助食品、等

日本(政府)の経験と知見の活用

- ①戦後の法整備 (栄養士法、学校給食法、栄養改善法等)
- ②健診データの蓄積 ③伝統食と洋食のバランスを取った 日本型食生活 ④栄養士・管理栄養士の育成と配
 - ⑤現場活動の推進 ® DHC・国民皆保険と予防措置
- ②IFNA 推進、等

Enhancing the well-being of people through continuous and resilient nutritional improvement

4 standpoints to be emphasized in pursuing nutrition improvement for the well-being

- 1) Human-centered approach
- 2) Accum. and utilization of social/natural scientific evidence
- 3) Securing nutrition technicians / professionals
- 4) Genuine collaboration

Enhancing people's various

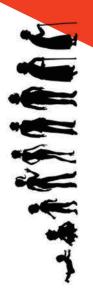
well-being

being Well-

Nutrition affects various stages of life:

- 1) Up to 2 YRs ▶ development of body and brain, and future life
- 2) Adolescent girls and women of reproductive age \blacktriangleright fetus's health
- 3) School children (through SM) ▶ nutrition knowledge & healthy dietary habits
 - 4) Middle age & elderly ▶ prevention of NCDs & extended healthy life expectancy.

Throuhout Life



improvement Continuous nutrition

Beyond the border between, emergency and ordinary times

- -Enhance resilience
- -Human disposition and capabilities -Preparation during ordinary times

Utilization of Japanese experience and know-how

1) Post-war legal development (dietitian law, school meal law, nutrition improvement law, etc.) 2) Accum. and utilization of national health &nutritional data 3) Japanese-dietary pattern harmonizing traditional and western diet 4) Training & deployment of Dietitian & RDs 5) Field activities 6) UHC with nutrition improvement as preventive measures

- 1) Nutritious food solution by PPP best practices DSM-WFP-Rwanda gov.
 - 2) Nutrition improvement initiative by The Ajinomoto Foundation-Ghana Health Service-IFPRI / WFP

Collaboration Stakeholders

「持続的な栄養改善による人々の豊かな生き方の実現」―東京栄養サミットに向けて―

我が国はオリンピック開催国として来年12月を目途に東京栄養サミットを開催する。 持続可能な開発目標 (SDGs) の目標2は、飢餓の根絶・栄養不良の解消を掲げる。しかし、 近年、6.9 億人 (8.9%) が飢餓・栄養不足、1.4 億人の子どもが発育阻害に陥る一方、肥満 率は増加し、本目標の達成は厳しい状況にある。新型コロナは、その進捗を更に減速。 我が国としては、本サミットを契機に、日本の戦後経験等をも踏まえ、人々の豊かな人生実 現に向けた栄養改善に関する考え方を世界に提示し、貢献を行う旨の意思表明をするべき。

1 人の一生を通して持続的に栄養を改善することが重要

「栄養」は、人生の様々な段階で人の生き方を豊かにする為、極めて重要。(幸福:Well-being)

- ・2歳までの栄養 →その後の成長において、子どもの身体や脳の発達に影響、
- ・成人期の女性の栄養 →胎児の栄養状態に影響
- ・学童期の栄養(給食)→栄養知識・食習慣の定着、健康な体づくり
- ・成人や高齢者の栄養 →生活習慣病の予防、健康寿命の延伸、活力のある老後

一方、社会的・経済的な弱者(貧困層、女性・乳幼児、疾病患者、高齢者等)は、栄養改善において、困難に直面。地域紛争、パンデミック等は、特に、弱者の栄養改善を阻害。例えば、児童が学校給食で栄養を摂取するような地域では、新型コロナウイルスの影響が甚大。 外的ショックを緩和しつつ、人生のあらゆるステージで持続的に栄養改善が可能な社会を構築できれば、人は健康状態を改善・保持し、抵抗力を蓄え、生き生きと有意義な人生を実現できる。一方、マクロ的には、パンデミック禍の下での社会・経済の強靭性向上に資する。

2 日本の経験・知見の活用

(1) 戦後の日本の経験・知見

戦後、飢餓と栄養失調に苦しんだ我が国は、ユニセフ等の支援を受けつつも 1946 年<u>「国民</u> 栄養調査」を複数県で開始し、食料対策等のためのデータの集積を始めた。1947 年<u>「栄養</u> 土法」が制定され、「学校給食」も再開した。1952 年には、「栄養改善法」が策定され、集 団給食施設への栄養士配置と栄養知識の普及を図った。こうした中、食料事情の回復も進み、 50 年代中頃には動物性食品、カルシウム、ビタミンAの摂取量が増大し、栄養状態は改善 され、その後の経済・社会発展の礎を築いた。伝統食と洋食を調和した「日本型の食生活」 が形成され、二重の栄養不良の問題(栄養不足、過多)の少ない模範国と称されるに至った。 昨今では、より高度な栄養課題に関して、栄養士の科学的知識の習得を推進し、他の職種と の連携も強化している。さらに、食育基本法の制定により、諸外国に類をみない、食、栄養、 教育分野が一体となった現場での活動(ex. 栄養教諭による食育)や政策が促進されている。

(2) 日本の対外協力における経験・知見

(2-1) ユニバーサル・ヘルス・カバレッジへ(UHC)の進展と栄養改善 日本は、1961年に国民健康保険法が全面改正され、すべての国民が加入する公的医療保 険を確立。その後も保健医療へのアクセスを改善してきた。早期の UHC 達成が、日本の世界有数の健康寿命につながった。日本は、2016 年の G7 伊勢志摩サミット、2019 年の G20財務大臣・保健大臣合同セッション等を通じ、UHC を推進してきた。栄養改善は、予防措置として UHC と一体をなすものに位置付けられ、推進されている。

(2-2)「食と栄養のアフリカ・イニシアチブ」(IFNA) の実施

2016年の第6回アフリカ開発会議(TICAD VI)(於:ケニア)において、<u>日本発の栄養改</u>善を目的としたイニシアティブとして IFNA が実施されることとなった。

IFNAでは、①現場における人間中心の栄養改善の実施、②保健、農業、教育、水等の複数の領域間、かつ、複数の当事者間での真の連携、③栄養改善のための科学的分析等知見の強化、④短期・中期・長期の介入を橋渡しし、栄養改善を持続的に推進する事等が目指され、JICA 理事長より、学校給食、栄養士制度等我が国の経験を踏まえた貢献についても説明された。

現在、南アに事務所を構える AU/NEPAD 内に IFNA 事務局が設置され、マダガスカル等で人間中心の栄養改善の事業が推進されている。

3 持続的な栄養改善に向けての4つの視点

以上の日本の経験や知見を踏まえ、東京栄養サミットにおいては、我が国の栄養改善に取り 組む考え方として次の4点を強調し、それらを踏まえた政策・活動の促進、世界の人々の栄 養改善に向けての積極的な貢献を行う旨、表明を行ってはどうか。

- ① 人の一生を通じた持続的な栄養改善の必要性(人間中心の栄養改善)
- ② 社会科学・自然科学にわたる知見蓄積とそれらに基づいた栄養改善施策の推進
- ③ 栄養改善に携わる技術者の育成・確保と現場への積極的な参画・関与
- ④ 栄養改善に関わる専門分野間・関係者間の相互理解に基づく真の連携

例

(①関係)…母親・学童・消費者・高齢者の栄養改善(ex. 学校給食の普及、多様な母子手帳(ex.地域に合った離乳食、電子化、難民の健康栄養状態把握等)、コメ利用嚥下食の開発、UHC 推進による予防措置の普及、IFNA 等による人道介入と中期的栄養改善との連結、感染症対応のための栄養改善・強靭性向上(ex. 貧困農村における簡易殺菌技術、簡易診断技術導入)、衛生的な水のアクセス確保と衛生習慣の確立(②関係)…IT による人道支援対象の正確な把握手法の開発、栄養食料の低コスト生産・保存・流通手法の検証(ex. 微量栄養素を含む食料生産、地産地消のサプリメント生産、減塩食品開発、太陽光発電による栄養食料保存)、食育/表示/広告等による栄養改善効果の実証(ex. ナッジ)、日本各地の栄養改善経験の活用(③関係)…戦後の栄養士制度確立の経験に基づく栄養技術者の育成(ex. 栄養士学校の創設、栄養士制度の創設、管理栄養士の育成)(ベトナム、カンボジア等)、栄養/診療/福祉の多職種連携手法の海外への応用(④関係)…日本企業、市民社会、学界の知見を活用した開発支援とPDCAによる改善、IT技術を活用した安定的・衛生的水供給、食料システムの連携による栄養改善、食育を模範とした教育/栄養/食の連携支援

英訳:

「持続的な栄養改善による人々の豊かな生き方の実現」一東京栄養サミットに向けて一

"Enhancing various well-being of people through continuous nutritional improvement"
-Towards the Tokyo Nutrition Summit-

Japan is holding the Tokyo Nutrition Summit next December on the occasion of the Olympic Games. The goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for ending hunger and improving nutrition. In recent years, however, 690 million people (8.9%) are still starving and 140 million children suffer from stunting while the obesity rate is increasing in the world, which make it apparently difficult to achieve the goal by 2030. COVID-19 is further slowing this progress. By leveraging the opportunity of the summit, based upon its experience in the post-war period and recent international collaboration, Japan should present the world its standpoints for nutritional improvement which are crucial in enhancing people's various well-being through their lives, and express its intention to contribute to the nutritional improvement in the world from these standpoints.

1 Importance of continuous nutritional improvement throughout one's life.

"Nutrition" is highly relevant in enhancing one's well-being at various stages of his/her life.

- ◆ Up to 2 years old → Crucially affect a child's development of body and brain, making an effect on his/her ability to live well in future
- ◆ Adolescent girl and women of reproductive age → Affect her physiologic adjustment and a fetus' health status
- ◆ School children (ex. through school meals) → Disseminate nutritional knowledge and healthy dietary habits, and build healthy body
- ◆ Middle aged and Elderly → Prevent non-communicable diseases and extend healthy life expectancy for vibrant post-retirement years

On the other hand, socially and economically vulnerable population, such as the poor, women/infants, the sick and wounded and the elderly, are facing difficulties in improving their nutrition. Especially, regional conflicts and pandemics disrupt nutritional well-being for the vulnerable. For instance, COVID-19 is making a huge negative impact on the areas where people heavily rely on school meals for children's nutritional intake. If we can establish a society where we continuously improve our nutrition through our lives while enduring external shocks, we are able to improve and maintain our health, build up our resistance, and realize vibrant and meaningful lives of our own. Moreover, on the macro level, it contributes to create the resilience of our society and economy under the pandemic.

- 2 Leveraging Japanese experience and knowledge
- (1) Japan's experience and knowledge after the war

After the war, Japan suffered terrible hunger and malnutrition. While receiving support from UNICEF and others, it started the "National Nutrition Survey" in several prefectures in 1946, beginning evidence collection for national food policies and nutritional improvement. The "Dietitians Act" was enacted in 1947, and "school meals" has resumed in the same year. In 1952, the "Nutrition Improvement Law" was formulated to assign dietitians to group lunch facilities and disseminate nutritional knowledge. Under those circumstances, while the food situation was recovering gradually, the intake of animal foods, calcium, and vitamin A had increased so that the nutritional status were considerably improved in the mid-1950s. This provided the nation with the foundation for the subsequent rapid economic and social development. In these process, "Japanese-dietary pattern" had been formed through the harmonization between traditional Japanese food and Western food, which helped Japan come to be called a model country preventing the double burden of malnutrition. Nowadays, as for more advanced nutrition management, the acquisition of knowledge by dietitians is promoted and inter-professionals work (IPW) is strengthened. Furthermore, the enactment of the Food Education Basic Law promotes policies and field activities (e.g. Food education by nutrition teachers) that integrate the sectors of food, nutrition and education, which are unprecedented in other countries.

- (2) Experience and knowledge from Japan's foreign cooperation
- (2-1) Promotion of nutrition improvement through Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

In Japan, by the full revision of the National Health Insurance Law in 1961, a public medical insurance program was established for all Japanese citizens. Since then, Japanese citizens' access to healthcare has been improved accordingly. Achieving UHC at an early stage aided Japan to lead the world in healthy life expectancy. Japan has promoted UHC through the 42nd G7 Ise-Shima summit in 2016, and the joint session of the G20 Finance Ministers and Health Ministers in 2019. Nutritional improvement is integrated with UHC as preventive measures and promoted actively.

(2-2) Implementation "Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa" (IFNA)

At the 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICADVI) (in Kenya) in 2016, IFNA is originated by Japan and established as an initiative aiming at nutritional improvement in African nations. IFNA aims at ①Accelerating people-centered nutritional improvement in the field, ② Promoting genuine collaboration among multiple sectors (e.g. health, education, food, water) / various stakeholders. ③Strengthening scientific analytical

works, ④ Sustainable nutritional improvement and enhancement of the resilience of communities through coordination among Short/Mid/Long term interventions. The president of JICA showed willingness to contribute to the initiative as well, based on the experience of Japan such as the school meal program and the dietitian system.

The IFNA Secretariat was established in AU / NEPAD in South Africa, and currently people-centered nutrition improvement projects are being promoted such as in Madagascar.

3 Four standpoints towards continuous nutritional improvement

Based on the above experience and knowledge of Japan, the following four standpoints should be emphasized in the coming Tokyo Nutrition Summit as a basis of promotion of policies and activities, and Japan's active contribution to improve the nutrition of people around the world.

- ① Necessity for continuous nutritional improvement throughout human life (people-centered nutritional improvement).
- ② Accumulation of knowledge and evidence in both social and natural science and promotion of concrete nutritional improvement measures based on them
- 3 Training and securing technicians involved in nutritional improvement and encouraging their active participation and deployment in the field
- 4 Genuine collaboration among sectors and stakeholders based on mutual understanding

4 Examples of intervention (but not limited to the below)

- ①··· Improvement of nutrition for mothers, school children, consumers and the elderly (e.g. dissemination of school meals, various types of maternal and child health handbook <e.g. introduction of complementary feeding using local food, digitization of MCHH, tracing refugee nutrition status>), Development of swallowing assisting food (e.g. using rice), Dissemination of preventive measures by promoting UHC, Linking humanitarian and development interventions through IFNA, Better nutrition and resilience against infectious diseases (e.g. simple sterilization and diagnostic technology in poor rural areas, access to clean water and establishing sanitary habits).
- ② ··· Identification of humanitarian intervention targets by IT, Low-cost production/storage/distribution methods of nutritious foods (e.g. local food containing micronutrients, bio-fortification, local production of supplements, development of low salt food, storage of nutritious food by solar power), Demonstration of nutritional improvement through nutrition education/advertisement (e.g. school program, behavioral economics (nudge)), Utilization of nutrition improvement experience of Japanese local areas.

- ③··· Training nutrition technicians such as in Vietnam and Cambodia based on the post-war Japanese experience (e.g. establishment of a dietitian school/dietitian system, training of registered dietitians).
- ④… Support by collaboratively utilizing knowledge and experience among private sector, civil society and academia (e.g. stable and hygienic water supply using IT), Improvement of nutrition by a collaboration within the food system, Assistance for collaboration among education/ nutrition/ food modeled after Japanese dietary education, Introduction of an inter-professional collaboration mechanism (e.g. among nutrition technicians, nurses, medical doctors, dentists and welfare workers).

強靭性を高める持続的な栄養改善による人々の豊かな生き方の実現

1 東京栄養サミットの開催

2021年には、東京栄養サミットが開催される。2012年のロンドンオリンピック以降、オリンピック年には栄養サミットを併せ開催してきている。本来であれば、本年12月に開催される予定であったが、世界的な新型コロナウイルスの感染状況に鑑み、その開催時期は1年後の2021年12月を目処に延期された。

東京栄養サミットは、栄養に関連する様々な分野を取り上げ、世界各国の栄養関係者とともに課題解決に向けて議論し、取組を発表する場になる。具体的には、(1) 栄養のユニバーサル・ヘルス・カバレッジ (UHC) への統合、(2) 健康的で持続可能なフードシステムの構築、(3) 脆弱な状況下における栄養不良対策、(4) データに基づくモニタリング(説明責任)、

(5) 栄養改善のための財源確保、の5つのテーマを取り上げる予定である。現在、外務省を中心に、国際機関、二国間支援機関、国際NGO、国内の官民等と議論を交わし、準備が進められている。

日本はオリンピック・パラリンピック開催国として本会議を開催するが、この会議を、通常の国際イベントの開催、関係者の活動報告やコミットメント表明の場だけにしてしまっては、日本が栄養問題に関して国際的なリーダーシップを発揮する折角の機会を逸する。是非とも、この会議は、開催国日本としての栄養改善に取り組む考え方や姿勢を示し、それを踏まえた貢献を行っていく意思を表明する機会にすべきと考える。

2 栄養改善と人々の豊かな生き方

「栄養を改善する」ということは、人生の色々な段階において、その人の生き方を豊か(幸福:Well-being)にする上で、大変重要である。例えば、2歳までの栄養摂取は、その人のその後の身体や脳の発達に大きな影響を与える1。成人期の女性の栄養不良は胎児の栄養状態に甚大な影響を及ぼす2。学童期の栄養教育や給食は、学童たちの栄養知識を高め健康な体づくりに寄与するとともに、自発的な栄養習慣の基礎を形成する3。そして、生涯を通じ、栄養価の高い多様な食料を選択し、健康で豊かな食を楽しむことに寄与する4。さらに、成

¹ https://www.unicef.org/southafrica/sites/unicef.org.southafrica/files/2019-03/ZAF-First-1000-days-brief-2017.pdf

² Meeting to Develop a Global Consensus on Preconception Care to Reduce Maternal and Childhood Mortality and Morbidity, World Health Organization Headquarters, Geneva 6–7 February 2012 Meeting report

³ 'Interventions to prevent global childhood overweight and obesity: a systematic review' Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol, 2018 Apr;6(4):332-346.

⁴ 逆に、地域に栄養価の高い食料が存在しても、知識不足や企業広告等を通じて穀類、油類の摂取過多をもたらす食生活に陥り、伝統的で多様であった食生活を放棄してしまうこともある。(ex. ケニアの伝統葉野菜やミレット) http://www.b4fn.org/countries/kenya/

人や高齢者の栄養バランスの取れた食事は、肥満や生活習慣病の予防、ひいては健康寿命の延伸、活力のある老後の生き方にもつながる⁵。

一方で、社会的・経済的・身体的に弱い立場に置かれた貧困層、女性、乳幼児、疾病患者、高齢者等は、栄養改善で困難に直面することが多い。そして昨今の地域紛争、気候変動、経済変動、パンデミック等に起因する食料、保健へのアクセスの不安定化は、特に、こうした弱者の持続的な栄養改善に向けての努力を阻害する⁶。学校給食が主な児童の栄養摂取源になっているような地域では、新型コロナウイルスの蔓延に伴う食料サプライの断絶、学校給食の停止などがもたらす影響は甚大である⁷。

このような外的ショックを緩和しながら、人生のあらゆるステージにおいて継続的に栄養 改善を図ることが可能な社会、そして、人々のレジリアンス(強靭性)を高めることができ るような社会を構築できれば、人は健康状態の改善・保持により抵抗力も獲得し、生き生き と有意義な人生を全うすることができる。また、マクロ的に見た場合には、今回の新型コロ ナのようなパンデミック禍において社会・経済のレジリエンス向上にも資する。

3 世界の栄養状況

世界の栄養状態をみてみると、2014年以降、飢餓人口は減少から上昇に転じている。飢餓率 (人口比)もいったん低下したが直近では増加傾向で、2019年で6.9億人(8.9%)が飢餓・栄養不足となっている⁸。特に、アフリカ(2.5億人、17.6%)、アジア(3.8億人、8.3%)は厳しい状況にあり、このまま推移した場合には、2030年までに飢餓を根絶するという目標の達成は極めて困難な状況にある。

5歳以下の子供の発育阻害は 1.4 億人(21.3%)と幾らかの改善が見られたが、引き続き、主にアフリカ及びアジアで発生しており、2025 年の目標(4割削減)を達成するには遥かに改善スピードが遅い状況にある。 5歳以下の子どもの消耗症も 0.5 億人(6.9%)となっており、2025 年の目標(5%)よりかなり高い水準で推移している。

また、栄養過多による成人の肥満率は、2012年の 11.8%から 2016年の 13.1%へと増加しており、2025年までに増加を阻止するという目標に向けた改善は見られていない 9 。

近年、持続的な栄養改善に不安定をもたらしてきたものは、地域紛争、気候変動、経済変動 だったが、今回、コロナパンデミックが発生し、不安定さが一段と増している。

⁵ 'Healthy ageing: the natural consequences of good nutrition—a conference report' European Journal of Nutrition volume 57, pages15–34(2018)

⁶ FAO 他 '世界の食料安全保障および栄養状態 (SOFI): 2020 年報告'(p. iiiV)

⁷ Laborde D., Swinnen J. et al., 'COVID-19 risks to global food security', Science, JULY 2020 • VOL 369 ISSUE 6503, Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition

⁸ FAO 他'世界の食料安全保障と栄養の現状 2020'※中国データの遡及的改訂後の数値による分析。

^{9&#}x27;世界栄養報告 2020'

4 世界の取り組み

(1) 持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)との関係

2030年を目標年度とする SDGs の関係で見てみると、栄養改善は、目標 2 の食料安全保障と同じ枠内に整理されている¹⁰。しかし、当然のことながら、目標 3 の「健康」(UHC 等)をはじめ、1 7 の SDGs 目標と相互に密接な関係にある。すなわち、栄養問題は、「食料安全保障」(目標 2)、「健康」(目標 3)、「教育・生涯学習」(目標 4)、「ジェンダー」・「平等」(目標 5、目標 1 0)、「水と環境衛生」(目標 6)等に大きく関わるし、「経済成長と人間らしい雇用」(目標 8)、「産業化・イノベーション」(目標 9) などとも相互に関連する。また、より横断的な目標である「持続的な生産・消費」(目標 12) などとも関係してくる。このような栄養問題の相互関係は、栄養問題が他の SDGs の達成にとって重要であることを意味する一方で、逆に、栄養改善の達成には様々の要素が関与するということを表している。

(2) 国際機関や国際民間組織の動き

国際機関や国際市民社会組織の動きをみた場合は、以下の通り様々な活動が行われている。

- ① WHO は、栄養不良の各国の状況を把握、基準や対応のためのガイドラインを策定等するとともに、栄養改善の保健医療の予防措置としての役割を重視し、UHC の中に栄養問題を組み入れて推進している。WHA の 2025 年目標及び SDGs の 2030 年目標の達成に向け、栄養改善のための活動を展開している。
- ② UNICEF は、乳幼児、母体の栄養の観点から、最初の千日(受胎から2歳まで)を重視するとともに、栄養指導員の養成、栄養知識の普及、母親や子どもの栄養・健康状態の把握、水、治療食、薬品等の物資供与を実施している。
- ③ WFP は、飢餓、栄養不良を防ぐため、食料や金銭等の供与を主要業務として実施する ほか、児童の登校を支援するため給食制度、食料支援と雇用創出をリンクさせる事業 (Food for Work) 等も行っている。
- ④ FAO は、飢餓の根絶、慢性的栄養不良や食料供給の不安定に対処するため、栄養に配慮した農業生産の振興、食料システムなどの整備や、食料成分表や食品摂取基準の普及・ 策定支援などを実施している。
- ⑤ 国際農業研究協議グループは、自然科学系の農業研究機関(ex. CIP, IRRI)では栄養強化作物(ex. オレンジスイートポテト¹¹)等の研究、社会科学系の国際食料政策研究所(IFPRI)では、各種介入の栄養改善効果の分析などを実施している。
- ⑥ 世界銀行、アフリカ開発銀行、アジア開発銀行、IFAD などの国際金融機関は、栄養不

¹⁰SDGs 目標 2: 飢餓を終わらせ、食料安全保障及び栄養の改善を実現し、持続可能な農業を促進する。 前身のミレニアム開発目標(Millennium Development Goals: MDGs) においても栄養問題は、目標 1: 極度の貧困と飢餓の根絶(Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)の中に位置づけられていた。 ¹¹ ベータカロチン、ビタミン C、カリウムに富んでいる。

良を防ぎ、食料安全保障を確保するための投資を重視した事業を展開している。

- ⑦ サンムーブメントは、2010 年に飢餓と栄養不良に対処することを目的に設立され、政府、市民社会、国連組織、民間等の横断的な協力により、最初の千日の栄養改善、栄養問題の普及啓発活動等を実施している。
- ⑧ リザルツ (ex. 栄養啓発、GGG+)、セーブザチルドレン(ex. 子供・女性の栄養改善)、ビル&メリンダ・ゲイツ財団 (ex.栄養価の高い作物生産)などの市民社会組織は、ターゲット分野を定め、栄養改善のための活動を実施している。

5 栄養改善を推進するにあたっての視点(人間中心のアプローチ)

以上みたように、栄養問題は、SDGs との関係でも様々な事項に関連している。また、栄養に関連する各機関・団体の活動も多岐にわたる。

以下では、日本が国際場裏で主張する「人間中心のアプローチ」も踏まえながら、栄養改善を進めていく上で重要と考えられる視点を整理する。

(1) 「栄養改善は一生にわたり持続的に行われるものである」との視点

人が一生をまっとうしていく上においては数々の形態での栄養問題に直面する。

大飢饉で生死をさまよう事態に直面した場合には、緊急支援による医療介入が必要である。 社会的弱者である子供女性の栄養不良に対しては、たんぱく質、ビタミン、ミネラル、サプリメント等の供与、食料アクセスが途絶える地域に対しては、食料・バウチャー等の配布も必要になる。一方、慢性的な食料不足地域については、食料生産のための技術支援、灌漑・機械・肥料供給のための支援などが重要になる。

また、既に栄養不足と栄養過多の二重の栄養不良が生じている国においては、人々への栄養知識の普及とともに貧困格差の是正対策にも力を入れる必要があるだろう。また、民間経済活動もより栄養に配慮したものへとシフトする事が社会から要請されよう。

更に、世界的に疾病予防の観点から栄養指導の重要性は高まりつつあるとともに、傷病者に 対する治療効果を上げるための栄養・食事療法、高齢者が生き生き過ごすための栄養指導な どはますます重視されてきている。

現在、人々が直面する栄養の課題に対応できるよう、専門分野ごとに多くの専門的な行政機関や国際機関が設置され、それぞれ支援をしている。それらの専門的機関の知見の集積、ガイダンスの設定等における重要性は論を待たない。

ただ、「人間中心の開発アプローチ」を踏まえた場合には、途上国、先進国を問わず、人が、各々の状況下で、生涯にわたりより良い栄養状態への改善を続けられるようにするためには、どのように社会・経済システムを動態的に変革させていくのが良いのか、一貫した展望を定め、それに即した介入策を議論し実行していく努力が必要になる。

- (2) **社会・経済・自然等マクロ環境や人の栄養知識・栄養状態との関係を踏まえた展望** それでは、その展望とはどういう性格のものなのか、具体的に考えてみる。
- ① 例えば、緊急支援を受けていた夫婦・子どもがより安定的に十分な栄養を摂取するために、農業等の経済活動に従事して、栄養価の高い食物にアクセスし、それらを摂取するというケースを想定する。

この場合、シナリオ通りに進むためには、幾つかの事柄が関係する可能性がある。例えば、 地域に農業普及所があるか、農産物の販売や栄養食料の購入のための市場にアクセスでき るか、地域住民の栄養知識・食文化が栄養改善に適しているか、栄養指導・教育が実施され ているか、栄養指導・教育が客観的に正しいか、家庭内配分等で女性・児童への差別がない か、調理する衛生な水があるか、栄養摂取を妨げる感染症を患っていないか、感染症治療の 診療所・医薬品へのアクセスがあるか、等である。

- ② また、医療の現場においては、診療効果を向上させるのに必要な栄養改善を支える技術者が育成されているか、それらを診療所に設置する制度があるか、さらに、高齢化が進む国・地域においては、高齢者の健康保持のための栄養指導の制度があるか、高齢者の栄養に配慮した商品開発・流通が行われているかなど、様々なことが関係してくる。
- ③ さらに言えば、地球のバウンダリーが議論される昨今においては、自然環境に配慮した地域の特色あふれる食事を家族や地域の人々と取りながら、必要な栄養価を摂取するようなことについても、社会として配慮する必要も出てくるであろう。
- ④ 以上の例からも、栄養問題の解決には、
- (i)社会(ex. 法令や行政組織、農業普及制度、医療制度、栄養士制度、ヘルススタッフ、病院・診療所・福祉施設・学校・灌漑・上下水道等のインフラ)、
- (ii)文化 (ex. 慣習、ジェンダー、食文化)、
- (iii)経済(ex. 食料生産、産業、市場の成熟度、民間企業の活動)、
- (iv)自然環境 (ex. 水等の衛生環境、地域感染症の有無)
- といった外的諸環境のほか、地域の人々の
- (v)資質(ex. 農業知識、栄養知識、読み書き、選好、価値観)
- (vi)身体的特徴(ex. 寄生虫など感染の有無、代謝状態、免疫力、妊娠)
- などが複雑に絡みあうことを認識することが必要である。

そして、それらを的確に読み解き、問題点の特定と優先順位付けを行い、その国・地域のコンテキストで、人々の栄養を継続して高めるための展望に合意し、施策を策定・実行する努力が必要である。

以前、緊急食料支援の実施が地域農産物価格をかえって暴落させ労働意欲の低下をもたら

すという議論がされたり¹²、炭水化物を主体とした商品作物の生産地域で発達阻害(スタンティング)が増加するという議論がされたりしたことがある¹³。また、診療所や福祉施設において臨床的な栄養改善を取り入れていくために、医療、看護、薬学、栄養、福祉等複数の専門領域間及び行政との間での調整に多くの時間を要したという話もある¹⁴。

その地域の人々の栄養を持続的に改善し、人の幸福(well-being)を深化させていくためには、複雑に見えるこれらの関係を、机上ではなく現場実態に即して科学的に分析し、領域間の壁を超え変革していくための、動態的(ダイナミック)な展望を持つことが必要である。そして、その展望に基づき、適切な技術に支えられながら変革を行うことが、繰り返される危機に対する強靭性(レジリエンス)をその社会に植え付けることに繋がる。

(3) エビデンスの蓄積・活用、栄養に関する知識を持った者の関与、真の連携が必要との 視点

栄養問題と人の一生とは密接に関わるものであること、また、その改善を進める上で様々な 事柄が関係することを踏まえた場合、さらに以下の視点が重要になる。

① 現場の固有の状況を踏まえ、**社会科学的な分析、自然科学的な分析**を行い、社会制度や政策の変革、技術の革新、人々の教育と啓蒙に活用していく。さらに、**現場における事業の形成、実施、評価等においても、それらを活用していくという視点**である。

各機関の介入が善意に基づくものであっても、バラバラと行われていては、継続的に栄養改善を進めていく上で、予期せぬ悪影響を及ぼすこともある。そのような事態を防止し、人間中心の栄養改善を深化させていくためには、社会科学、自然科学が連携して知見の集積、介入への参画を推進することが重要である。

② また、そのような場に参加する栄養に関する専門的知識を有する人材を育成・確保し、 実際に参画・関与させていくという視点である。

栄養問題を解決するためには、その国・地域が克服しようとする課題に対応できる栄養技術者の育成・確保と、さらに、その積極的な参画・関与が必要である。また、将来人々が直面すると考えられる栄養課題も見据え、時間軸に沿って技術水準の向上、教育システムの改革を進めていく必要がある。

③ さらに、栄養問題に関係するそれぞれの分野や関係者は、**相互の立場を尊重し、ウイン**

 13 世界銀行 'LEARNING FROM WORLD BANK HISTORY, Agriculture and Food-Based Approaches for Addressing Malnutrition'

¹² FAO 他'世界の食料安全保障と栄養の現状 2006'

^{14 &#}x27;21世紀の管理栄養士等あり方検討会報告書'(座長:細谷憲政)、中村丁次 '中村丁次が紐解くジャパン・ニュートリション'、など

ウインの結果を生み出すような真の連携を行うという視点である。

一般的に組織は、各々の文化を持つため縦割りに陥る傾向がある。各組織は、別個に栄養介入を実施し、資金確保に向けては競合関係になりうる。単に全員が参加することを「連携」とはき違えたものや、「総花なビジョンづくり」に時間を費やすケースもみられる。

人々の栄養改善を持続的に行っていくためには、その国・地域の課題に即し、真の意味での 実践的な連携が必要である。

6 日本の状況

(1) 日本の経験

戦後、日本国民は、極めて厳しい栄養不良に見舞われた。飢餓と栄養失調に苦しみ、都市では餓死者が出た。当初、ララ物資、ユニセフ等の支援を受けつつも、1946 年には「国民栄養調査」(現在の国民健康・栄養調査)を複数の都道府県・都市で開始し、緊急食料対策のエビデンスの集積を開始した。1947 年には、「栄養士法」が制定され、「学校給食」も再開した。同年の「保健所法」の制定により、公衆栄養業務を行う栄養士が配置された。1952 年には「栄養改善法」を策定し、集団給食施設への栄養士の配置と栄養知識の普及を図った。学童から成人までの検診データの蓄積も図られた。こうした中、食料状況も次第に改善され、50 年代中ごろまでには動物性食品、脂肪、カルシウム、ビタミン A の摂取量が増大し、国民の栄養状態は改善された。そして、その後の急速な経済・社会発展の礎を築いた。

食事の内容についても、伝統食と洋食とのバランスをとりつつ日本型の食生活が形成され、 伝統的な日本食では不足する栄養素が補われた。そして二重の栄養不良の問題が少ない模 範的な国と称されるようになった。

栄養技術者に関しては、この間、栄養士・管理栄養士が育成・確保され、食生活改善推進員の協力も得ながら、国民の栄養改善を現場で推進した。そして、より高度な栄養問題に関しては、栄養士のスキルを高度化しつつ他の職域との調整も図り、多職種連携業務 (IPW) による臨床への参加等、時代が要請する新たな課題にも対応してきた。

さらに、食育基本法の制定により、諸外国に類をみない、食、栄養、教育分野が一体となった現場活動 (ex. 栄養教諭による食育、食環境の改善) や政策が促進されるようになっている。¹⁵

日本の栄養改善は、人々の直面する様々な栄養課題に対応して、人材を育て、他分野との連携を構築し解決していった。その過程は、多くの関係者の努力を要する過程であった。栄養不良に悩み、これから栄養改善の体制を築こうとする国にとっては、大いに参考となると考えられる。

¹⁵ '中村丁次が紐解くジャパン・ニュートリション'、厚生労働省 '誰一人とりのこさない日本の栄養政策' https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000587161.pdf

(2)日本の対外協力

(2-1) ユニバーサル・ヘルス・カバレッジへ(UHC)の進展と栄養の関連付け

日本は、1961年4月に国民健康保険法が全面的に改正され、すべての国民が加入する公的医療保険が確立し、その後も保健医療へのアクセスを改善してきた。早期に UHC を達成したことが、日本の世界有数の健康寿命につながったと考えられる。日本は、2016年の G7 伊勢志摩サミット、2019年の G20 財務大臣・保健大臣合同セッション等において途上国における UHC を推進してきている。

そのような中で、栄養改善は、予防措置として一体をなすものとして UHC に位置付けられ、 積極的に促進されるようになっている。

(2-2)「食と栄養のアフリカ・イニシアチブ(IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa)」の実施

2016年、ケニアのナイロビで開催された第6回アフリカ開発会議(TICAD VI)において、 日本発の栄養改善を目的としたイニシアチブとして、「食と栄養のアフリカ・イニシアチブ (IFNA)」が実施されることになった。

その IFNA 宣言においては、以下のことが目標とされた。

- ①現場における人間中心の栄養改善を包摂的かつ加速的に実施
- ②保健、農業、教育、水、環境衛生、貧困対策等の複数の領域間、かつ、複数のステークホルダー間で、真にシナジーが生まれる連携を促進
- ③栄養改善のためのモニタリングと評価、科学的分析を強化
- ④強靭な社会を築くため、短期・中期・長期の介入を橋渡しし、栄養改善を持続的に推進また、JICA 理事長より、学校給食、栄養士制度等における日本の知見も踏まえた貢献を行う旨のプレゼンテーションが行われた。¹⁶

IFNA 推進のため、AUの NEPAD(南アフリカ)内に IFNA 事務局が設置され、10 か国で取り組みが開始された。2019 年 8 月の第 7 回アフリカ開発会議(TICAD 7)においても、IFNA の一層の推進が誓約され、マダガスカル等で人間中心の栄養改善の事業が実施されている。

7 今後の人間中心の栄養改善の在り方 一日本の経験・実績に基づく貢献について一

以上、日本の栄養改善に関する今までの経験をみてきた。日本の戦後の経験は、人間中心の栄養改善の視点、すなわち、「栄養改善は一生にわたり持続的に行われるものである」という考えを日本において具現化していく一連の過程だったと言える。IFNA の掲げた短期・中期・長期の介入を橋渡しし、栄養改善を持続的に推進するという考えも、これに通じるところがある。

¹⁶ https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/issues/nutrition/ku57pq00001p9zjx-att/IFNA_Declaration.pdf

また、日本の栄養に関する多職種連携業務の推進、UHCへの栄養問題の一体化、IFNAの原則は、「エビデンスの蓄積・活用」をしながら、「各セクターや関係者間のウインウインを生み出すような真の連携」を目指したものであり、日本の戦後の栄養技術者(栄養士、管理栄養士など)の歴史は、まさに、「栄養に関する専門的知識を有する人材を育成し、確保し、実際に配置する」ことの実践であった。

このようにみると、各国がこれから人間中心の栄養改善を推進していくに際しては、日本の 経験・実績、そしてそこから得られた知見は、多大な貢献を行うことが期待される。

以下に、栄養サミットにおいて日本が協調すべき4つの視点、及びそれらの視点ごとに、日本の経験も踏まえ考えられる貢献の例を掲げる。(なお、考えられる貢献は、以下に掲げられるものに限るものではない。)

- ① 「人の一生を通しての持続的な栄養改善の促進|
- ・乳幼児の母親・学童・消費者・高齢者の栄養知識の普及や行動変容のための介入(ex. 学校給食の普及、食事改善指導を含むヘルスワーカーの制度化、様々な母子手帳(ex.地域に合った離乳食、電子化、難民の栄養状態把握)、食育活動の成人に対する効果分析、コメ文化に即した嚥下食の開発・普及)
- ・UHC 推進による予防措置としての栄養改善の普及啓発
- ・短期的栄養改善を中長期的栄養改善へと橋渡しする IFNA 等によるプロジェクトの実施
- ・緊急支援地域において栄養価の高い食料の持続的国内生産のインセンティブを高める事業の実施・評価(ex. 地産地消、インフラ整備等との連携)
- ・感染症対応のための栄養改善・強靭性の向上 (ex. 貧困農村における簡易殺菌技術、簡易結核・新型コロナ診断技術の導入)
- ・あらゆる人に対する衛生的な水のアクセス確保と衛生習慣の確立
- ②「社会科学・自然科学的エビデンスの蓄積とそれらに基づいた栄養改善関連施策の実施」
- ・IT 活用による人道支援対象の正確でタイムリーな把握手法の開発・実施、
- ・栄養食料の低コスト生産・保存・流通手法の検証(ex. 微量栄養素等に富んだ多様な農産物の生産、栄養強化農産物・食品生産、現地農産物によるサプリメント生産、減塩食品の開発生産、太陽エネルギーによる栄養食料保管実用化、小規模農民の市場販売能力の向上)
- ・研究機関との連携による栄養食品に関するエビデンス収集
- ・食品調味による栄養改善効果(ex.うま味による塩分代替効果)
- ・食育による栄養改善、減塩効果の実証(ex.ナッジ等行動経済学の応用)
- ・食品企業の経営方法と栄養改善(ex. 表示、広告)
- ・栄養改善と治療効果の関係、栄養改善と福祉効果の関係、これらの効果を高めるイノベー ティブな研究や技術開発
- ・日本各地の栄養改善運動(ex. 減塩)の経験・知見集積とそれらに基づく国際協力展開

- ③「栄養改善に関わる技術者の育成・確保と途上国援助・臨床現場への積極的な参画・関与」
- ・戦後の持続的栄養改善を支えた栄養士制度の経験に基づく途上国での栄養技術者の育成 (ex. 栄養士学校の創設、栄養士制度の創設、管理栄養士・研究者の育成、行政官の研修) (ベトナム、カンボジア、ミャンマー等)
- ・治療効果や福祉効果の上がる多職種連携業務(IPW)の方法と海外への応用
- ④「栄養改善に関わる専門分野間(医学、看護、福祉、緊急支援、栄養、食料生産、水等環境衛生、教育、貧困対策、経済学等)・関係者間(行政、民間、アカデミア、市民社会組織、 国際機関(緊急支援、開発支援)、二国間ドナー)の、相互理解に基づいた真の連携」
- ・日本の民間企業、市民社会、アカデミアとの連携の下、その技術・知見を総合的に活用した開発支援を実施、その成果の評価や PDCA を通じた改善を促進
- ・民間 IT 技術を活用した安定的・衛生的な水の供給モデルと不足時対応策の確立
- ・日本の市民社会組織とアカデミアの連携による伝統的食品保存技術の途上国貧困地域へ の普及
- ・食料の生産、加工、流通、調理、献立等食料システムの連携による栄養改善の促進
- ・日本の食育をモデルとした教育・栄養・食の連携による栄養改善についての途上国支援

8 まとめ:栄養サミットにおける日本の立場について

以上により、今回日本において開催される栄養サミットにおいては、開催国日本としての栄養改善に取り組む考え方として、日本の経験も踏まえた、以下の4つの視点を強調するとともに、それらに基づく政策や活動を意欲的に促進し、世界の人々の持続的な栄養改善に向けての積極的な貢献を行っていく旨、意思表明を行ってはどうか。

- ① 人の一生を通じた持続的な栄養改善の必要性(人間中心の栄養改善)
- ② 社会科学・自然科学にわたる知見蓄積とそれらに基づいた栄養改善関連施策の推進
- ③ 栄養改善に携わる技術者の育成・確保と現場への積極的な参画・関与
- ④ 栄養改善に関わる専門分野間・関係者間の相互理解に基づく真の連携

"Enhancing the well-being of people through continuous nutritional improvements" -Towards the Tokyo Nutrition Summit-

1. Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit

Since 2012, the nutrition summits have been held in countries hosting the Olympic and Paralympic games. Originally, the Tokyo Nutrition Summit was scheduled to be held on December 2020. However, considering the pandemic situation of COVID-19, the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth summit was postponed and will be held on December 2021.

The Tokyo Nutrition Summit is a place where nutrition related issues can be openly raised and discuss amongst various stakeholders from all over the world who are working towards the fight against world malnutrition and is also the place where efforts and commitment to combat these issues are established. Specifically, the summit is planned to cover (1) Health - Making nutrition integral to Universal Health Coverage; (2) Food - Building food systems that promote healthy diets and nutrition; (3) Resilience - Addressing malnutrition effectively in fragile and conflict-affected contexts; (4) Accountability - Promoting data-driven accountability; and (5) Financing - Securing new investments and driving innovation in nutrition financing

Currently, preparations are underway, led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan through discussions with international organizations, bilateral development organizations, international CSOs and public and private sectors.

Since Japan is the host country for the Olympics and Paralympics this year, it is a great opportunity to hold the nutrition summit for timely and fruitful discussion. The summit should be recognized as an extremely important event that will lead to better livelihoods for the people. It is also of great importance for Japan to take this opportunity to demonstrate leadership based on its fundamental positions regarding this pressing global issue of malnutrition and to express its commitments to actively combat the world's malnutrition.

2. Nutritional improvement and quality of life enhancement

"Nutritional improvement" is highly relevant in enhancing people's life quality or well-being at various stages of their lives. Some examples can be found below:

- For children ages up to 2 years old, nutrition crucially affects the development of the children's body and brain, which can affect their ability to live well in the future.¹
- For females of reproductive age, nutrition affects their physiologic adjustment and fetuses' health status.²

https://www.unicef.org/southafrica/sites/unicef.org.southafrica/files/2019-03/ZAF-First-1000-days-brief-2017.pdf

² Meeting to Develop a Global Consensus on Preconception Care to Reduce Maternal and Childhood Mortality and Morbidity, World Health Organization Headquarters, Geneva 6–7 February 2012 Meeting report

- For school children, leveraging nutrition education into school life such as school meal programmes, helps disseminate nutritional knowledge and healthy dietary habits,³ which are important for building and maintaining good health throughout their lives.⁴
- For middle aged and elderly people, a well-balanced meal with proper nutritional value helps prevent non-communicable diseases, extends health life expectancy and can support energetic lifestyles in their post-retirement years.⁵

On the other hand, socially and economically vulnerable population, such as the poor, women, infants, the sick and wounded and the elderly, are facing difficulties in improving their nutritional intake. In addition, regional conflicts, climate change, economic fluctuation and pandemics disrupt the efforts to enhance nutritional well-being for them.⁶ An example from the most current COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the discontinuation of nutritious food supply and the suspension of school lunch programs which created massive negative impacts in areas where people rely on school meals for their children's proper nutritional intake.⁷

Therefore, the most important thing now is to build a society that can help continuously improve people's nutrition while alleviating external shocks and increase people's resilience at every stage of their lives. This will enable people to lead a lively and meaningful life. Also, from a macro perspective, it will contribute to improving social and economic resilience against emerging external shocks such as COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Global nutrition outlooks

In relation to the world's nutritional status, the hunger population, which was on the decline, has started to rise again in 2014. Respectively, the percentage of the hunger population has also risen. Recently in 2019, 690 million people (8.9%) suffer from hunger and undernourishment; in particular Africa (250 million people, 17.6%) and Asia (380 million people, 8.3%). If this situation continues, it will be extremely difficult to achieve the goal of eradicating hunger by 2030.

The number of stunting of children under the age of 5 showed some improvement, which is now 140 million (21.3%). However, to achieve the target for 2025 (40% reduction), the improvement speed is much slower; with the number continuing to occur mainly in Africa and Asia. The wasting of children

³ 'Interventions to prevent global childhood overweight and obesity: a systematic review' Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol , 2018 Apr;6(4):332-346.

⁴ On the contrary, even if nutritious foods exist in the area, they may fall into a dietary habit that causes excessive intake of carbohydrates and fat due to lack of knowledge or influence of advertisements, and abandon the traditional and diverse diet (e.g. Traditional Kenyan leafy vegetables and millet). http://www.b4fn.org/countries/kenya/

⁵ 'Healthy ageing: the natural consequences of good nutrition—a conference report' European Journal of Nutrition volume 57, pages 15–34(2018)

⁶ FAO, 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020', page viii

⁷ Laborde D., Swinnen J. et al., 'COVID-19 risks to global food security', Science, JULY 2020 • VOL 369 ISSUE 6503, Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition

⁸ FAO, 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020'

under the age of 5 is at 50 million (6.9%), which is still considerably higher than the target for 2025 (5%).

In addition, the obesity rate among adults due to overnutrition has increased from 11.8% in 2012 to 13.1% in 2016, with no improvement towards the goal to stop the increase by 2025.9

In recent years, various factors such as regional conflicts, climate change and economic changes have caused instability in sustainable nutritional improvement, but during this recent time, COVID-19 pandemic has further increased this instability.

4. Global development

4.1 Relationship with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

If you look at the nutritional improvement from the viewpoint of the SDGs, it is located within the same framework as food security in Goal 2.¹⁰ Nonetheless, it is also closely related to other SDGs as well. In general, nutritional improvement is mutually related to items such as "poverty" (Goal 1), "food security" (Goal 2), "health" (Goal 3), "education" (Goal 4), "gender" (Goal 5) and "equality" (Goal 10), It is also closely associated with "water and sanitation" (Goal 6), "economic growth and employment" (Goal 8), "industrialization and innovation" (Goal 9) and "sustainable production and consumption" (Goal 12). These interrelationships mean that the nutritional improvement is important for the achievement of other SDGs while various factors are needed to achieve the nutritional improvement goals.

4.2 Movements of international organizations and civil society organizations

In relation to the movements of international organizations and civil society organizations, various activities are now being carried out as follows.

- (1) WHO assesses the nutritional status of each country, formulates frameworks, guidelines and standards for the improvement of nutrition, emphasizes the role of nutrition improvement as a preventive measure for health, and incorporates nutrition improvement into the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) which Japan has been promoting. It encourages global activities to improve nutrition toward the achievement of the WHA 2025 target and the SDGs 2030 target.
- (2) UNICEF emphasizes the first thousand days of life (roughly from conception to the second birthday) as a unique period of opportunity which serves as the foundation for optimum health, growth, and neurodevelopment across the entire lifespan. It promotes better nutrition intakes for infants and mothers by training nutrition instructors, disseminating nutritional knowledge, grasping the nutrition and health status of mothers and children and providing necessary supplies such as

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⁹ 'The 2020 Global Nutrition Report'

^{10 &#}x27;End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture', https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal2

water, therapeutic foods and medicines to those in need.

- (3) WFP provides food and vouchers as one of its main contribution to prevent hunger and malnutrition of the vulnerable during and after humanitarian crises. In addition, they also various types of works such as providing micronutrients, promoting school lunch programs and the food for work program.
- (4) FAO promotes agricultural practices and food systems which are more nutrition-sensitive and resilient to shocks, with a view to eradicating hunger, chronic malnutrition and food supply instability. It helps member countries design, implement and monitor policies including promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture, disseminating food composition tables and food based dietary guidelines.
- (5) CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research) conduct numerous researches, amongst which are the research on nutrient-enriched crops (e.g. orange sweet potatoes¹¹) at places such as IRRI and CIP and the analysis on the effect of nutrition-related socio-economic interventions at IFPRI.
- (6) International financial institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and IFAD promote and scale up various forms of projects in preventing malnutrition and ensuring food security and also make their investment projects more nutrition sensitive.
- (7) The Sun Movement was established in 2010 with the aim to promote collaborative work to end malnutrition in all its forms and to facilitate the cross-cutting cooperation of the government, civil society, UN organizations, the private sector and so on, and now carrying out dissemination and enlightenment on nutrition improvement.
- (8) Civil Society Organizations, such as Results Japan (e.g. awareness raising through GGG + forum), Save the Children (e.g. improvement of nutrition for children and women), Gates Foundation (e.g. promotion of nutrition finance, nutritious crops) set their target and carry out activities with the aim to end malnutrition in the world.

5. Important standpoints on nutrition improvement based on the human-centered approach

As we briefly observe at the beginning of this paper, nutrition improvement is very important to enhance people's well-being in all stages of their lives. The importance of nutritional improvement for people's well-being can also be seen in the relevancy to various goals and targets of the SDGs. The diverse activities undertaken by different stakeholders represent and reflect the various nutrition issues that has been occurring in people's life.

In the following paragraphs, we will try to identify several standpoints that will be critical in advancing

¹¹ This variety contains more than 50-fold more β -carotene, which is converted to vitamin A after ingestion, than the yellow or white varieties commonly eaten in African countries.

nutritional improvement initiatives by taking into account the "human-centered development approach" which Japan has been advocating in relation to development issues.

5.1 "Nutritional improvement needs to be sustained throughout our lifespan for a better life quality" Firstly, this is the core standpoint.

It is important to understand that people may face various nutritional challenges in their lifetime depending on their surroundings and personal conditions. In the face of life-and-death situation due to famine or economic crisis, emergency assistance is needed through medical treatments and availability. In the case of malnourished children and women who are socially vulnerable, it is crucial that protein, vitamins, minerals, supplements, etc. is provided promptly. As for cases where food accessibility has been abruptly cut off, people in that area will need food distribution and other forms of help such as food vouchers and etc. For people living in areas suffering chronic food shortages, technical assistance for food production and irrigation support, machinery and fertilizer will be useful in enhancing food security, developing self-reliance among people and establishing resilience of society against future shocks.

In countries where both undernourishment and overnutrition are already occurring, it is necessary to disseminate nutritional knowledge to people of all ages while taking measures to correct the poverty gap and ensure equitable access to healthy food. In addition, society may demand that private sectors adopt more nutritionally friendly business practices.

Furthermore, for adults, nutritional guidance will be more important from a preventive perspective regarding non-communicable diseases. As for the injured and the sick, it is critical to improve nutrition to enhance the therapeutic effect. Also, nutritional support is becoming more important for the elderly to lead a healthy life in their extended lifespan.

Currently, many specialized government agencies and international organizations and institutions have been working in each specialized field to address the nutritional challenges. The importance of accumulating the knowledge of those specialized fields, setting guidance and implementing policies is undisputed.

However, throughout their lifetime, people can face a set of nutritional challenges, which are not limited to a one-time problem in a specific field, but rather transforming over time and from cross sectorial factors. Thus, from the "human-centered development approach", in order to enable people in both developing and developed countries to continuously enhance their varied nutritional well-being throughout their lives, it is necessary to establish a consistent perspective of the society on how to dynamically improve social arrangements and empower people, to identify necessary interventions

and to implement them accordingly.

5.2 Establishing a consistent perspective to enhance the nutritional well-being of people in a society To establish a consistent perspective that enhances the nutritional well-being of people, it is necessary to analyze relationship among external environments (social, economic and natural environments), people's knowledge level/unique nutritional conditions and necessary nutrition improvement measures (in short, medium and long term).

For example, in order for a domestic family who has been receiving emergency food to try to get nutrition in a more stable manner, they may start economic activities such as farming to earn money for nutritious foods or to take nutrients directly from what they produce.

With this scenario, several things need to be considered, such as but not limited to the following; (1)whether there is an agricultural extension center nearby, (2)how is the access to markets for selling produce and purchasing nutritious foods, (3)whether the nutritional knowledge and dietary culture of the local are suitable for improving nutrition, (4)whether nutritional guidance and education are implemented or are scientifically correct, (5)whether there is discrimination against women or children in domestic food allocation, (6)whether there is sanitary water to cook, (7)whether there is a spread of infectious diseases that interferes with nutrition intake, (8)whether there is access to clinics and medicines for treating infectious diseases.

Additionally, in relation to medical settings, there needs to be consideration regarding the availability of nutrition experts (e.g. dietitians, registered dietitians, clinical dietitians) who can collaborate and communicate proper knowledge to enhance the effect of medical treatments and if a rule should be in place to station experts at clinics.

In today's society where the aging population is increasing, further factors need to be considered. These factors involve the existence of nutritional guidance scheme for maintaining the health of the elderly and the distribution of commercial products that are developed with the regards of the aging population.

Furthermore, in today's world where the "planetary boundaries" are being discussed, it will become more important to build a society where people of the world take in sufficient nourishment from more sustainably produced food while considering environmental constraints and properly altering a dietary culture in the long run.

From the above examples, it is necessary to recognize that the following external environments are intricately intertwined and plays an important role in solving nutritional issues.

- (1) Social environment (e.g. laws and regulations, government organizations, social conflicts, medical system, dietitian system, agricultural extensions, health staff, infrastructure such as hospitals, clinics, welfare facilities, schools, irrigation, waterworks and sewage systems),
- (2) Cultural environment (e.g. customs, tradition, gender bias, dietary culture),
- (3) Economy (e.g. food production, industrial development, market (prices, maturity, failure), private sector vitality),
- (4) Natural environment (e.g. climate, land, water quality, geographical location, flood/drought, infectious diseases)

In addition, certain personal features of people are also important such as:

- (1) Capacities and internal factors (e.g. reading and writing, agricultural knowledge, nutritional knowledge, motivation, preferences, sense of value, belief)
- (2) Physical factors (e.g. age, infection such as parasites, metabolic state, immunological capacity, pregnancy)

Thus, adequate analysis is required not only to accurately interpret their relationship with nutrition issues, but also to help identify and prioritize various problems, agree on a consistent perspective that will promote continuous nutrition improvement for the people, and formulate and implement appropriate concrete measures.

It has been argued that the implementation of emergency food assistance would cause the market prices of local agricultural products to plummet and reduce labor motivation inadvertently.¹² It has also been pointed out that the development of carbohydrate-based commercial crops promoted by the government caused an increase stunting in the area. 13

Even when nutritional improvement is encouraged in clinics and welfare facilities, the coordination between professionals from different organization cultures (i.e. medicine, nursing, pharmaceutical, nutrition and welfare) and the corresponding government bureaucracy still consumes a lot of time and energy. 14

However, in order to continuously improve the nutrition of the people in a society and enhance the well-being of the people, these seemingly complicated relationships need to be analyzed scientifically

Addressing Malnutrition'

¹² FAO, 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2006'

World Bank, 'LEARNING FROM WORLD BANK HISTORY, Agriculture and Food-Based Approaches for

¹⁴ 'Report of the study group on the direction of registered dietitians in the 21st century' (Chair: N. Hosoya), Nakamura, T., 'Japan Nutrition unraveled by Teiji Nakamura'

based on field information. It is also necessary to collaborate beyond the barriers of stakeholders and different sectors to agree on priorities and establish a dynamic perspective for continuous enhancement of nutritional well-being. Making changes in a society and empowering people based on such a perspective will certainly aid the improvement of people's health and build resilience in the society against recurring shocks.

In light of the importance to continuously enhance people's nutritional well-being based on consistent perspectives, other standpoints are needed in addition to the first standpoint previously mentioned.

5.3 Accumulate and utilizing evidence

This standpoint considers unique external environments that people face and distinctive personal features that they carry. It is necessary to conduct contextual analysis based on social and natural sciences to accumulate evidence and utilize it to reform social systems and policies, innovation, education and the enlightenment of people. Furthermore, it is important to use such evidence in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of concrete projects in the field.

Even though interventions of several institutions are based on good intentions, but if carried out individually, they may pose adverse effects on the continuous improvement of nutrition throughout people's lives. In order to prevent such a situation and to proceed with human-centered nutritional improvement, it is important for social and natural sciences to jointly work on intervention to gather evidence and advise stakeholders on proper implementation of the interventions.

5.4 Train and secure nutrition experts with appropriate knowledge and promote their participation and deployment in the field

In order to solve different nutritional problems, it is necessary to train and secure technical experts on nutrition who can appropriately respond to the problems that the society is trying to overcome, and also to let them actively participate in field work. In addition, it is necessary to reform the education system and improve technical levels in anticipation of nutritional issues that might occur in the society in the future.

5.5 Genuine collaboration among sectors and stakeholders based on mutual understanding It is necessary for each sector and stakeholder involved to collaborate genuinely in addressing different forms of nutrition issues in people's lives, with an aim and mutual respect at producing a win-win result for both the people who are suffering from malnutrition and stakeholders.

Generally, each organization tends to stay in a silo and gives priority to its own objective. Oftentimes,

they would implement nutritional interventions separately and compete each other in securing funding. In some cases, having everyone's participation is mistaken for "collaboration" and in some cases, time is spent on creating "a something for everyone type of nutrition policy plan."

In order to continuously improve people's nutrition, it is necessary to have genuine and practical collaboration among sectors and stakeholders.

6. Leveraging Japanese experience and knowledge

6.1 Japan's experience and knowledge after the war

After the war, Japan suffered greatly from hunger and malnutrition. Many people from different cities lost their lives because of this. While being supported by UNICEF and other agencies, Japan started the "National Nutrition Survey" in several prefectures in 1946 by initializing evidence collection for national food policies and nutritional improvement. The "Dietitians Act" was enacted in 1947 and "school meals" resumed in the same year. With the enactment of the "Health Center Law" in the same year, public dietitians were deployed to carry out nutrition works.

In addition, in 1952, the "Nutrition Improvement Law" was formulated to assign dietitians to disseminate nutritional knowledge at various places such as facilities holding group lunches.

As the food situation gradually recovered, the increase in meat consumption, calcium, and vitamin A also improved Japan's nutritional status during the mid-1950s, and provided the nation with the foundation to support rapid economic and social developments. This led to the forming of the "Japanese-dietary pattern" through the harmonization between traditional Japanese food and Western food, which helped Japan become a model country preventing the double burden of malnutrition.

During this period, people's nutrition improvement was prompted locally by well-trained dietitians and registered dietitians with the help and cooperation of dietary improvement volunteers.

In the present day, the acquisition of knowledge by dietitians is promoted, while systems of nutrition support team (NST) and inter-professionals work (IPW) are strengthened to create a more advanced nutrition management. Furthermore, the enactment of the Food Education Basic Law integrates the works of the food, nutrition and education sectors to promote policies and field activities (e.g. Food education by nutrition teachers, "eiyou-kyouyu"), which is unprecedented in other countries.¹⁵

As part of Japan's nutrition improvement, securing and training technical experts on nutrition with the collaboration between different sectors and stakeholders has made it possible for Japan to respond to various nutritional challenges in people's life. This process requires the cooperation from multiple stakeholders, and would serve as a welcoming reference for countries that are suffering from malnutrition and are planning to build a system to improve nutrition in the society.

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¹⁵ Nakamura, T., 'Japan Nutrition unraveled by Teiji Nakamura', Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare 'Nutrition policy in Japan to leaves no one behind' https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000587161.pdf

6.2 Experience and knowledge from Japan's foreign cooperation

6.2.1 Promotion of nutrition improvement through Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

The full revision of the Japanese National Health Insurance Law in 1961 had established a public medical insurance program for all Japanese. Since then, the people's access to healthcare has improved accordingly. Achieving UHC at an early stage aided Japan to become the world's leading example of a healthy and long life expectancy. Japan has promoted UHC through at the 42nd G7 Ise-Shima summit in 2016 as well as the joint session of the G20 Finance Ministers and Health Ministers in 2019. Nutritional improvement has been integrated with the UHC as preventive measures and is actively promoted.

6.2.2 Implementation of the "Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa" (IFNA)

In 2016 at the 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICADVI) in Kenya, IFNA was initiated by Japan and has been established as an initiative aiming to improve nutrition security in African nations. In its declaration, IFNA aims to ①Accelerate people-centered (or inclusive) nutritional improvement locally, ② Promote genuine collaboration among multiple sectors (e.g. health, food, water, sanitation, hygiene, education, social safety net) / various stakeholders (e.g. government, private sector, academia, civil society). ③Strengthen scientific analytical works including M&E, ④ Promote continuous nutritional improvement and enhancement of the resilience of people and communities through coordination among Short/Mid/Long term interventions.

In addition, the president of JICA showed willingness to contribute to the initiative by using Japan's experience on nutrition management such as school meal program and dietitian system.¹⁶

The IFNA Secretariat was established in AU / NEPAD in South Africa and currently people-centered nutrition improvement projects are being promoted in various countries including Madagascar.

7. Human-centered nutritional improvement for the future

7.1 Contribution based on Japan's experience

We have looked at the experience of nutrition improvement in Japan. It can be said that Japan's postwar experience cultivated the human-centered nutritional improvement processes that is known today. The main idea of "nutrition improvement is sustained throughout people's lives," has been established in response to social and economic circumstances in Japan at the time. Meanwhile, IFNA's idea of bridging short-term, medium-term, and long-term interventions to continuously promote nutritional improvement is a reflection from this historical experience.

https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/issues/nutrition/ku57pq00001p9zjx-att/IFNA Declaration.pdf

Moreover, the importance of "accumulating and utilizing evidence" and "creating genuine collaborations among sectors and stakeholders" can be seen through IFNA's main principle, the integration of nutrition issues into UHC and also through the promotion of inter-professional work dealing with nutrition issues.

Given the reason that Japanese postwar training and management of nutrition experts (dietitians, registered dietitians, etc.) is the embodiment of "cultivating, securing and deploying human resources with specialized knowledge about nutrition", it is highly expected that Japan's experience and knowledge in nutrition management will make great contribution in promoting human-centered nutritional improvement in other countries.

7.2. Intervention examples

Below is the list of the four main points that Japan should emphasize at the Tokyo Nutrition Summit and examples of possible contributions based on Japan's experience and knowledge for each of these key-points. (Note that the possible contributions are not limited to those listed below.)

- (1) Necessity for continuous nutritional improvement throughout human life (People-centered nutritional improvement)
 - To continue nutritional improvement for infants and mothers, school children, consumers and the elderly through various types of maternal and child health handbook ("boshitecho") (e.g. introduction of complementary feeding using local food, digitization of MCHH, tracing refugee nutrition status and etc.), dissemination of sustainable and nutritious school meal systems ("gakkou-kyusyoku"), analyze and promote effective dietary education activities on children and adults ("shokuiku"), development of food designed to accommodate particular nutrition needs (e.g. swallowing assisting food),
 - Dissemination and promotion of preventive measures through UHC,
 - Linking humanitarian aid and development interventions through IFNA action plans,
 - Implementation and evaluation of projects to strengthen sustainable local production of
 nutritious foods and also to prevent recurrence of emergency situations (e.g. coordination
 between local production and consumption ("chisan-chisyo"), linking emergency food
 assistance to local food consumption, generation of jobs or building of assets)
 - Better nutrition and an improved resilience against infectious diseases (e.g. tuberculosis, COVID-19), such as introducing simple sterilization techniques and diagnostic methods in poor rural areas, create an open access to clean water and establishing sanitary habits for local people.
- (2) Accumulation of knowledge and evidence in both social and natural sciences and the promotion of concrete nutritional improvement measures

- Accurate and timely identification of humanitarian intervention targets by ICT,
- Identification of low-cost and sustainable production/storage/distribution methods of
 nutritious foods (e.g. local food containing micronutrients, bio-fortification, local
 production of supplements, development of low sodium food, nutritious food stored by solar
 power, empowerment of smallholders and women for better market access),
- Collecting evidence of nutritional impact of interventions in local context in collaboration with research institutes,
- Utilizing food seasoning for nutritional improvement (ex. Salt substitution effect by "umami")
- Verification of nutritional improvement through nutrition education and advertisement (e.g. behavioral economics (nudges)),
- New management methods of food company for nutrition improvement (e.g. labeling, advertisement),
- Innovative research and technological development on the relationship between nutrition improvement and therapeutic effect and life quality,
- Utilization of nutrition improvement experience and knowledge such as reduction of sodium ("gen-en") in Japanese local areas.
- (3) Training and securing nutrition experts involved in nutritional improvement and encouraging their active participation and deployment in field work
 - Training technical experts on nutrition based on Japanese postwar experience in Vietnam and Cambodia (e.g. establishment of a dietitian school and a dietitian system, training of registered dietitians, deployment of dietitians to schools, clinics, company and factory canteens and training of researchers and government officials).
 - Promote methods of Inter-professional work (IPW) and nutrition support team (NST) with the aim to enhance therapeutic effects and life quality.
- (4) Genuine collaboration among sectors and stakeholders based on mutual understanding (Sectors: Emergency Assistance, Nutrition, Food, Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, Welfare, Water, Hygiene, Education, Sociology, Economics etc., Stakeholders: Local people, Governments, International Organization, Private Sectors, Academia, CSOs etc.),
 - Assistance by collaboratively utilizing experience and knowledge shared between private sector, civil society and academia in Japan,
 - Sustainable and hygienic water management using ICT through collaboration among communities, academia and private sectors,
 - Improvement of nutrition through coordination within the food system (production,

- processing, distribution, preservation, advertisement, cooking, food intake, etc.),
- Assistance for nutrition improvement through collaboration among education, nutrition and food sectors modeled after Japanese dietary education system("syokuiku"),
- Collaborative introduction to the experience and knowledge of NST and IPW among dietitians, nurses, medical doctors, dentists and welfare workers.

8. Conclusion: Japan's position at the Nutrition Summit

In conclusion, considering the above experience of Japan, the following four standpoints should be emphasized in the coming Tokyo Nutrition Summit for the fight against malnutrition. Based on these standpoints, we should express our intention to strongly promote policies and activities and make an active contribution for the continuous improvement of nutrition for the people around the world.

- 1. Necessity for continuous nutritional improvement throughout human life (people-centered nutritional improvement).
- Accumulation of knowledge and evidence in both social and natural sciences and the promotion of concrete nutritional improvement measures
- 3. Training and securing nutrition experts involved in nutritional improvement and encouraging their active participation and deployment in field work.
- 4. Genuine collaboration among sectors and stakeholders based on mutual understanding