

WHAT IS THE BEST TARGET FOR NUTRITION?

By 2030, reduce by 40% the number of children who are stunted which would return \$45 dollars for every dollar spent.

WHAT ARE SOME ADVANTAGES OF A TARGET TO REDUCE STUNTING?

Child growth depends on dietary intake (quality and quantity) for the first 1000 days, i.e. for the mother during pregnancy, and for the child during the first two years of life

Growth also is affected by quality of care, children who have both better nutrition/health and care, do better than those with only one of these inputs.

Growth is readily measurable, and is a good indicator of adult wages and development

“Stunting is a better goal than underweight. It is an excellent measure of the health, diet and care provided to children during the 1000 days from conception to age two. Although it is not quite as predictive of mortality as underweight, it is much more predictive of economic outcomes (cognitive scores, education and wages)...”

The First 1,000 Days of a Child’s Life – From Conception to Age Two – Are Vital for Proper Development

In an early release perspective paper for our upcoming research focused on Food Security and Nutrition. Susan Horton, CIGI Chair in Global Health Economics at University of Waterloo, Canada and John Hoddinott, H.E. Babcock Professor of Food & Nutrition Economics and Policy at Cornell University and Deputy Director in the Poverty Health and Nutrition Division at International Food Policy Research Institute present a cost-benefit analysis of nutrition interventions aimed at reducing stunting.

ABOUT POST-2015 CONSENSUS: In a world of limited resources, we can’t do everything, but how should we prioritize? The Copenhagen Consensus Center provides information on which targets will do the most social good relative to their costs. The final decision on choosing goals will definitely rest on a number of factors, not just economics – but knowing the costs and benefits provides an important piece of information. Together, with the input of renowned experts from the UN, NGO and private sectors, our 60 teams of economists produce research papers to establish the most effective targets within the 18 core issue areas.