



Maternal, infant and young child nutrition

Draft resolution proposed by the delegations of Canada, Mexico, Swaziland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly,

PP1 Having considered the report on maternal, infant and young child nutrition: draft comprehensive implementation plan,¹

1. ENDORSES the comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition;
2. URGES Member States,² to put into practice, as appropriate, the comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, including:
 - (1) developing or, where necessary, strengthening ~~revising~~ nutrition policies so that they comprehensively address the double burden of malnutrition and include nutrition actions in overall country health and development policy, and establishing effective intersectoral governance mechanisms in order to expand the implementation of nutrition actions with particular emphasis on the framework of the global strategy on infant and young child feeding;
 - (2) developing or where necessary strengthening legislative, regulatory and/or other effective measures to control the marketing of breast-milk substitutes;
 - (3) establishing a dialogue with relevant national and international parties and forming alliances and partnerships to expand nutrition actions with the establishment of adequate mechanisms to safeguard against potential conflicts of interest;
 - (4) implementing a comprehensive approach to capacity building, including workforce development.

¹ Document A65/11.

² And, where applicable, regional economic integration organizations.

3. **REQUESTS the Director-General:**

- (1) to provide clarification and guidance on the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children as mentioned in resolution WHA63.23, taking into consideration ongoing work of the Codex Alimentarius;
- (2) to support Member States to monitor and evaluate policies and programmes, including those of the global strategy for infant and young child feeding, with the latest evidence on nutrition;
- (3) to develop risk assessment, disclosure and management tools to safeguard against possible conflicts of interest in country-level policy development and implementation of nutrition programmes consistent with WHO's overall policy and practice;
- (4) to report to the 67th World Health Assembly through the Executive Board on progress in the implementation of the comprehensive implementation plan together with the report on implementation of the code of marketing breastmilk substitutes and related WHA resolutions.