

# Taking account of the SDGs – Nutrition (SDG2) and Climate Change (SDG 13)

The assessment criteria are structured around a matrix formed of RBM pillars with their components, and progressive stages towards a fully functioning implementation of RBM. Within this framework a number of cross cutting aspects need to be taken into account. Gender enhancement and women's empowerment has been embedded in the assessment criteria. Both nutrition and climate change are important SDGs which also need to be taken into account but which do not directly map onto the pillars. This note sets out considerations for reviewers when assessing the stages of Transition and Full Implementation.

## Nutrition

Evidence of progress towards transition and full implementation should include specific examples of references to SDG targets, in particular:

- access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round; and,
- awareness of 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 most relevant pillars and components where this evidence is desirable are:

Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results inform policy</li> <li>• Public policy consultation</li> </ul>
Evaluation & Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector plan evaluation systems</li> <li>• Results management frameworks</li> <li>• Performance measurement</li> </ul>
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Public access to results</li> </ul>
Planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National planning for the agricultural sector</li> <li>• Planning coherence</li> <li>• Participation in planning</li> <li>• Participation in budgeting</li> <li>• Budget allocation</li> </ul>
Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey capability</li> </ul>

## Climate Change

Evidence of progress towards transition and full implementation should include specific examples where references are made to SDG targets, in particular:

- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

The most relevant pillars and components where this evidence is desirable are:

Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public policy consultation</li> </ul>
Evaluation & Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector plan evaluation systems</li> <li>• Results management frameworks</li> <li>• Reporting alignment and harmonisation</li> <li>• Performance measurement</li> </ul>
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Public access to results</li> </ul>
Planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National planning for the agricultural sector</li> <li>• Planning coherence</li> <li>• Participation in planning</li> <li>• Participation in budgeting</li> <li>• Budget allocation</li> <li>• Fragmentation of donor support</li> </ul>
Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey capability</li> </ul>