

INTRODUCTION

“At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ... recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.” (United Nations, 2015, para. 1)

“Goal 2 seeks sustainable solutions to end hunger in all its forms by 2030 and to achieve food security. The aim is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life.” (United Nations, 2015, para. 1)

SIGNIFICANCE

- “Out of a world population of 7 billion about 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient malnutrition.” (“International”, 2017, pg. 14)
- “Out of 5 billion adults worldwide nearly 2 billion are overweight or obese.” (“International”, 2017, pg. 14)
- “Out of 667 million children under age 5 worldwide 159 million under age 5 are too short for their age (stunted), and 50 million do not weigh enough for their height (wasted).” (“International”, 2017, pg. 14)

POSITION STATEMENT

Countries around the world need to provide better information and more access of proper nutrition for those who are in impoverished areas in their country. Impoverished countries, along with developed countries are suffering from malnutrition.

SUPPORT FOR POSITION

- “An estimated 821 million people were undernourished in 2017, the same number as in 2010.” (United Nations, 2019, pg. 24)
- “Since 2000, the proportion of stunted children has been declining; however, 149 million children under 5 years of age—22 per cent of the global under-5 population—were still chronically undernourished in 2018.” (United Nations, 2019, pg. 24)
- “Children who are overweight or obese are at higher risk of early-onset obesity-related health and psychological complications. They often carry the extra weight into adolescence and adulthood, leading to lifelong health problems.” (United Nations, 2019, pg. 25)
- “The promotion of healthy diets is central to halting and reversing the obesity epidemic.” (United Nations, 2019, pg. 25)

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

- “Nurses have a vital contribution to make improvements in this area. Nurses are working in areas that are identifying and treating people at risk of malnutrition, developing new models of care to tackle the problem, modifying treatment programs to work for people’s environmental circumstances, developing policies and supporting changes to legislation.” (“International”, 2017, pg. 15)
- “Nurses, as global educators, researchers, and clinicians, are well positioned to use their strong moral commitment to the well-being of populations and their voice to advocate for, and participate in, achieving all of the SDGs.” (Rosa, 2017, para. 23)
- Nurses educate patients about the nutritional content of food and how to make healthy choices. (“Texas”, 2019, para. 15)



Zero Hunger (United Nations, 2015)

CONCLUSION

As nurses, we are the frontline workers in identifying the signs and symptoms of malnutrition. Malnutrition is becoming a larger issue across the world and has been for many years. Not only is micronutrient malnutrition an issue for impoverished areas, but it is also a major concern for developed nations as individuals enjoy tasty, unhealthy meals.

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