

BREASTFEEDING: A KEY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

[Presenter name]

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

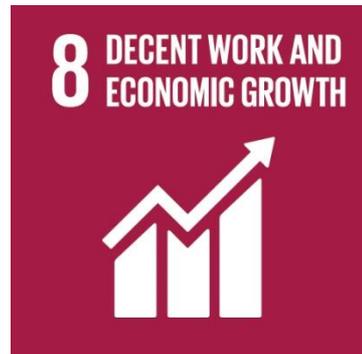
- Adopted in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit
- Build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals, aiming to go further by ending all forms of poverty, fighting inequalities and tackling climate change
- Apply to low-, middle- and high-income countries alike
- Governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for achieving the goals
- The clock already started on **1 January, 2016**

What is sustainable development?

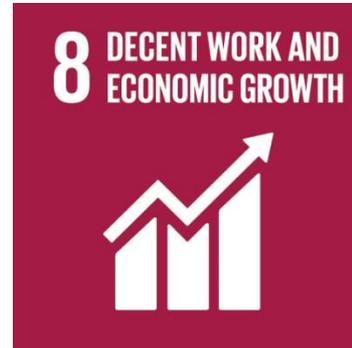
- Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- Calls for concerted efforts toward building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and planet
- Relies on three interconnected elements that are crucial to the well-being of individuals and societies: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection
- Requires eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions



BREASTFEEDING



Goals:



- Breastfeeding is associated with higher cognitive ability (3 IQ points on average), which can translate into higher earnings later in life.
- Globally, the cost of lower cognitive ability associated with not breastfeeding amounts to about \$300 billion annually, representing 0.49% of global gross national incomes (GNI).
- The health benefits associated with optimal breastfeeding could save billions of dollars in healthcare costs each year by reducing hospital admissions for infectious diseases.

Goals:



- Breastfeeding is a top intervention for reducing under-5 mortality, preventing 13 percent of deaths (~820,000) per year.
- Improved breastfeeding practices could save an additional 20,000 maternal lives annually from breast cancer.
- Longer breastfeeding is associated with a 13 percent reduction in the likelihood of overweight and/or obesity prevalence and a 35 percent reduction in type-2 diabetes incidence.
- Breastmilk is a vital and superior food source, providing important nutrients and 100 percent of a child's energy needs for the first 6 months of life; half or more of energy needs from 6 to 12 months; and one-third of energy needs between 12 and 24 months.

Goal:



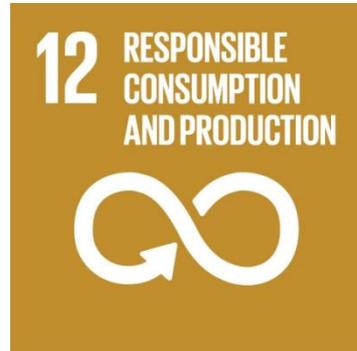
- Breastfeeding is associated with an average 3 point increase in IQ among children and adolescents, when controlling for maternal intelligence.
- Greater cognitive ability leads to increased productivity and earnings later in life, and also to better learning and literacy outcomes relevant to global targets for more effective, inclusive education.

Goal:

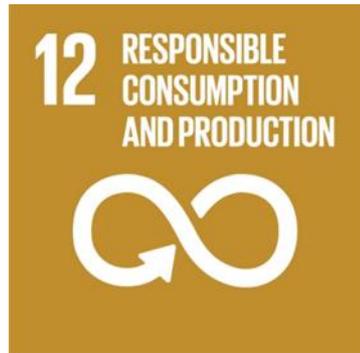


- In 2003, it was estimated that in countries where breastfeeding was most prevalent, such as Uganda and Burkina Faso, there would have been 50 percent more births without breastfeeding.
- Breastfeeding is consistently associated with longer periods of postnatal infertility and improved birth spacing.
- By decreasing unintended pregnancies, breastfeeding may allow more women and girls to stay in school, pursue careers and lead more equitable lives.

Goals:



- Breastmilk is a renewable resource that is environmentally friendly, produced without pollution and consumed with a minimal ecological footprint.
- Breastmilk substitutes require energy for manufacturing, materials for packaging, fuel for distribution and water and toxic cleaning agents for daily preparation—all of which pollute the air, contaminate oceans and generate billions of tons of plastic and metal waste that ends up in landfills.



BREASTFEEDING:

Inclusive
Sustainable
Equitable
Environmentally friendly
Life-saving
Economy-driving

