

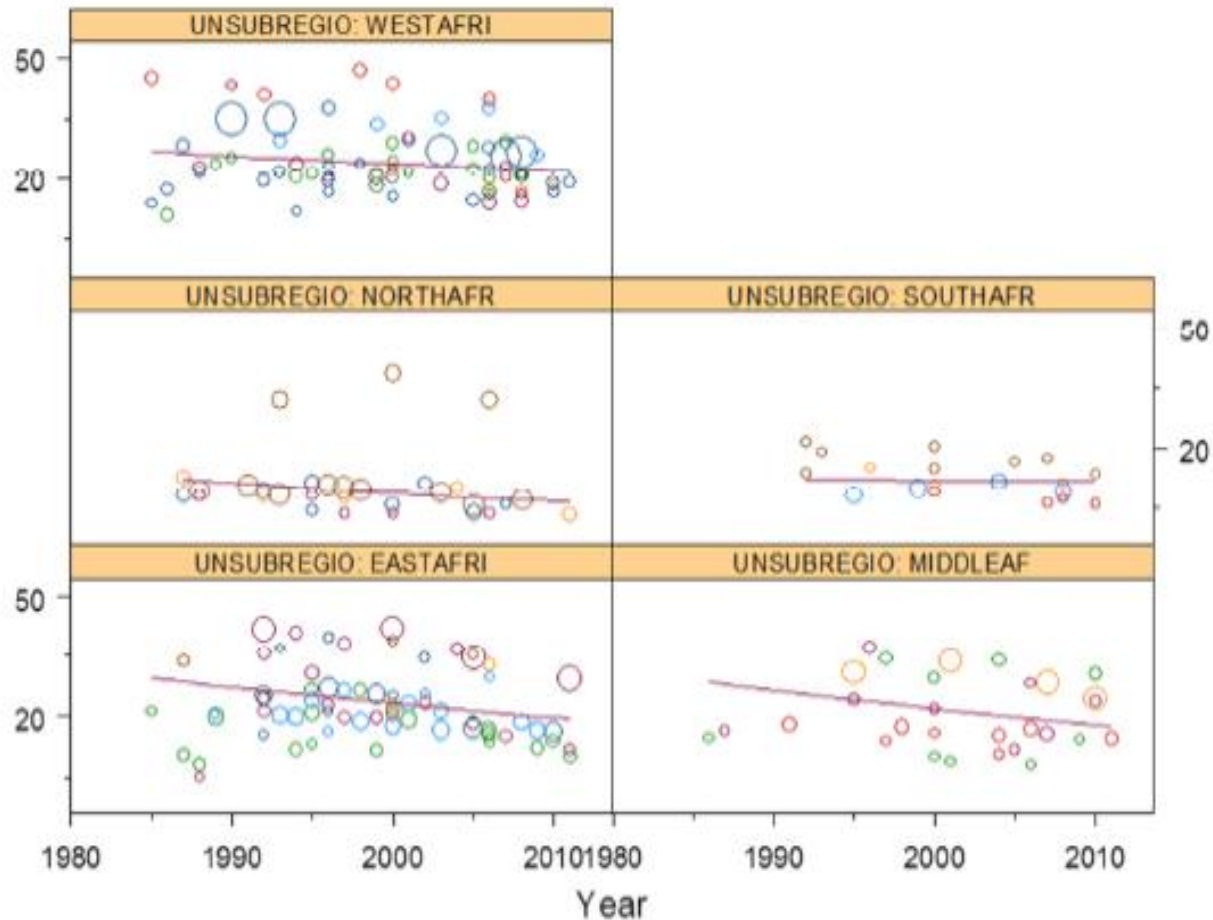


**Malnutrition Estimates In UN Africa Subregions  
And  
Global Targets for 2025, Approved by Member States  
WHA 65 May 2012**

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# UN Regions of Africa UnderWeight

UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates



## Estimated prevalence and number of children under-five years of age affected by stunting (moderate or severe) by United Nations region: 1990, 2010, 2011

Region	prevalence estimate (%)			number (million)		
	1990	2010	2011	1990	2010	2011
Africa	38.5 41.6 44.6	33.6 35.9 38.2	33.3 35.6 38.0	42.3 45.7 49.0	52.2 55.8 59.4	52.5 56.3 60.0
Eastern	44.2 50.6 57.0	39.3 42.5 45.9	38.9 42.1 45.4	15.7 18.0 20.3	20.8 22.6 24.3	21.0 22.8 24.6
Middle	36.4 47.2 58.2	30.1 35.6 41.4	29.1 35.0 41.4	5.0 6.4 7.9	6.6 7.8 9.1	6.5 7.8 9.2
Northern	22.3 28.6 35.8	14.9 21.3 29.6	14.6 21.0 29.4	4.9 6.3 7.9	3.5 5.0 6.9	3.5 5.0 7.0
Southern	32.9 36.2 39.7	25.6 31.1 37.1	25.2 30.8 37.0	2.0 2.2 2.4	1.5 1.9 2.2	1.5 1.8 2.2
Western	35.4 39.1 42.9	32.1 36.5 41.1	31.7 36.4 41.2	11.5 12.8 14.0	16.3 18.6 20.9	16.5 18.9 21.5



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## 40% reduction of childhood stunting

3,9% per year (171 M to 100 M)

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

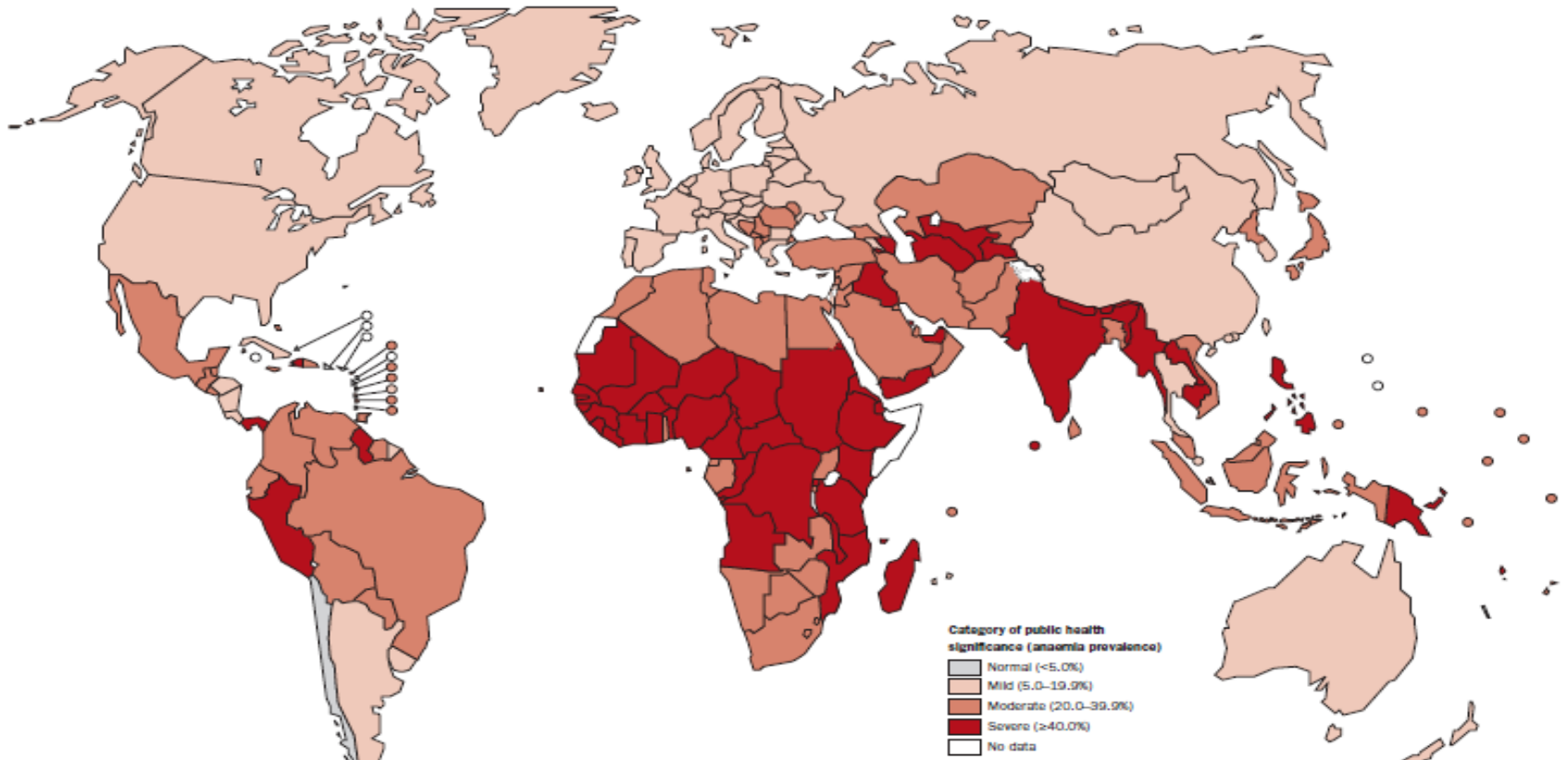
30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

0% increase in childhood overweight

Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50%

Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

# Over 500 million women of reproductive age affected by anemia



468 M non pregnant + 56 M pregnant

Source : WHO, 2008



40% reduction of childhood stunting

## 50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

5,3% per year (to 230 M)

30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

0% increase in childhood overweight

Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50%

Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

# Micronutrient deficiencies

## Vitamin A

## Zinc status

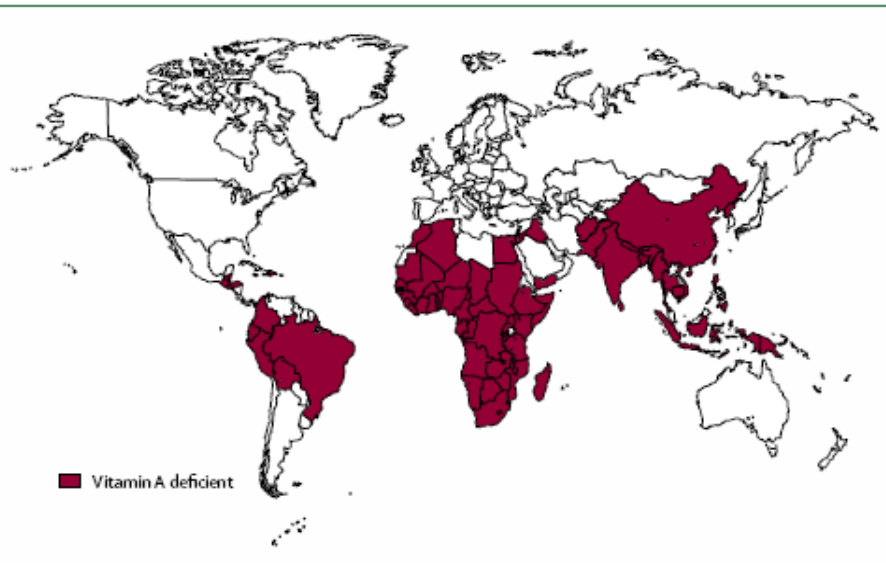


Figure 5: Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in children under 5 years

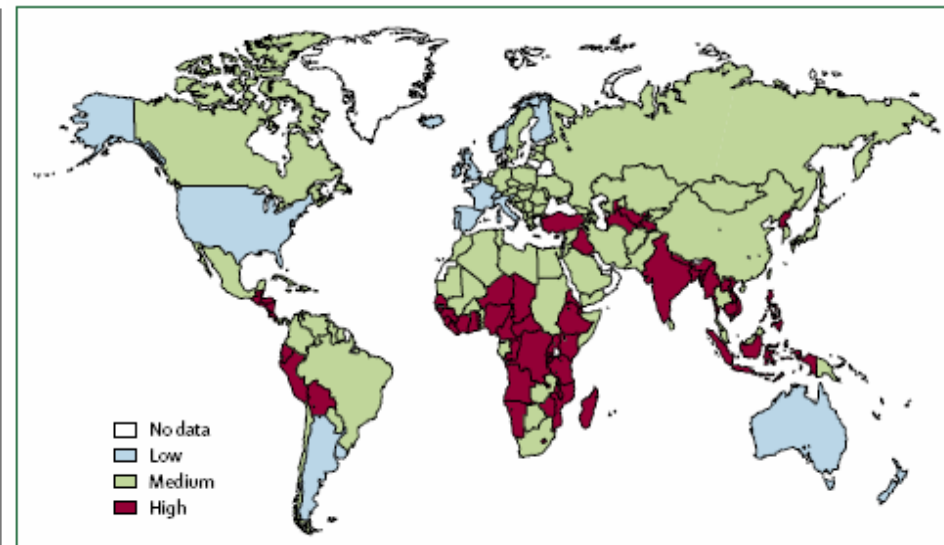
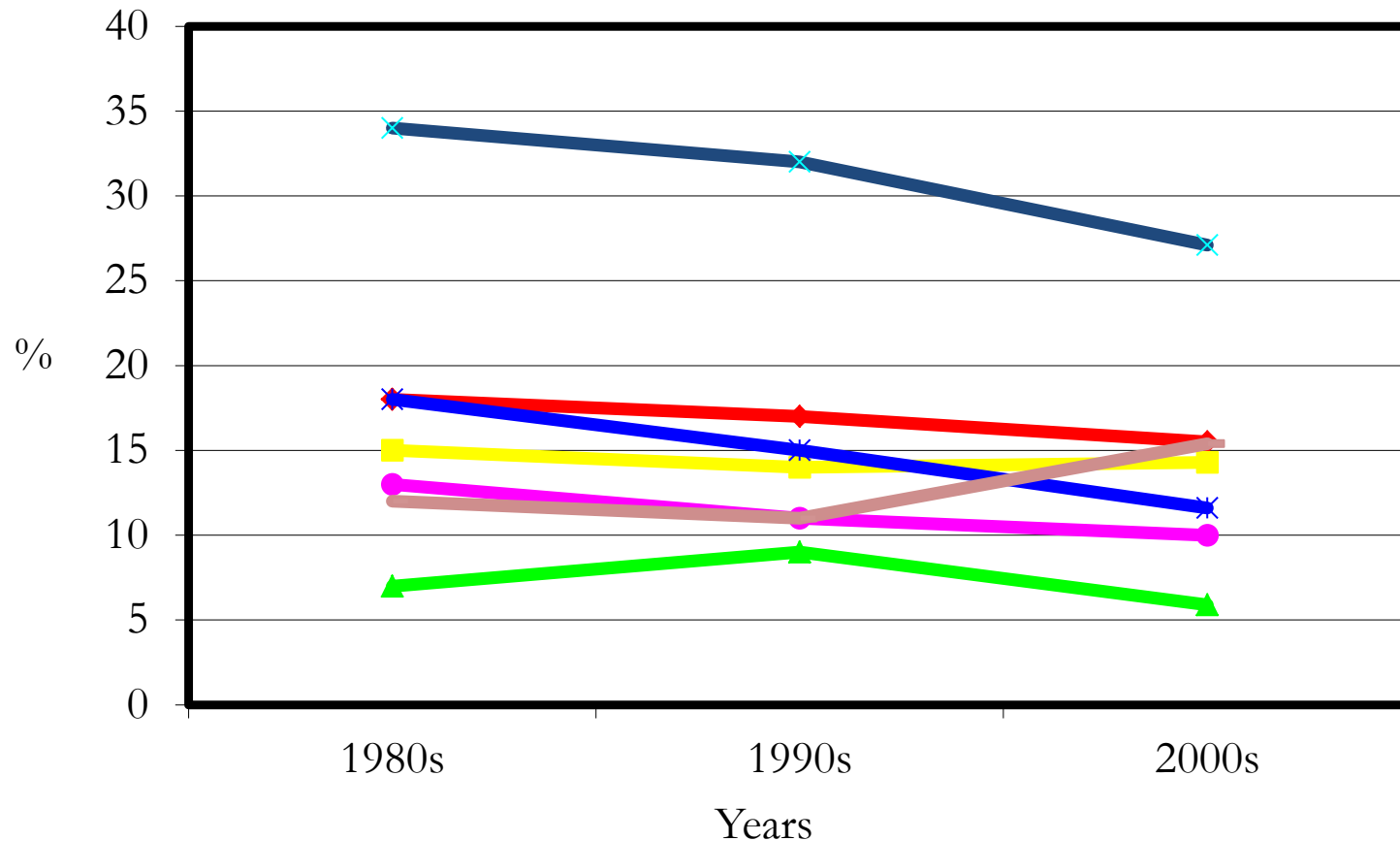


Figure 6: National risk of zinc deficiency in children under 5 years

# Current trends in Low Birth Weight







40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

## **30% reduction of Low Birth Weight**

3,9% per year

0% increase in childhood overweight

Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50%

Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

## Estimated prevalence and number of children under-five years of age affected by overweight (including obesity) by United Nations region: 1990, 2010, 2011

Region	prevalence estimate (%)			number (million)		
	1990	2010	2011	1990	2010	2011
Africa	3.4 4.2 5.0	6.0 7.1 8.1	6.2 7.3 8.4	3.8 4.6 5.5	9.3 11.0 12.6	9.8 11.5 13.2
Eastern	3.3 4.4 6.0	3.8 5.0 6.4	3.8 5.0 6.5	1.2 1.6 2.1	2.0 2.6 3.4	2.1 2.7 3.5
Middle	2.1 3.5 5.8	4.0 5.6 7.8	4.1 5.8 8.0	0.3 0.5 0.8	0.9 1.2 1.7	0.9 1.3 1.8
Northern	4.8 7.3 10.9	9.0 12.8 17.8	9.3 13.1 18.2	1.1 1.6 2.4	2.1 3.0 4.2	2.2 3.1 4.3
Southern	4.7 6.1 7.8	8.0 15.6 28.2	8.1 16.3 30.0	0.3 0.4 0.5	0.5 0.9 1.7	0.5 1.0 1.8
Western	1.5 1.9 2.3	4.8 6.2 8.2	5.0 6.6 8.7	0.5 0.6 0.8	2.4 3.2 4.2	2.6 3.4 4.5



40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

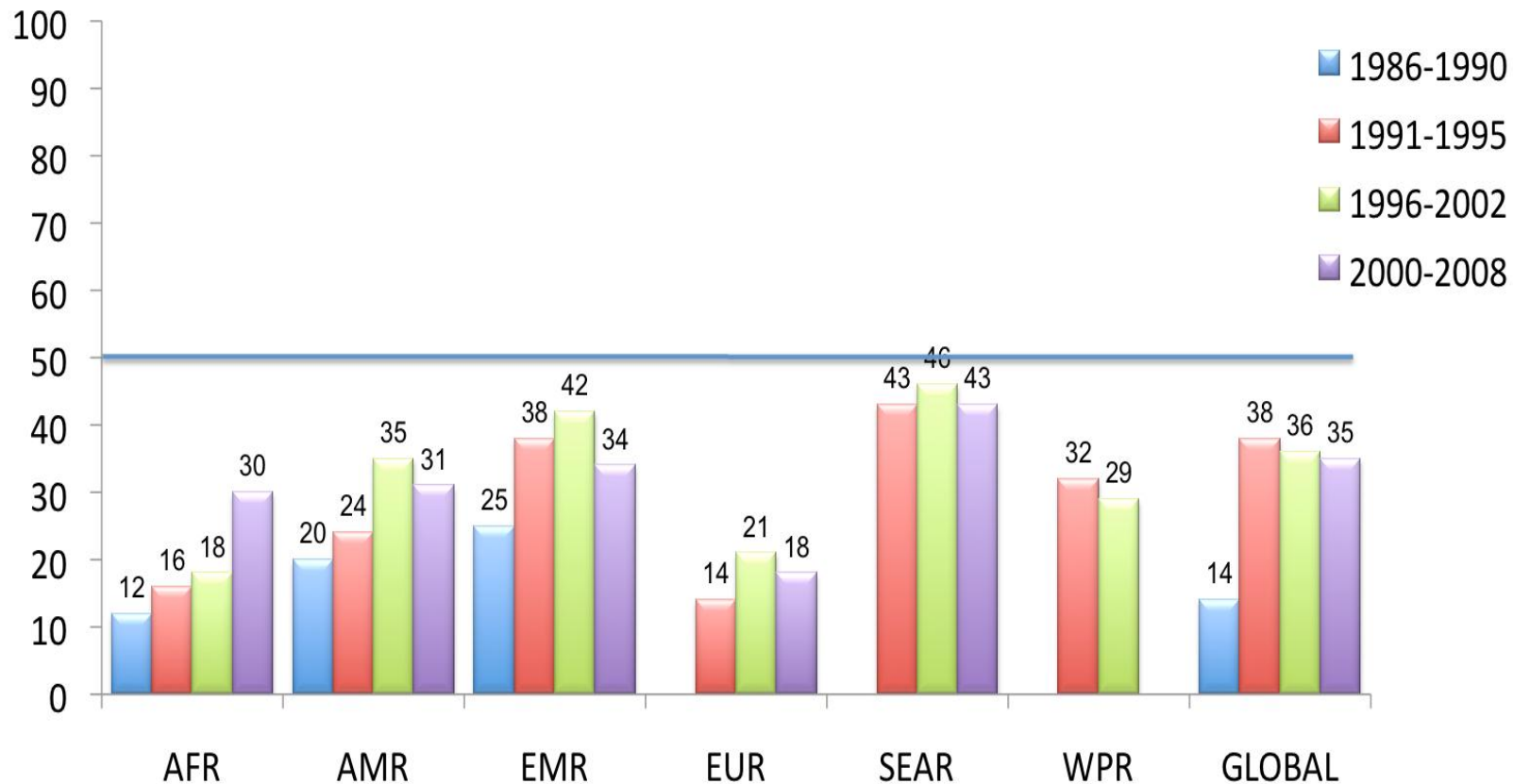
## **0% increase in childhood overweight**

(avoid to go from 6,7% to 10,8% or from 43 M to 70 M)

Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50%

Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

# Almost two thirds of the world children are not exclusively breastfed until 6 months of age



Source : WHO



40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

0% increase in childhood overweight

## **Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50%**

Increase from 37% to 50% (2,3% per year, 10 M)

Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

## Estimated prevalence and number of children under-five years of age affected by wasting (moderate or severe) by United Nations region: 1990, 2010, 2011

Region	prevalence estimate (%)			number (million)		
	1990	2010	2011	1990	2010	2011
Africa	7.4 8.7 10.0	7.4 8.5 9.6	7.4 8.5 9.6	8.2 9.6 11.0	11.5 13.2 14.9	11.6 13.4 15.2
Eastern	6.5 8.4 10.8	5.0 6.8 9.1	4.9 6.7 9.2	2.3 3.0 3.8	2.7 3.6 4.8	2.6 3.6 5.0
Middle	6.2 9.9 15.3	7.4 9.3 11.8	7.4 9.3 11.7	0.8 1.3 2.1	1.6 2.0 2.6	1.6 2.1 2.6
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Southern	2.4 4.7 8.9	3.5 5.6 8.9	3.4 5.7 9.3	0.1 0.3 0.5	0.2 0.3 0.5	0.2 0.3 0.6
Western	9.3 11.6 14.4	9.2 10.5 11.9	9.2 10.4 11.9	3.0 3.8 4.7	4.7 5.3 6.1	4.8 5.4 6.2



40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

0% increase in childhood overweight

Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50%

**Reducing and maintaining childhood  
wasting to less than 5%**

**Member states urged to translate the targets into national ones**

**Member States welcomed the integrated approach to reach the targets**





**Thank You for Your  
Kind Attention**

**Let us all ensure access to safe and nutritious food in Africa**

<http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/>