

**Curriculum Development Workshop
16-20 July 2012, Aburi, Ghana**



Nutrition Situation and main Challenges in Africa Region

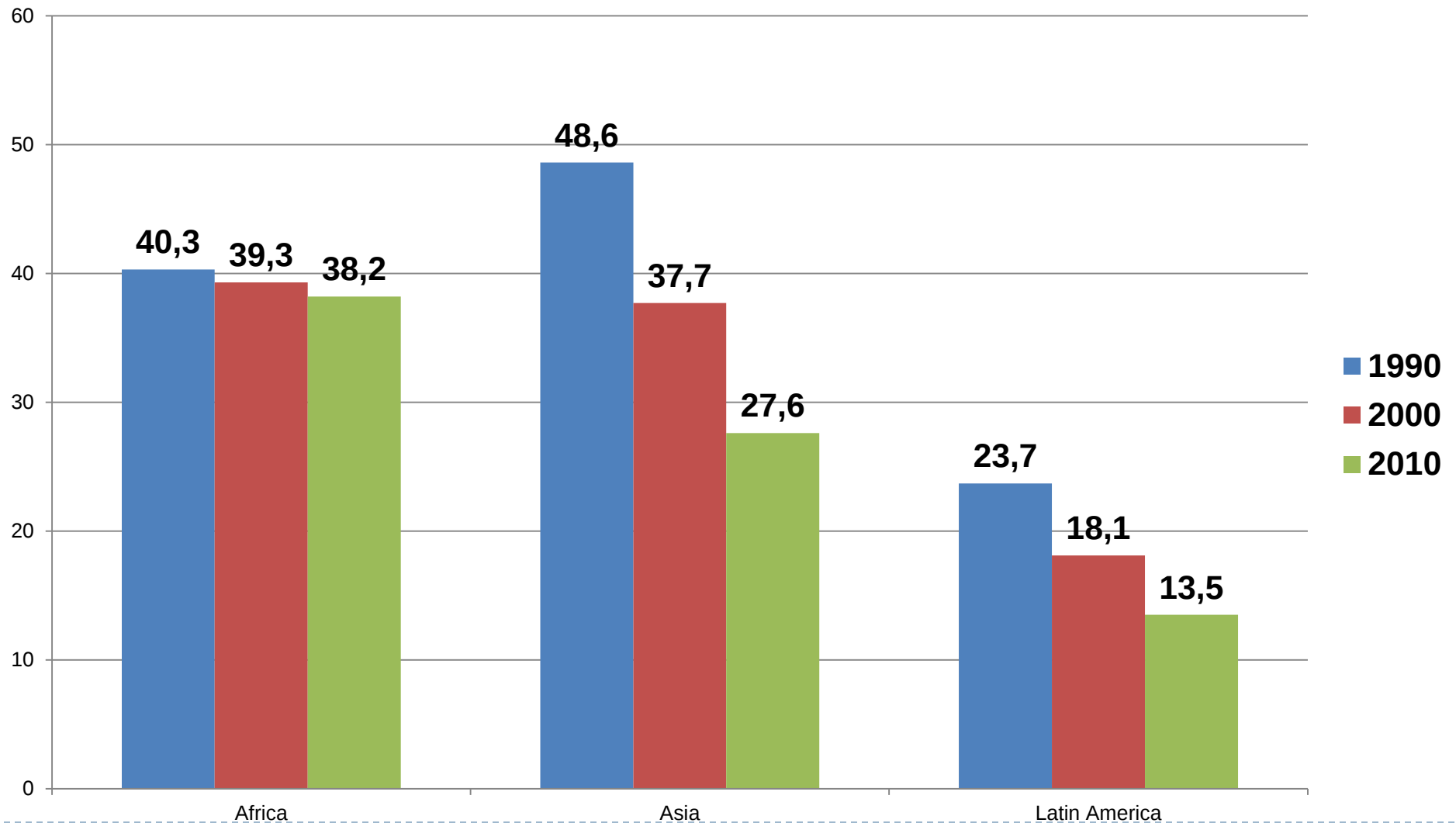




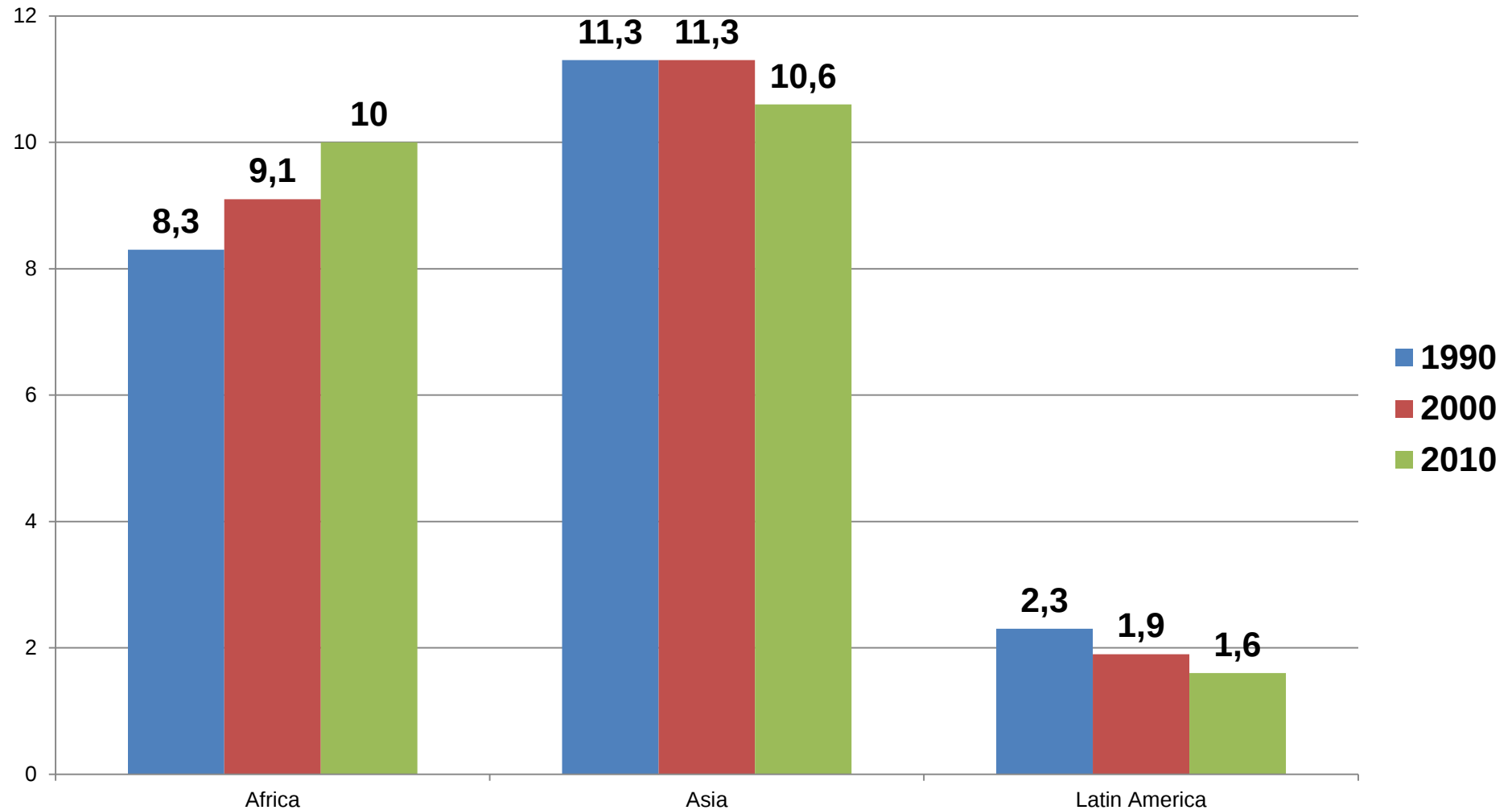
1. Situation Analysis



Trends of Chronic Malnutrition Prevalence (%) among under five children (Source, WHO)



Trend of Acute malnutrition Prevalence (%) among under five children in Africa Region (source, WHO)



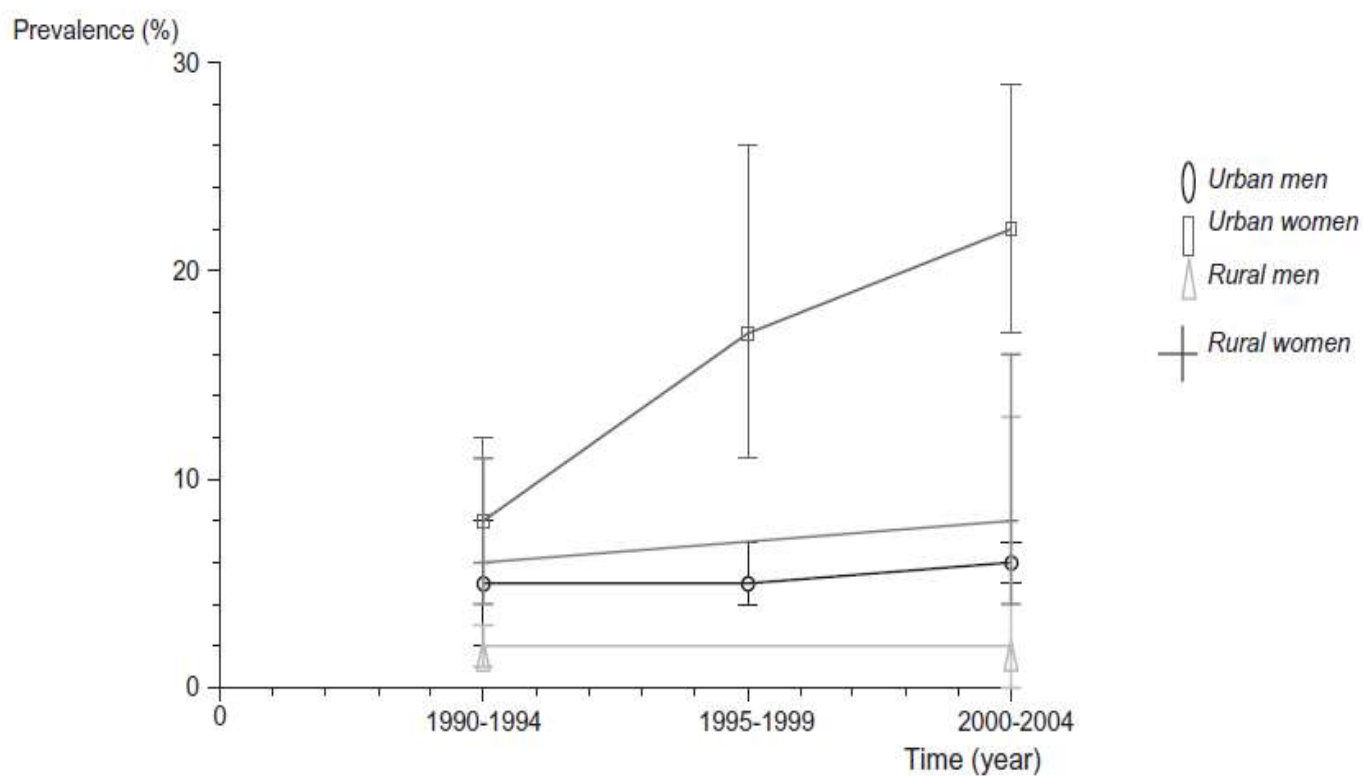
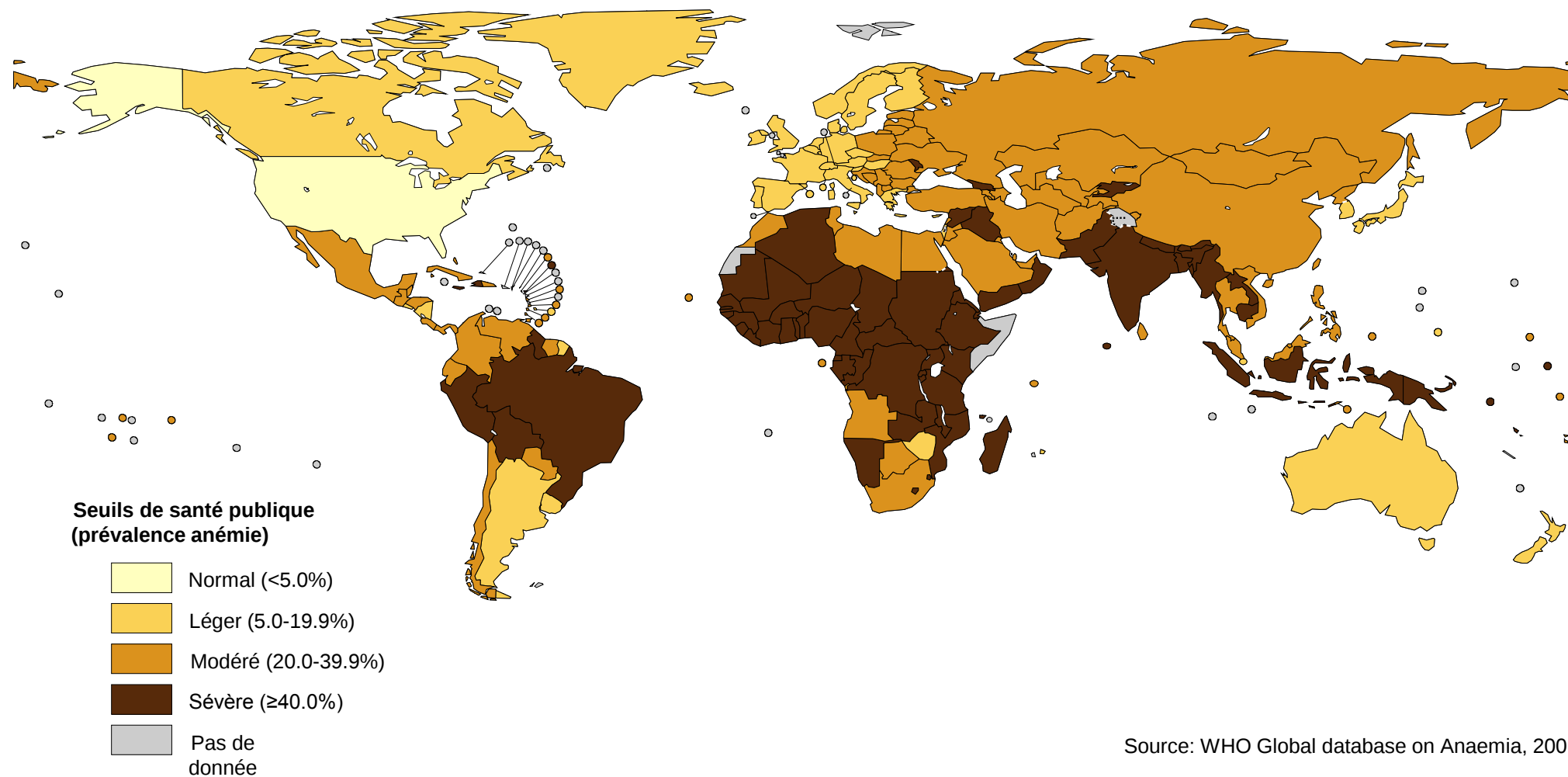


Figure 5 Fifteen-year trends in obesity among adults in West Africa.

293 millions of Under five children are affected by anemia



Micronutrient deficiencies

Vitamin A

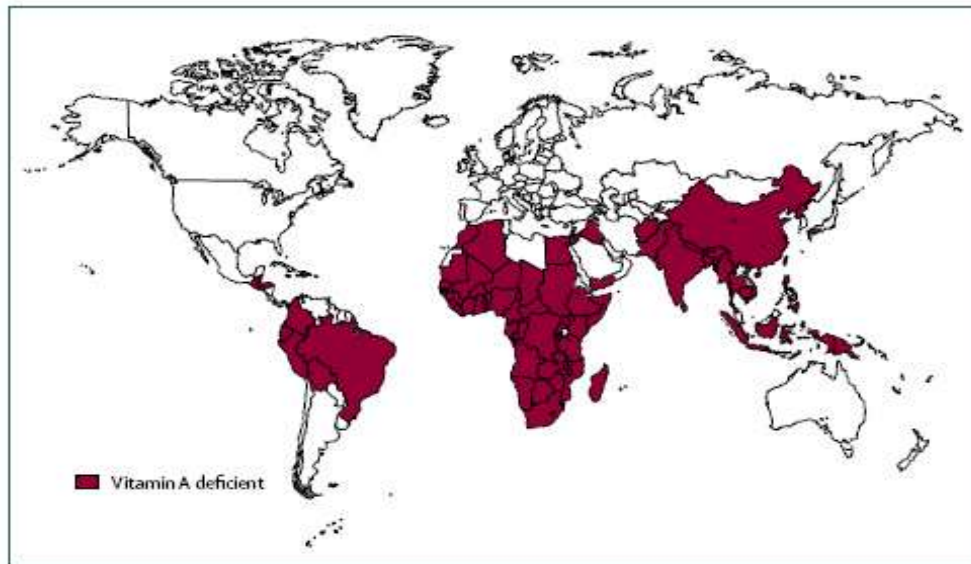


Figure 5: Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in children under 5 years

Zinc status

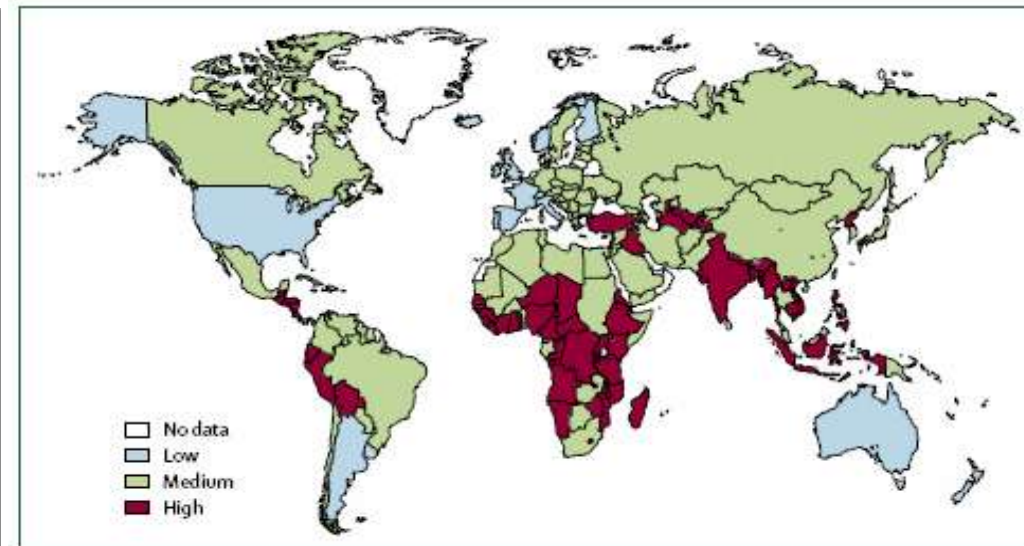
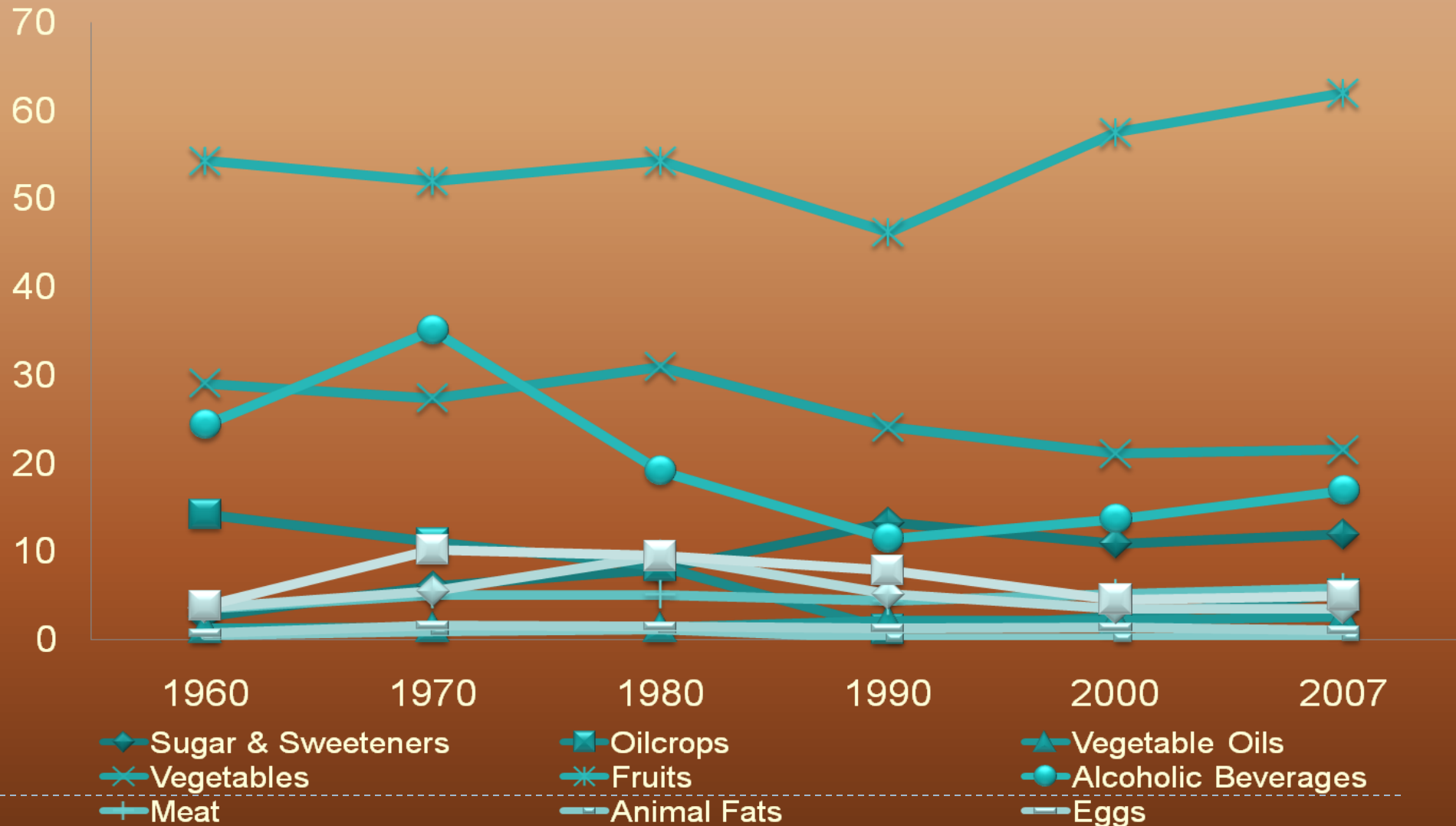


Figure 6: National risk of zinc deficiency in children under 5 years

Among micronutrients, vitamin A and zinc deficiencies account for the largest remaining disease burden – a combined 9.8% of global childhood DALYs

Per capita availability of foods has declined except for fruits

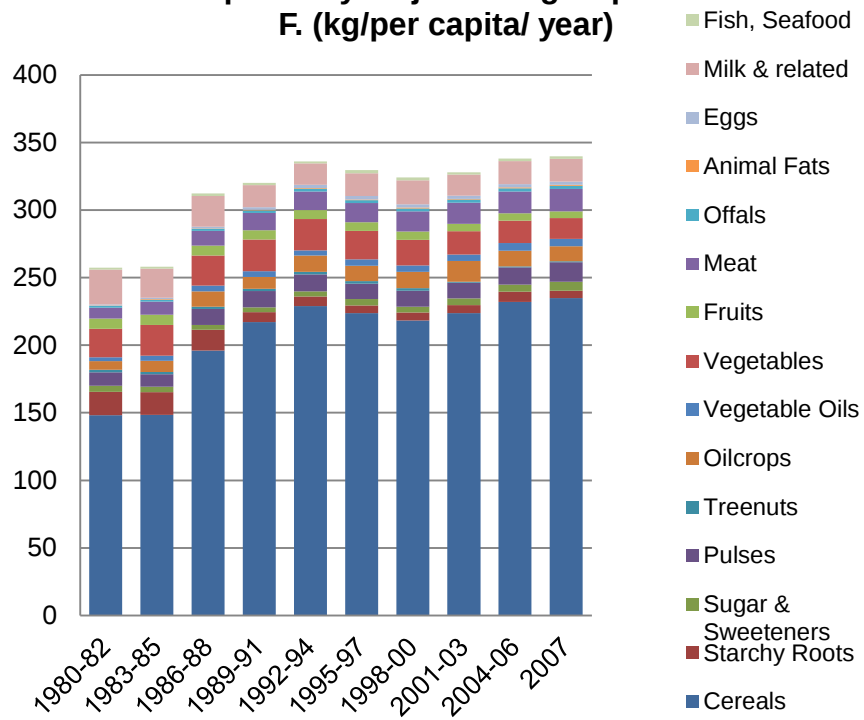


Commitment and capacity to act on food insecurity and malnutrition

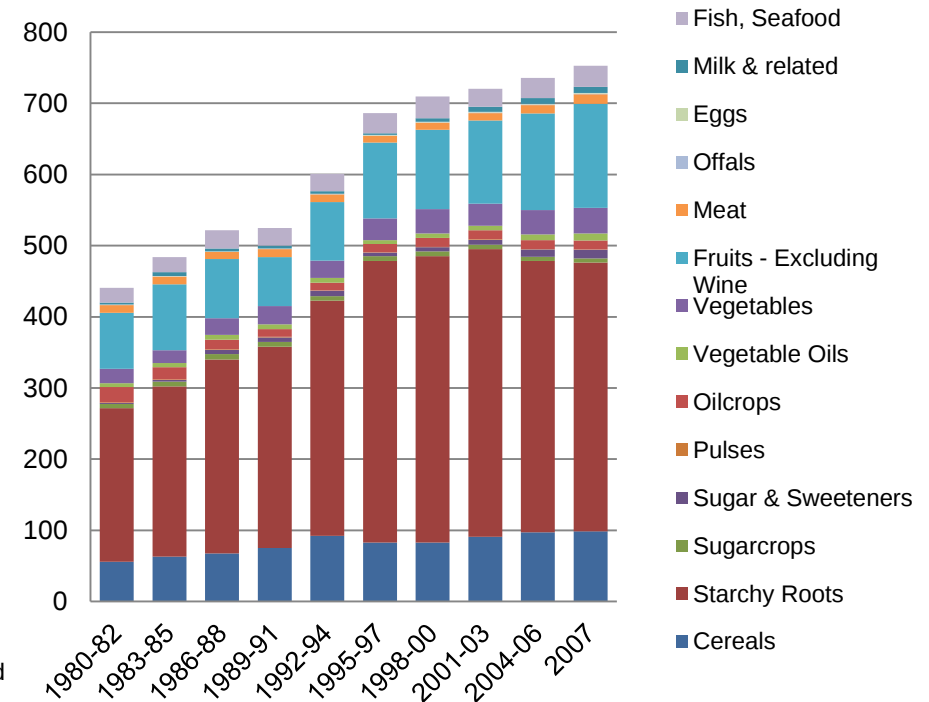
ECOWAS Countries (FAO/TC)

Level of country commitment and capacity	Country	Stunting prevalence / Under-nourishment prevalence	Existence of policies and/or programmes addressing food and nutrition insecurity	Financial resources (agriculture)	Coordination and institutional mechanisms	Evidence-based decision-making for food and nutrition security
High	Ghana	28.6% / 5%	High	Medium-Low	High	Medium-Low
Medium-High	Liberia	39.4% / 32%	High	Low	High	Medium-Low
	Niger	54.8% / 16%	Medium-Low	High	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
	Burkina Faso	35.1% / 8%	Medium-High	High	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
	Mali	38.5% / 12%	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
	Sierra Leone	37.4% / 35%	High	Low	High	Low
	Cape Verde	21.4% / na	High	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
Medium-Low	Gambia	27.6% / 19%	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium-High	Low
	Benin	44.7% / 12%	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium-High	Low
	Togo	26.1% / 30%	Medium-High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
	Nigeria	41% / 6%	Medium-High	Low	Medium-High	Medium-Low
	Senegal	20.1% / 19%	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Low
	Guinea Bissau	28.1% / na	Medium-High	Low	Medium-High	Low
Low	Ivory Coast	39% / 14%	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
N/A	Equatorial Guinea	39% / na	Medium-High	No data	Low	Low

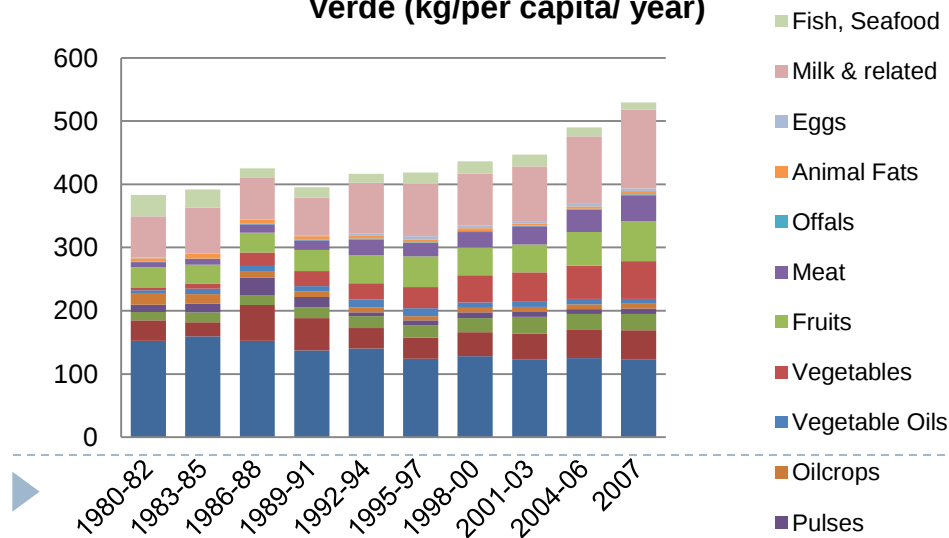
Consumption by major food groups: Burkina F. (kg/per capita/ year)



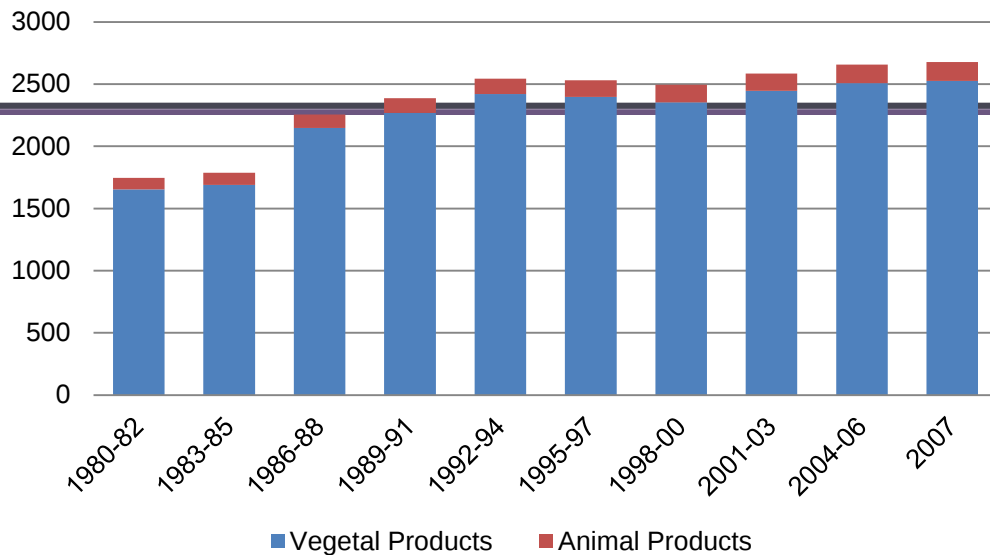
Consumption by major food groups: Ghana (kg/per capita/ year)



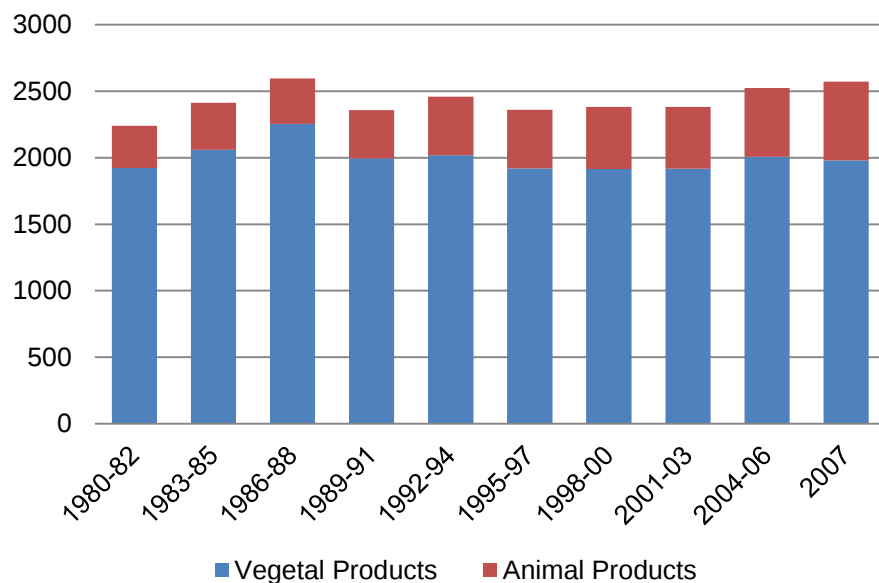
Consumption by major food groups: Cape Verde (kg/per capita/ year)



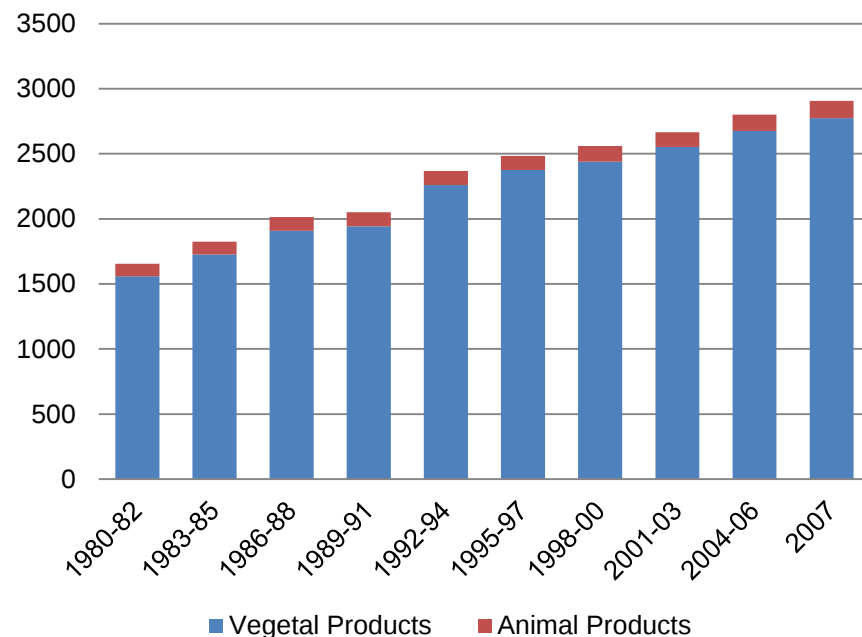
Contribution of animal and vegetal products to total calories consumed:Burkina Faso (kcal/capita/day)



Contribution of animal and vegetal products to total calories consumed:Cape Verde (kcal/capita/day)



Contribution of animal and vegetal products to total calories consumed: Ghana (kcal/capita/day)





3. Challenges



How can we change these trends in the context of Several Crises and threats?

Problems

1. **Hunger, nutrient deficiencies and death among millions of children**
2. **Overweight, obesity, chronic diseases and death among millions of children and adults**
3. **Starvation in the Horn of Eastern Africa and Sahel Region**

Threats

1. International food price increase and volatility
2. **Climate Change**
3. **Urbanization**
4. **HIV/AIDS pandemic**



Le Sahel: Au bord d'une crise nutritionnelle

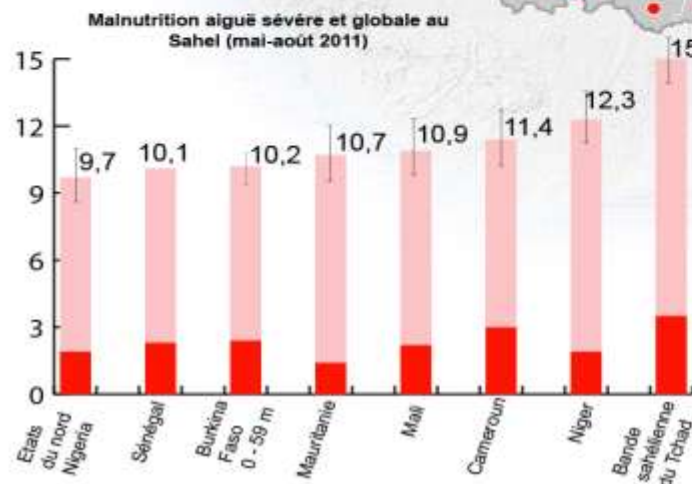
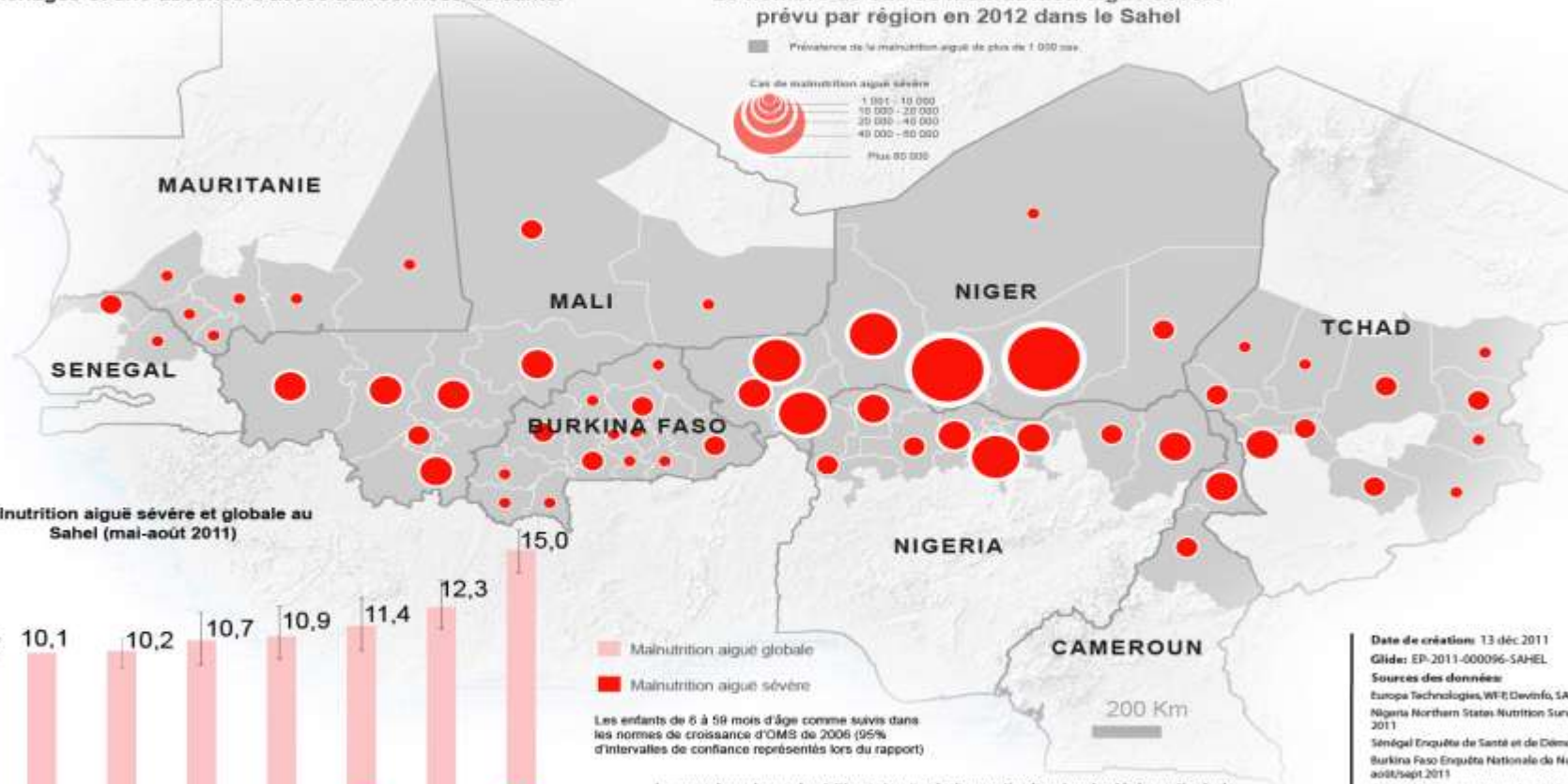


Tout au long du Sahel, la malnutrition aiguë chez les enfants a atteint son pic annuel pendant la période de soudure. Les enfants de moins de deux ans d'âge ont le plus de risque de tomber malade ou de mourir pendant cette période. La malnutrition est causée aussi bien par une qualité et une quantité inadéquate d'aliments, une prise en charge médicale inadéquate que l'environnement malsain des ménages et une absence d'accès aux services de santé.

La prévalence de la malnutrition aiguë globale a atteint ou dépassé le seuil critique de 10% dans toutes les enquêtes menées durant la période de soudure de 2011 (de mai à août). Si la sécurité alimentaire se détériore de manière significative en 2012, les conditions de nutrition pour les enfants pourraient dépasser les niveaux d'urgence dans toute la région du Sahel.

Le nombre de cas de malnutrition aiguë sévère prévu par région en 2012 dans le Sahel

■ Prévalence de la malnutrition aiguë de plus de 1 000 cas.



Les enfants de 6 à 59 mois d'âge comme suivis dans les normes de croissance d'OMS de 2006 (95% d'intervalle de confiance représentés lors du rapport)

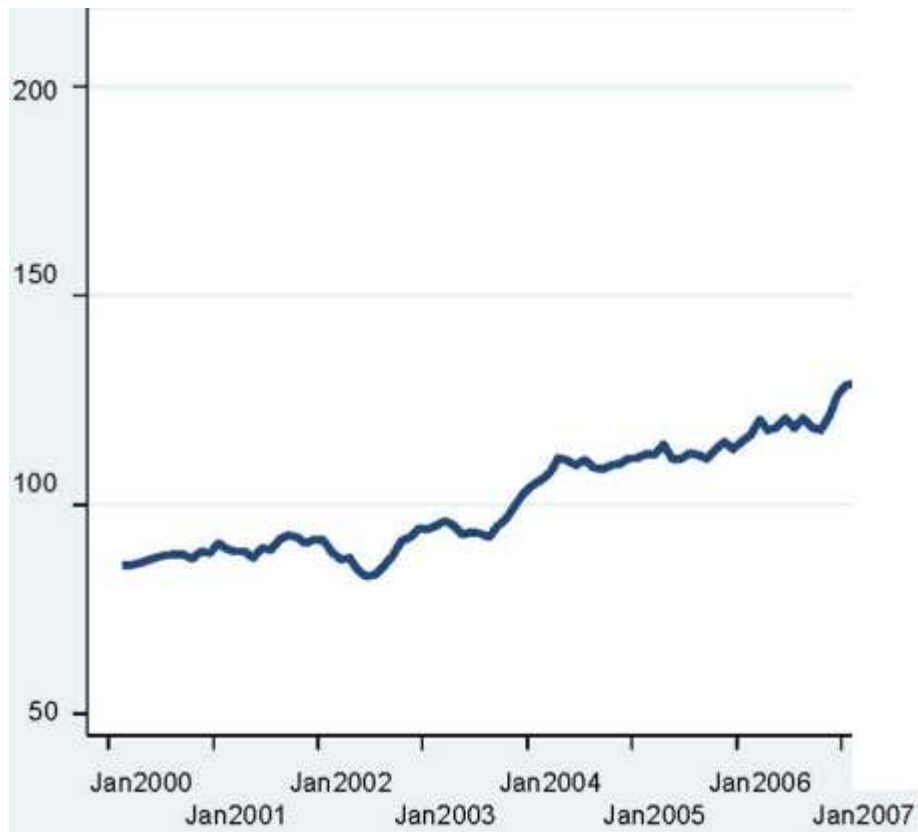
Le nombre de malnutrition aiguë sévère estimé est calculé à partir de la prévalence de la malnutrition aiguë sévère (pour les 6 à 59 mois) sur la population de 6 à 59 mois multipliée par la prévalence du facteur de conversion de l'incidence. Le facteur de conversion de 1,6. A conversion factor of 1.6 est utilisé sauf si un facteur plus précis est identifié dans le pays par le groupe de travail technique sur la nutrition.

Les frontières et noms indiqués et les désignations utilisées sur toutes les cartes n'impliquent pas l'approbation ou l'acceptation officielle de la part des Nations Unies.

Date de création: 13 déc 2011
Glides: EP-2011-000096-SAHEL

Sources des données:
Europa Technologies, WFP/Devinfo, SALB, Sen/govt
Nigeria Northern States Nutrition Survey August 2011
Sénégal Enquête de Santé et de Démographie 2011
Burkina Faso Enquête Nationale de Nutrition août/sept 2011
Mauritanie Enquête Nationale de Nutrition juillet 2011
Mali Enquête Nationale de Nutrition juin/jul 2011
Enquête nutritionnelle des régions nord du Cameroun juin/jul 2011
Niger Enquête Nationale de Nutrition mai 2011
Enquête nutritionnelle de la bande sahélienne du Tchad août 2011
Contact: dreye3@un.org
<http://ochaonline.un.org/rowca>
<http://www.reliefweb.int>

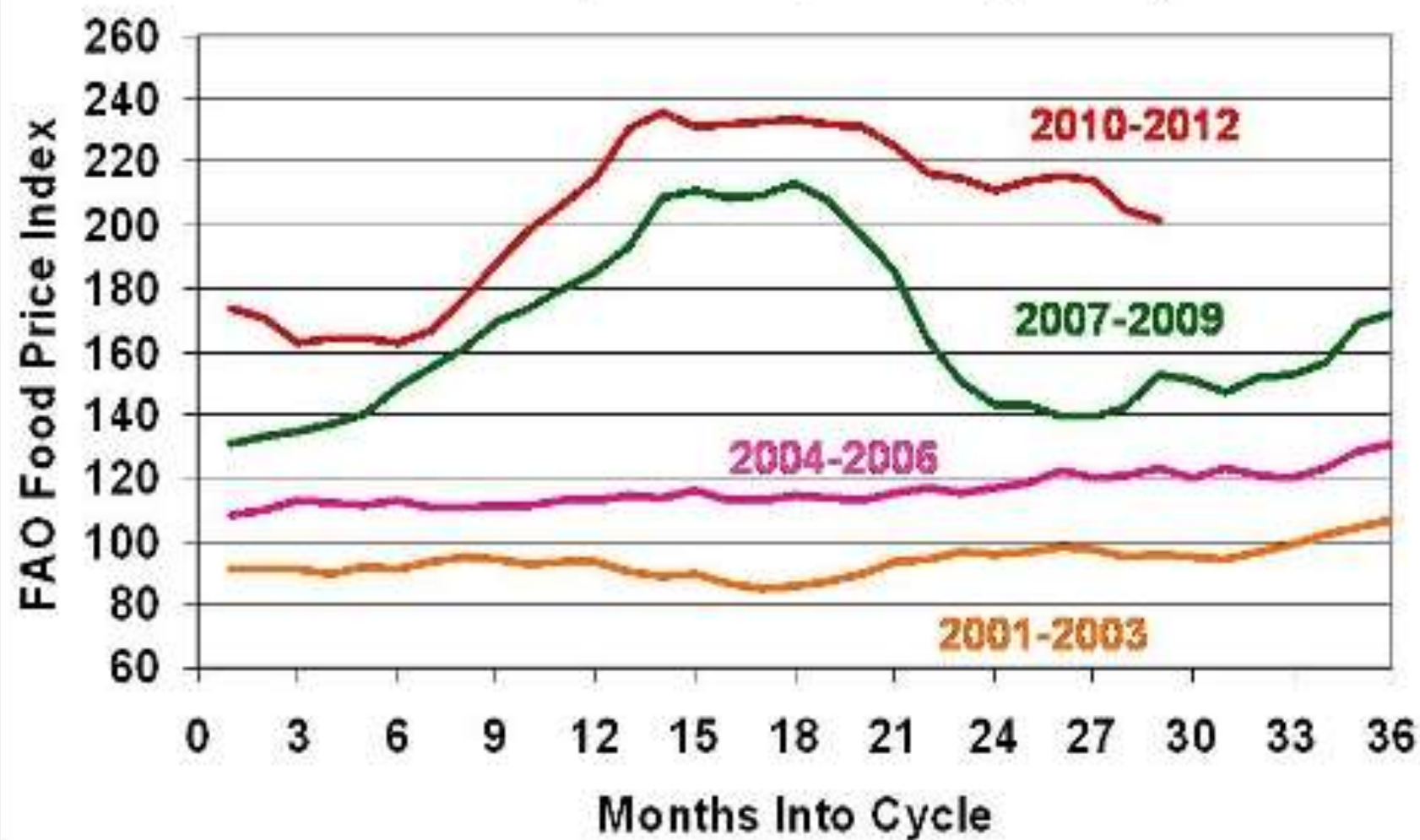
FAO Food Price Index January 2000-January 2007 (source FAO)



FAO Food Price Index January 2007-July 2008 (source, FAO)



Food Price Spike Comparison (7-5-12)

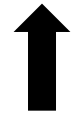


Meat Price Spike Comparison (7-5-12)

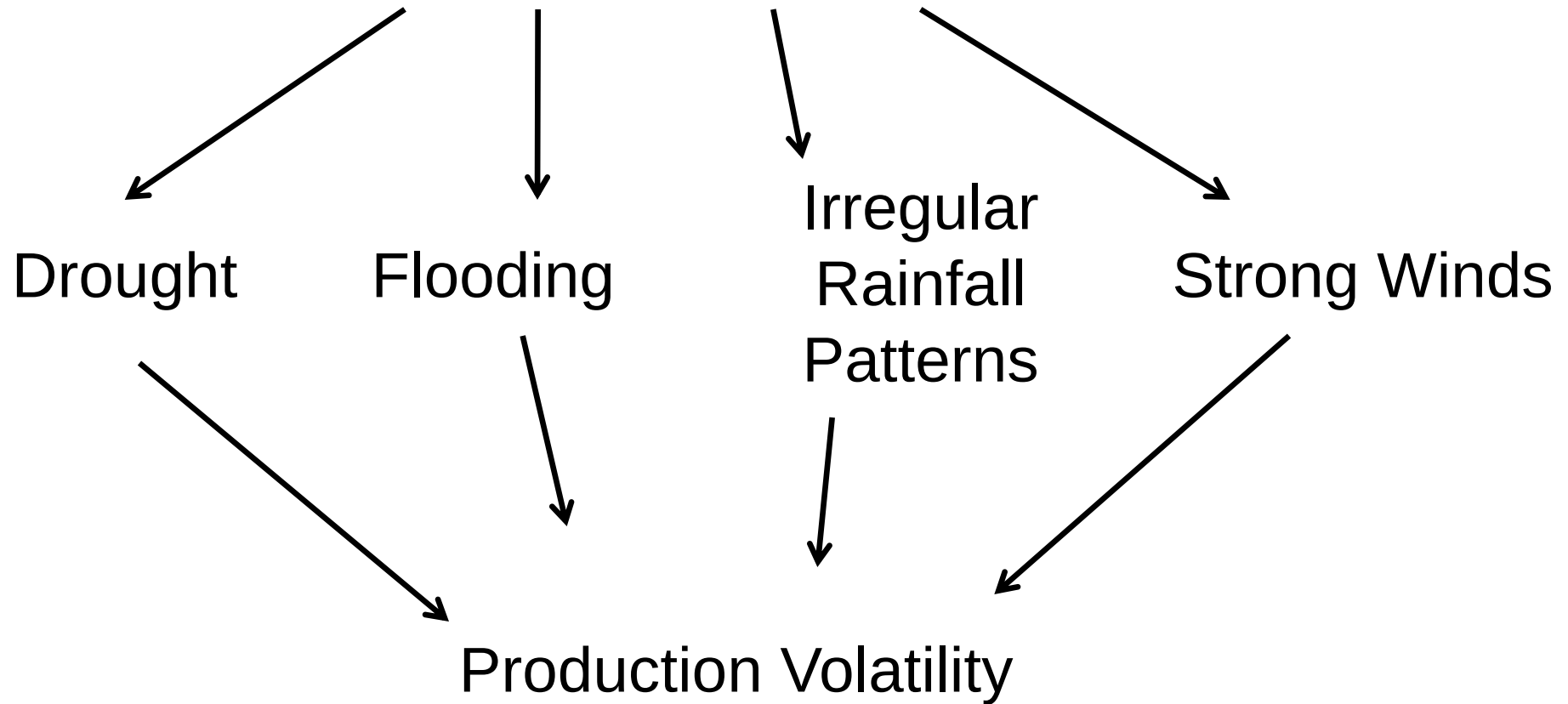


Cereal Price Spike Comparison (7-5-12)





Volatility in Weather Patterns

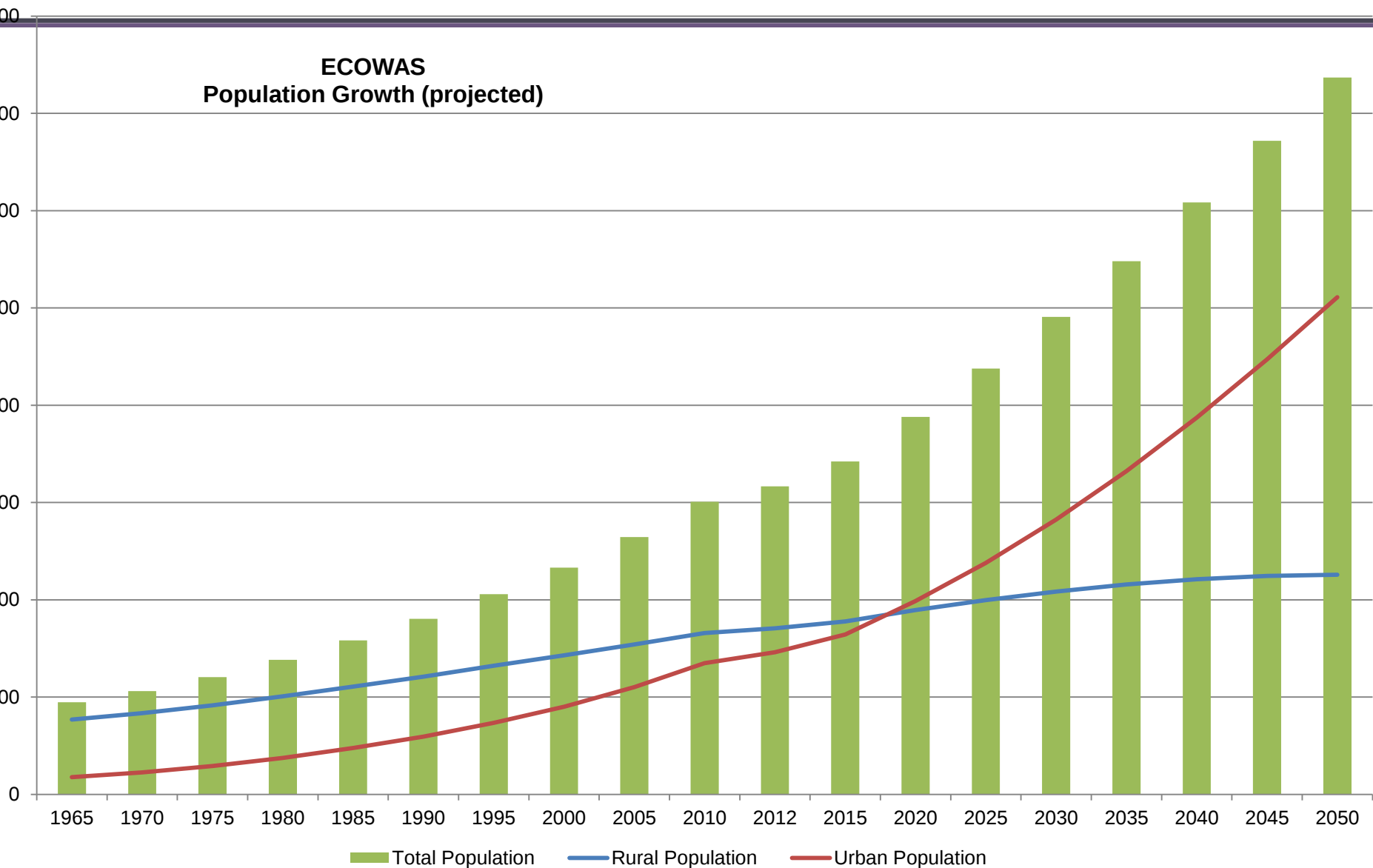


Urbanization

- An estimated 70% of the global population residing in urban areas in 2050, and a growing proportion of urban residents settling in areas prone to disasters such as floods
- ▶ - Regional and spatial disparities particularly between rural and urban areas



ECOWAS Population Growth (projected)



Nutrition Programming:



- ▶ Main ongoing Initiatives:
 - Scaling up nutrition (SUN)
 - Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger and Under-nutrition (REACH)
 - UN Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge



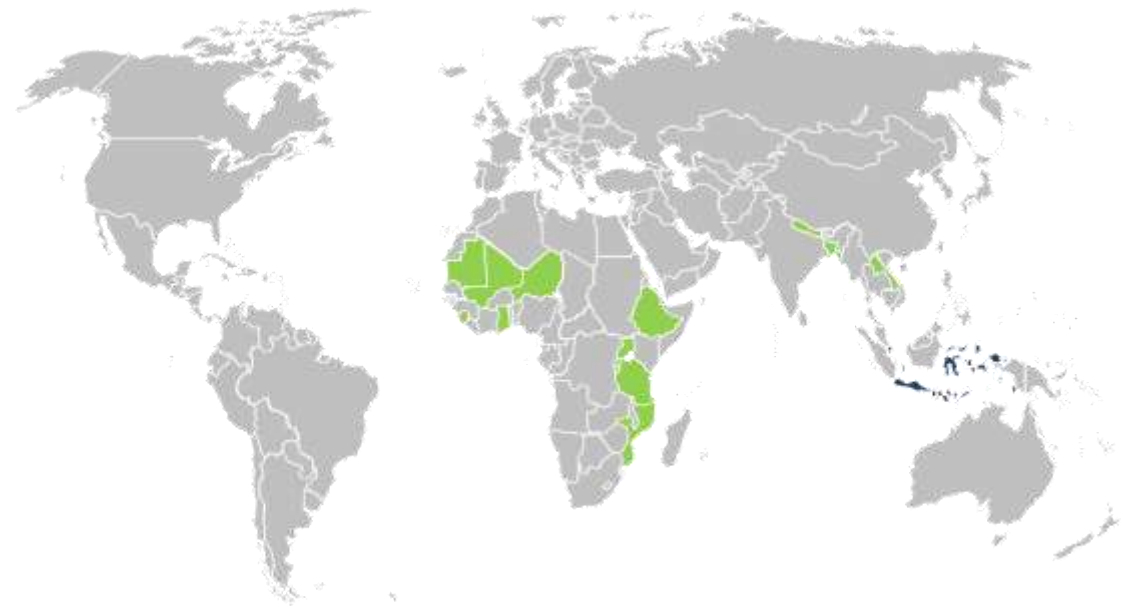
SUN – Scaling Up Nutrition Movement

- ▶ Governments and institutions to work together to fight hunger and under-nutrition
- ▶ Coordinated by UN SG SR on Food Security and Nutrition (and HLTF coordinator) – David Nabarro
- ▶ Lead Group of 27 members provides strategic guidance: Presidents Mozambique & Tanzania; PM Bangladesh, Namibia & Nepal; First Lady of Perú; representatives of donors, civil society, business & UN system
- ▶ Chaired by Executive Director UNICEF



REACH: Ending Child Hunger & Undernutrition

- ▶ REACH secretariat based in WFP
- ▶ MoU signed in December 2011 by FAO, WHO, UNICEF and WFP
- ▶ Currently active in 13 countries, 7 additional countries expected to join in 2012



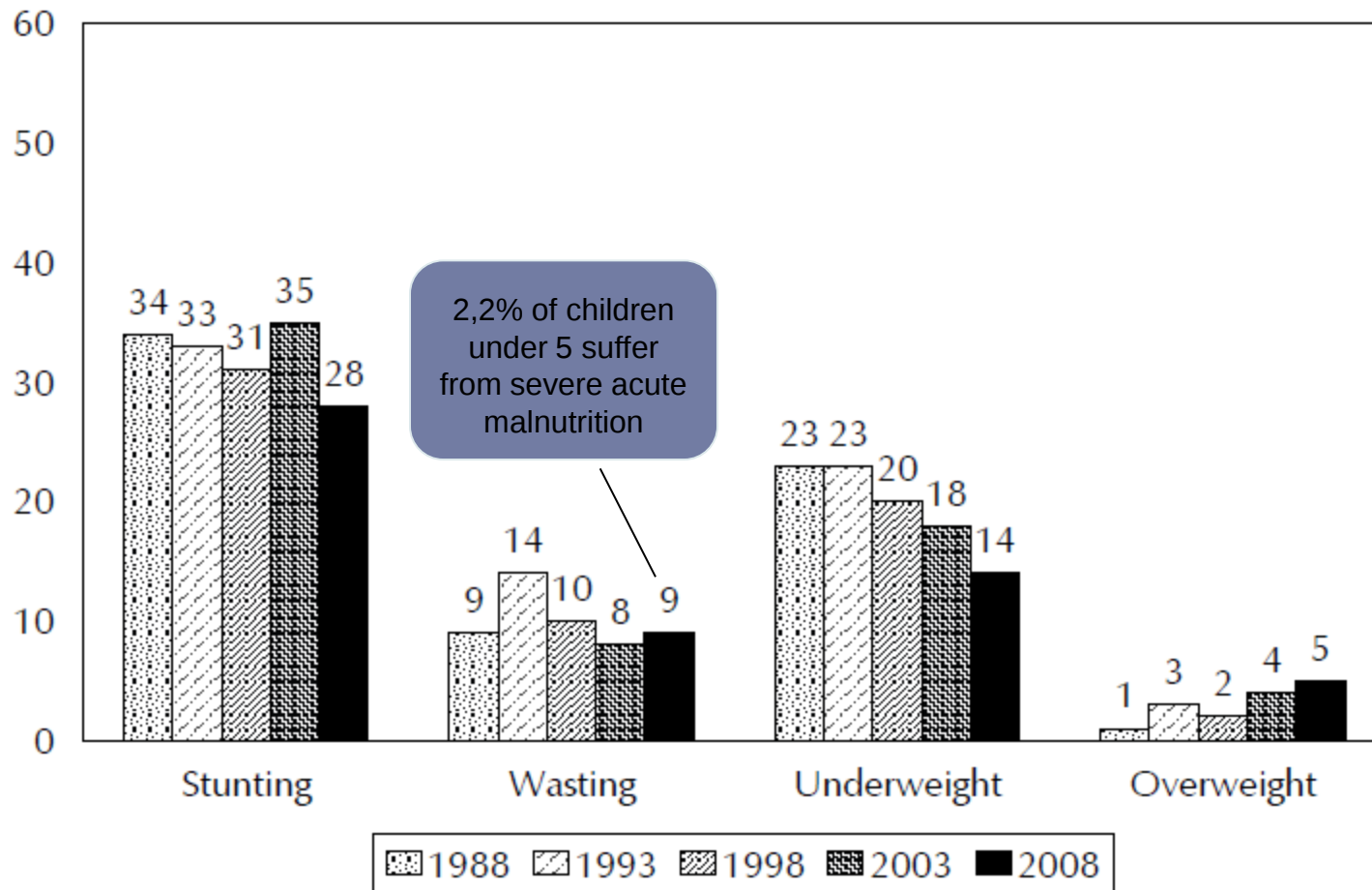
How can we achieve nutrition and health goals through the agriculture and food system?

- ▶ Pursuing diversity in production and consumption
- ▶ Partnership
- ▶ Appropriate and implemented policies and programmes
- ▶ Capacity development
- ▶ Intersectoral coordination



In 2008, malnutrition was still a significant issue in Ghana, Chronic has improved only slowly, while acute is stagnant

% of children of under 5



Source: DHS 2008;