



Priority Nutrition Challenges for the Next Decade

Hana Bekele
IST/FAN/ESA
September, 2013

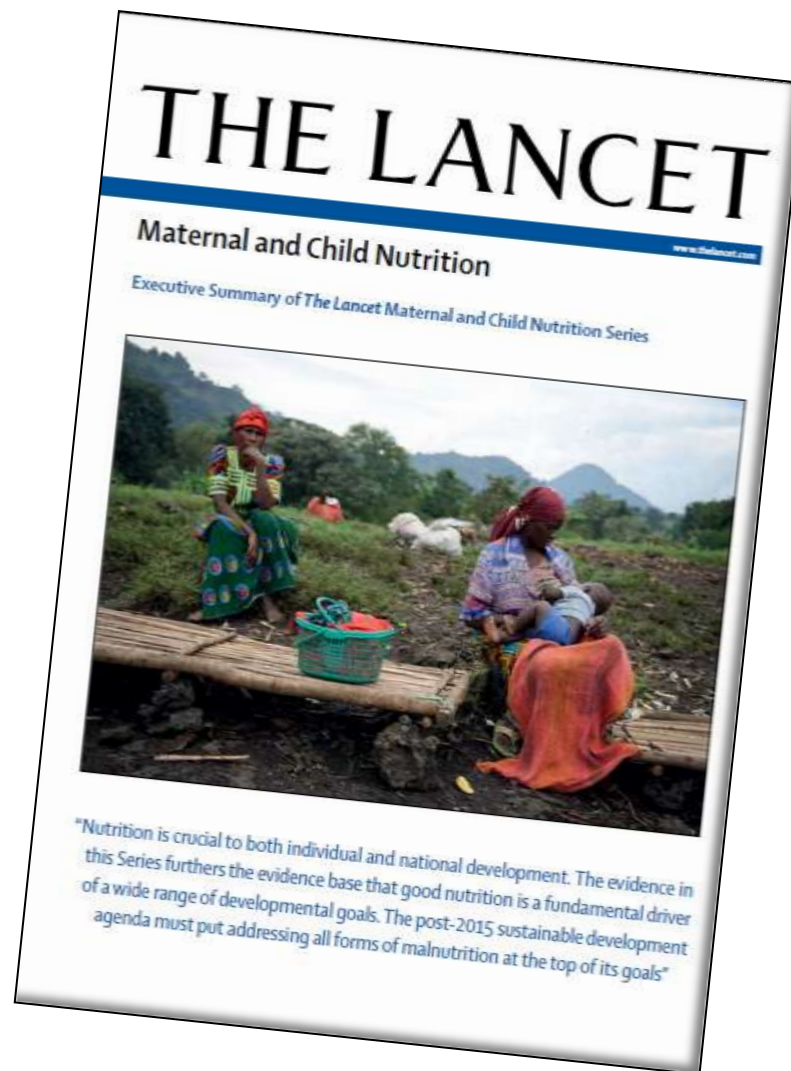


**World Health
Organisation**

Highlights from:

Levels & Trends in
**Child
Malnutrition**

UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank
Joint Child Malnutrition
Estimates





40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

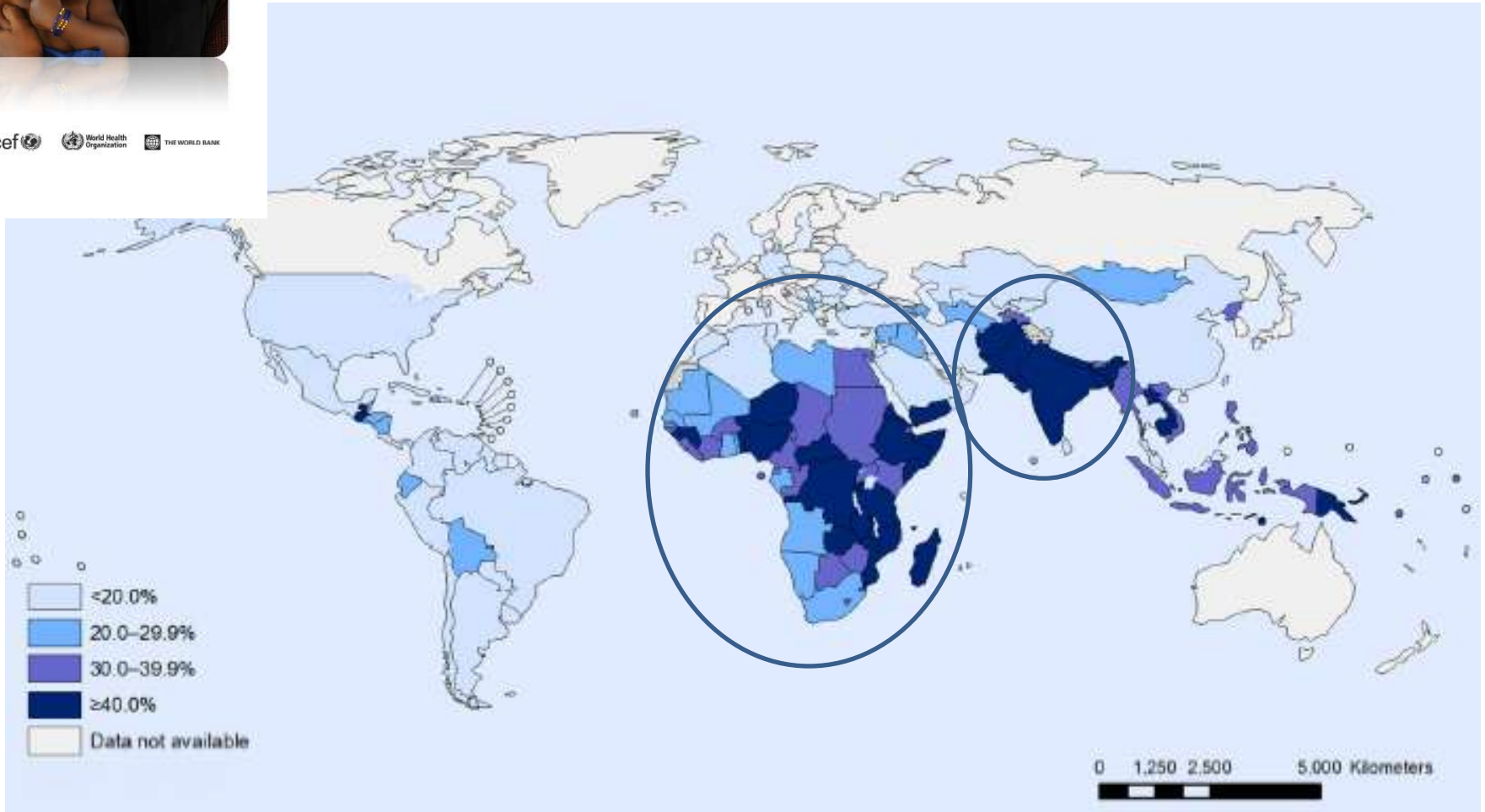
30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

0% increase in childhood overweight

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

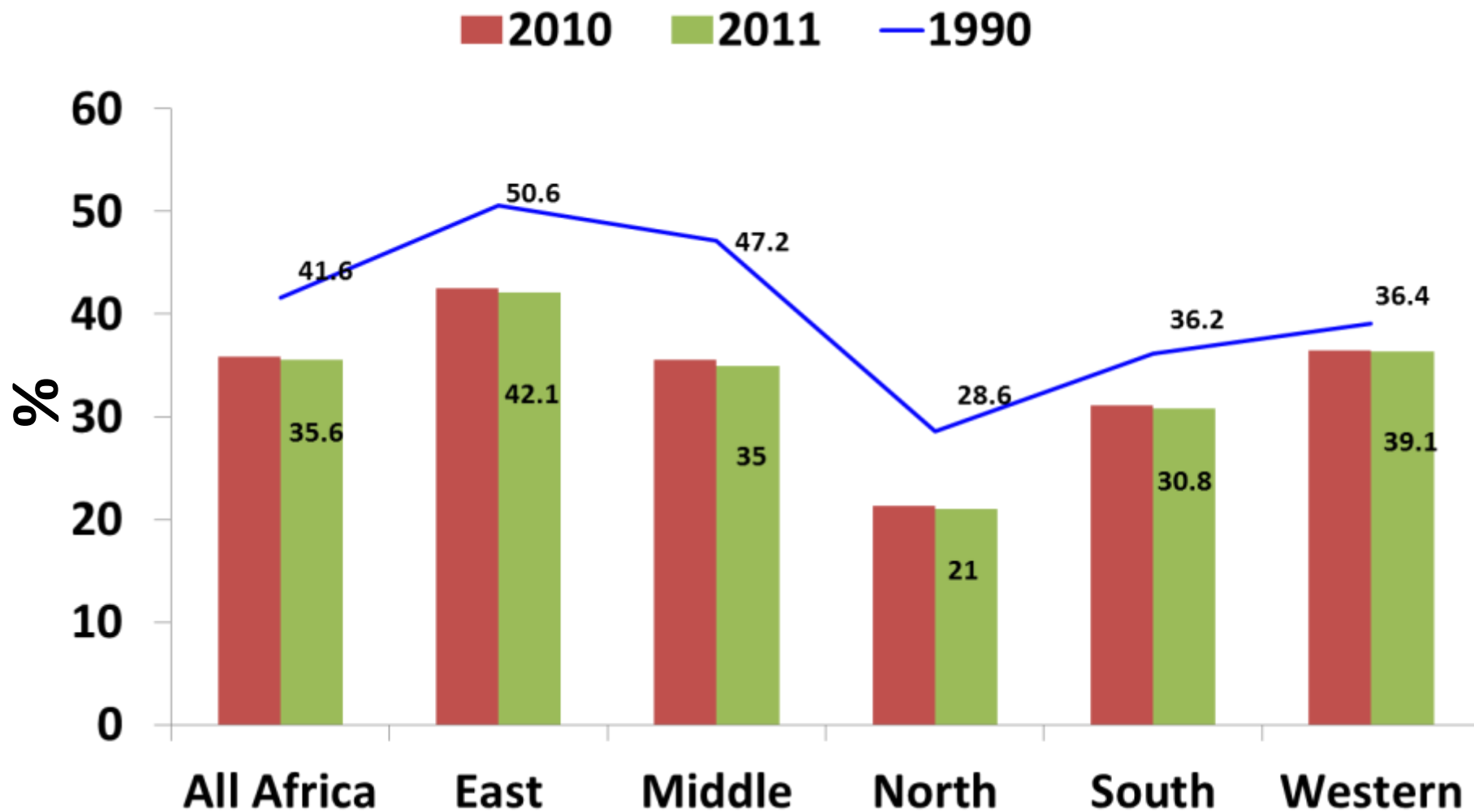
Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

165 Million Children Under 5 (2011) Stunted Growth – 56 Million in Africa



Source: UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank. Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates.
(UNICEF, New York; WHO, Geneva; The World Bank, Washington, DC; 2012).

Estimated Prevalence of Stunting of Children Under Five Years of Age



Source: UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank. Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. (UNICEF, New York; WHO, Geneva; The World Bank, Washington, DC; 2012)



40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

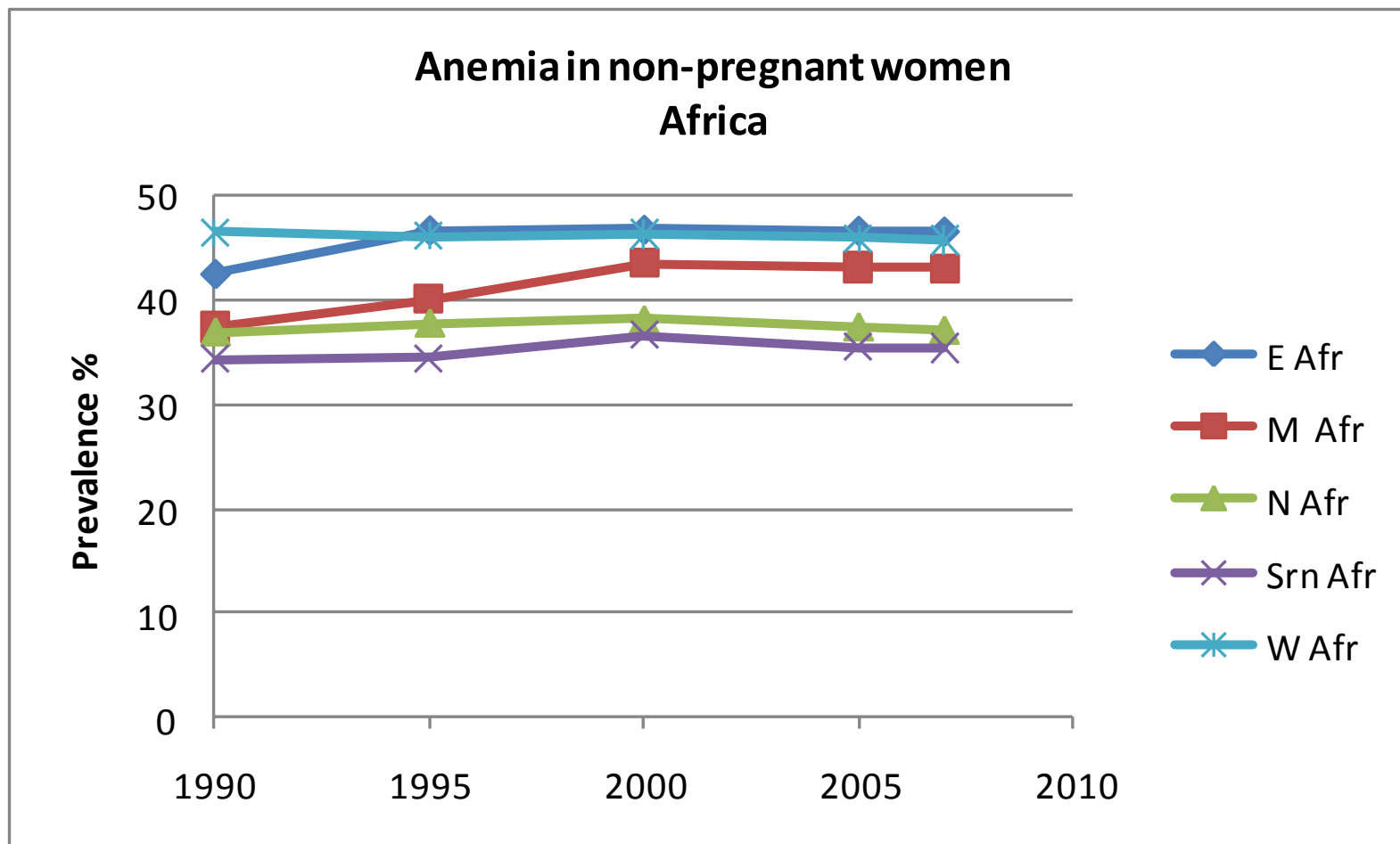
30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

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%

Current Trends in Anemia Rates - Africa



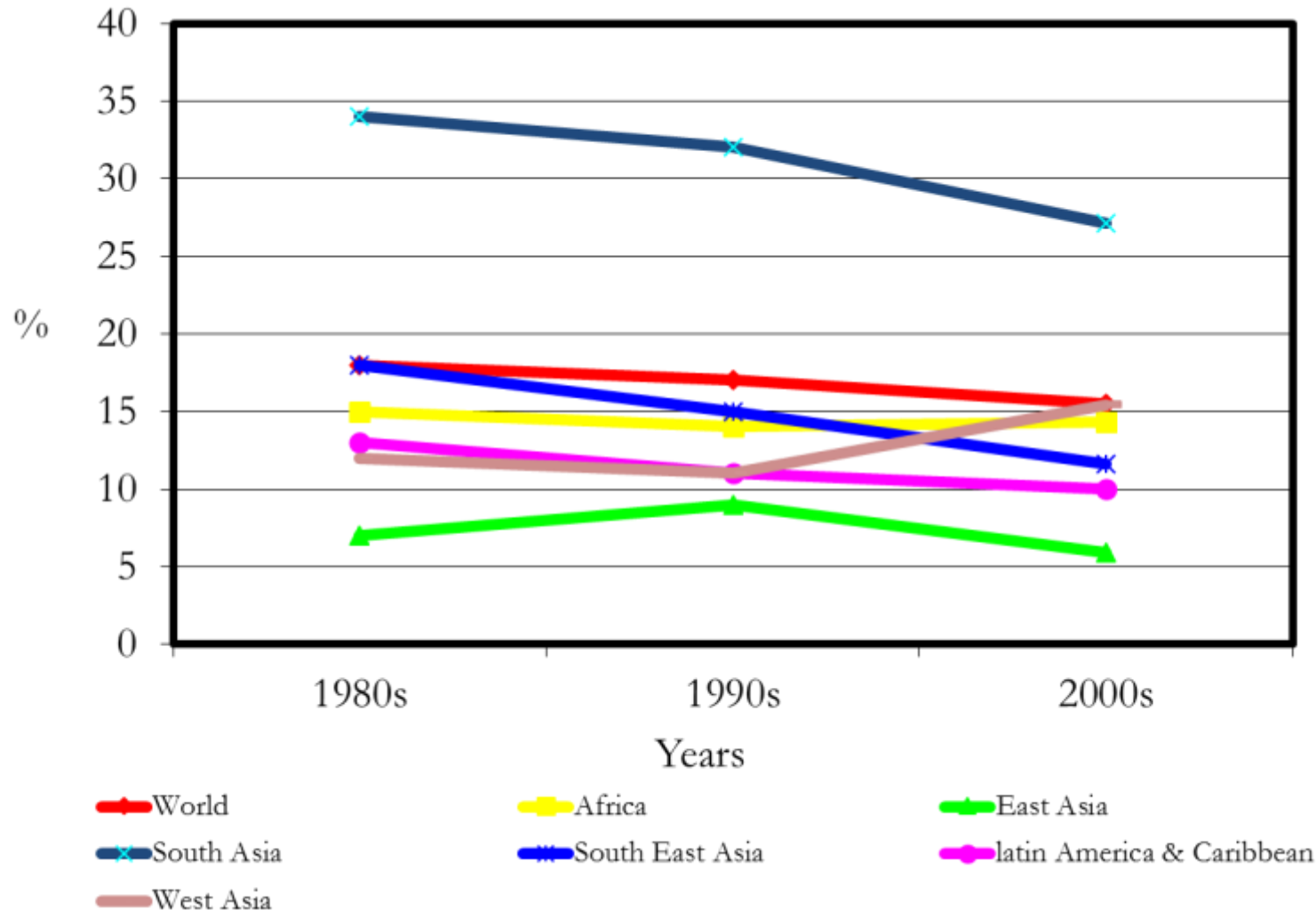


40% reduction of childhood stunting
50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

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%

Current Trends in Low Birth Weight



Source : UNSCN, 2010

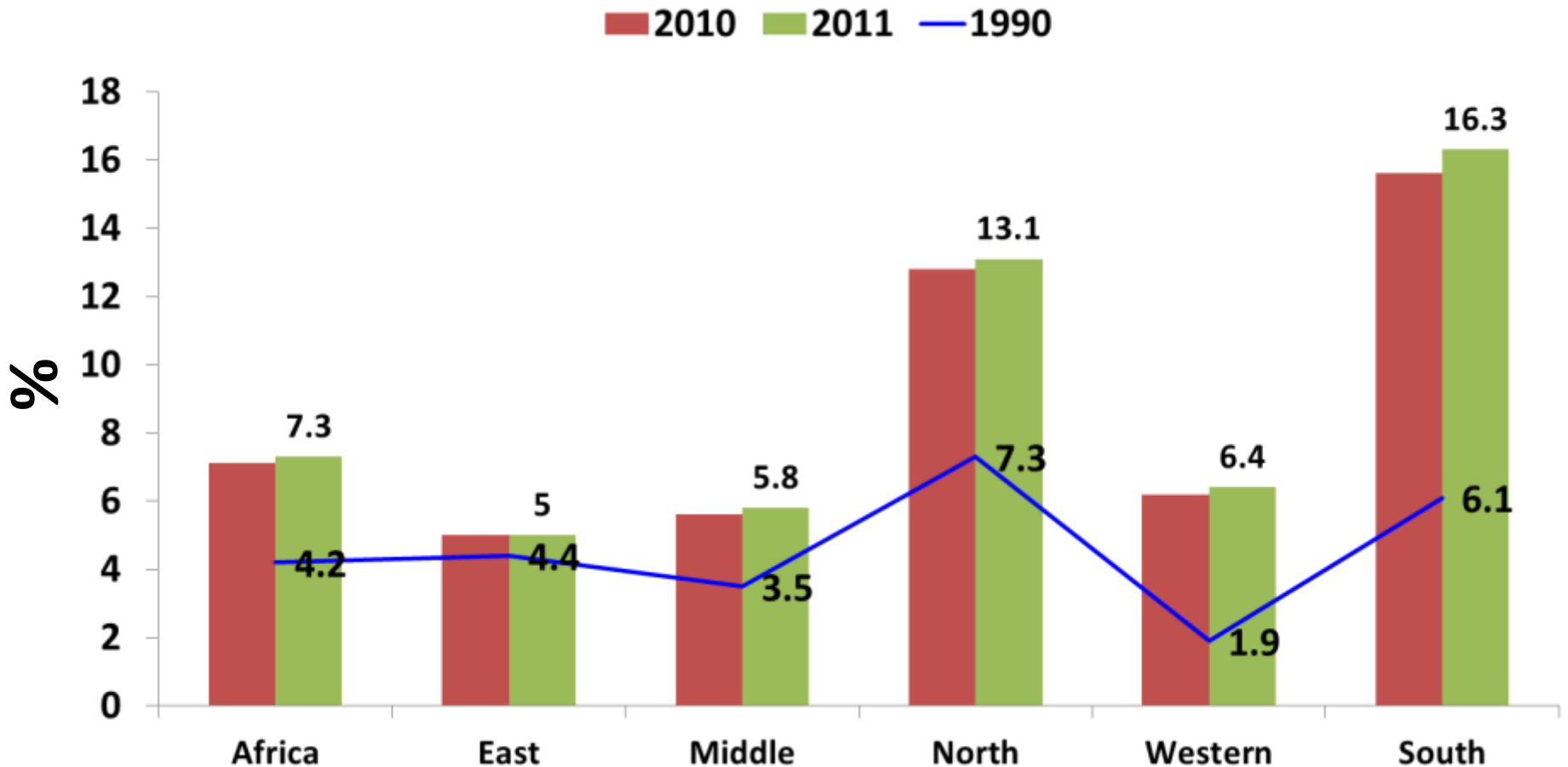


40% reduction of childhood stunting
50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age
30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

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%

Estimated Prevalence of Overweight of Children Under Five Years of Age



Source: UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank. Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. (UNICEF, New York; WHO, Geneva; The World Bank, Washington, DC; 2012)



40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

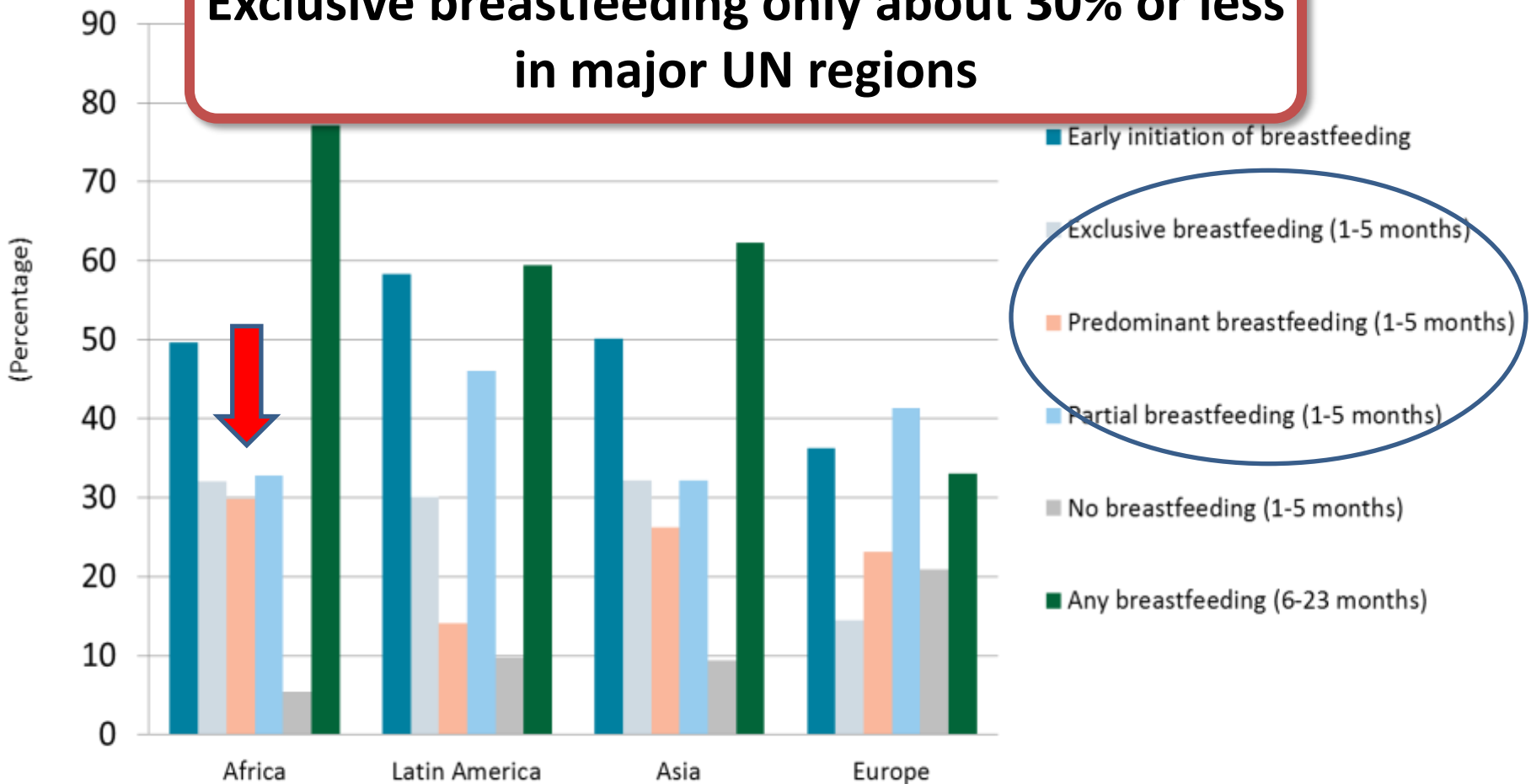
0% increase in childhood overweight

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

Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

Breastfeeding Practices by UN Region During 2000-2010

**Exclusive breastfeeding only about 30% or less
in major UN regions**





40% reduction of childhood stunting

50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age

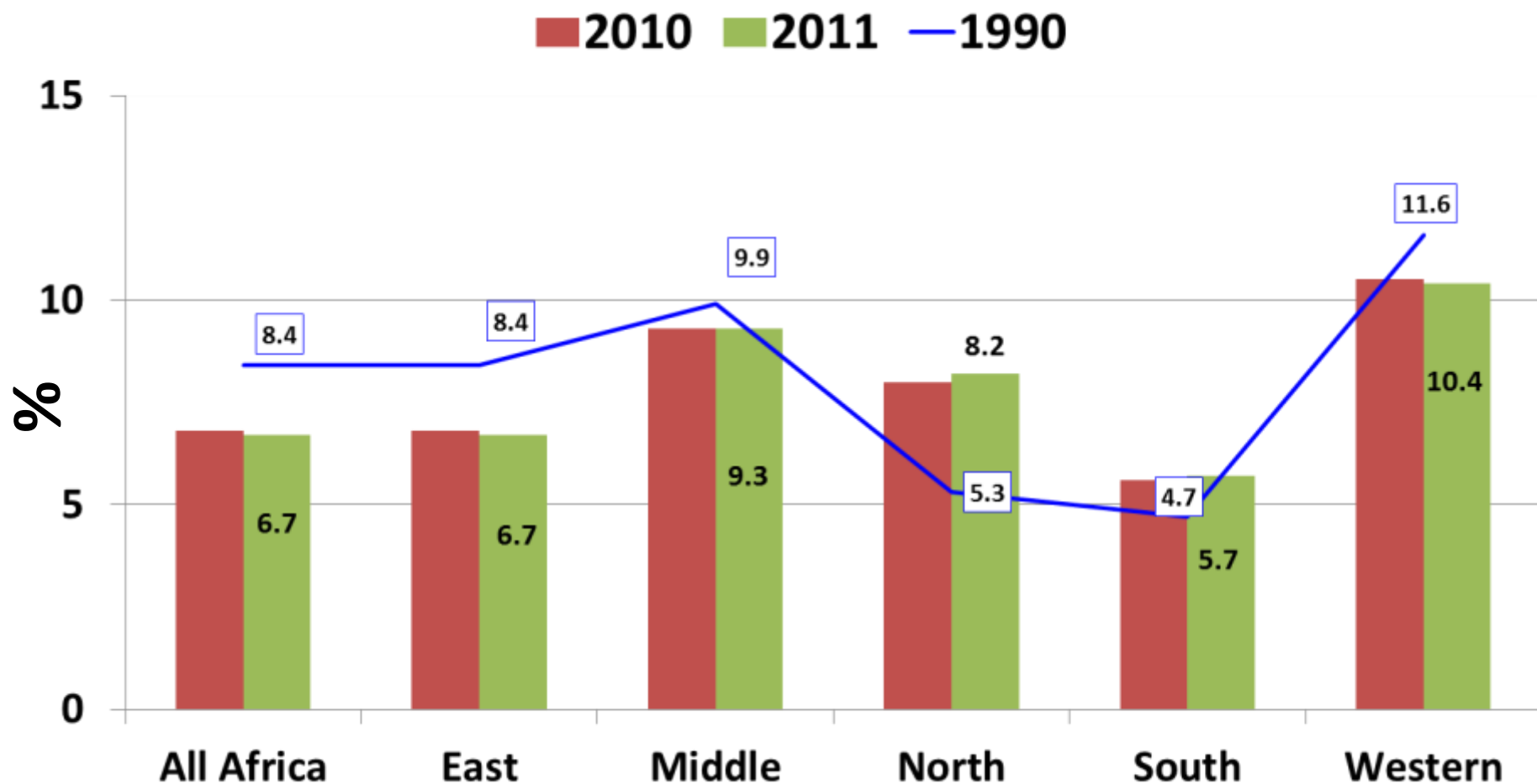
30% reduction of Low Birth Weight

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%

Estimated Prevalence of Wasting of Children Under Five Years of Age



Source: UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank. Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. (UNICEF, New York; WHO, Geneva; The World Bank, Washington, DC; 2012)

What Must Member Countries Should do?

ANNEX 2

Comprehensive Implementation Plan on
Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition

WHA 65.6

Implementation Plan -1

Supportive Environment

- Nutrition Policy
- Development Policies, PRS, Sectoral Strategies
- Governanace, Networking Partnership

Health Intervention

- Nutrition Interventions into MCA Health Services
- Reflect on IYCF, Strategies on Diet and Physical Activities; Micronutrient GLs

Nutrition in other Sectoral Policies

- Review Sectoral Policies
- Establish dialogue
- Implement Resolution WHA63.14

Implementation Plan - 2

Human and
Financial
Resources

- Map Capacity Building
- Comprehensive Approach
- Costing Expansion; Establish Budget Line and Targets

Monitoring and
Evaluations

- Develop/Strengthen Surveillance System
- Implement WHO Growth Standards

Key Messages

- Africa shows rising numbers of stunted children - of the 34 countries 22 are in Africa
- Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices need to be improved drastically in Africa and elsewhere.
- In Africa, the estimated prevalence of Under –five overweight increased from 4% in 1990 to 7% in 2011. This trend is expected to continue
- Overall, the new evidence strengthen the importance of the critical 1,000 day window during pregnancy and the first two years of life

Effective Interventions

The WHO e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA) is an online library of evidence-informed guidelines for nutrition interventions



A screenshot of the WHO eLENA website homepage. The page features the WHO logo and name at the top, followed by a navigation menu with options like 'Health topics', 'Data and statistics', 'Media centre', 'Publications', 'Countries', 'Programmes and projects', and 'About WHO'. A search bar is located below the menu. The main heading is 'e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA)'. On the left, there is a sidebar with a list of categories: 'A-Z list of interventions', 'Health conditions', 'Life course', 'Nutrients', 'Interventions', and 'About eLENA'. The main content area is titled 'New nutrition actions' and includes a photograph of two young children sitting on the ground. To the right of the photo, there is text stating that the latest guidance is now included on four new topics, with a list of these topics: 'Community-based supplementary feeding for promoting child growth', 'Food supplementation for children with moderate acute malnutrition', 'Vitamin D supplementation in infants', and 'Multiple-micronutrient supplementation in pregnant women'. Below this, there are four boxes: 'New in eLENA', 'Five nutrition actions', 'Coming soon: eLENA web site in six languages', and 'Foods for the management of moderate acute malnutrition in children'. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Profiled interventions' with three small images and their corresponding titles: 'Deworming', 'Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to prevent diarrhoea', and 'Zinc supplementation in the management of diarrhoea'.

<http://www.who.int/elena/en/>