



Early actions for bending the curve in Africa's nutrition transition

Haggblade, Duodu, Kabasa, Minnar, Ojijo and Taylor

Presented to the FSP Reflection Workshop Washington, DC March 6, 2019





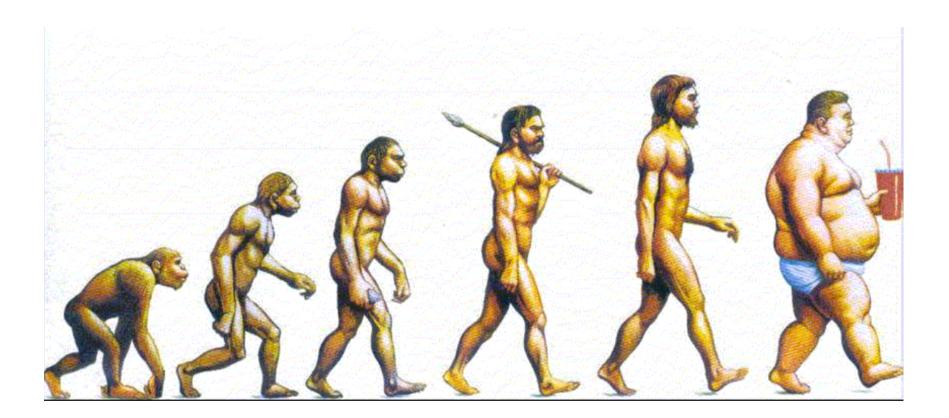




Outline

- 1. Nutrition transition
- 2. Africa's late-mover advantage
- 3. Research methods
- 4. Early actions for bending the curve

Worldwide nutrition transition

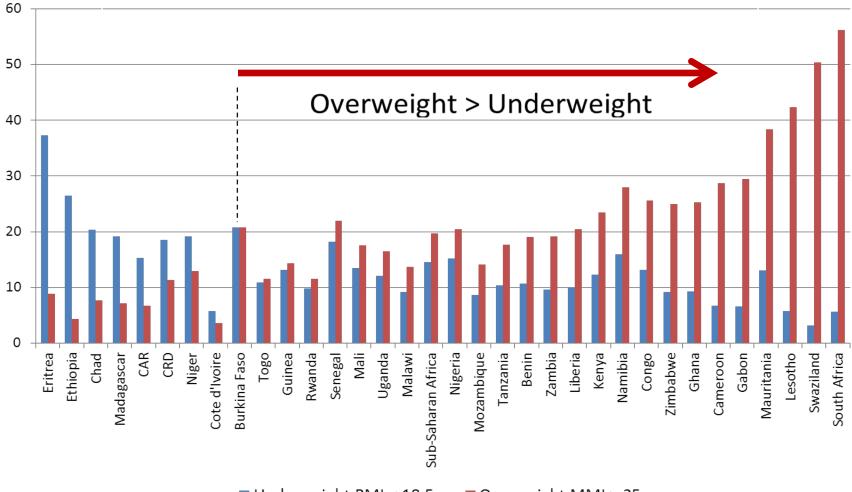


Worldwide nutrition transition

- Global malnutrition
 - o overweight > underweight since 2007
- In developing countries
 - \odot Undernutrition and overnutrition coexist
 - Even in Africa!
 - And faster in Africa!!!

Africa's double burden:

Percent of adult females under- and overweight

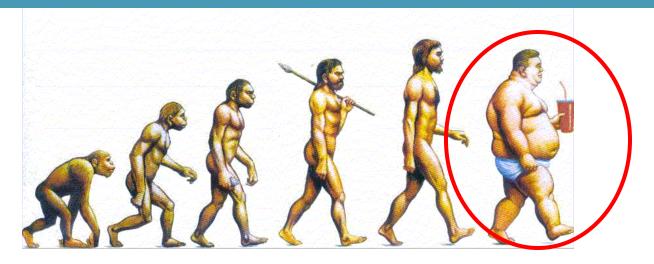


Causes of the nutrition transition

Income growth

- →large calorie increases
- \rightarrow higher red meat and fat consumption Urbanization
 - \rightarrow less physical activity
 - \rightarrow increased processed foods

Role of processed foods



- Survival instincts: humans hard-wired to crave sugar, fat and salt
- In excess,
 - salt \rightarrow hypertension
 - sugar \rightarrow obesity, diabetes
 - fat \rightarrow cardiovascular diseases
- Food processing technology
 - Salt \rightarrow food preservation, taste enhancer
 - Sugar \rightarrow preservative qualities, taste enhancer
 - Fat sells

Consequences of over-nutrition

- Obesity
- Hypertension
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Reduced life expectancy
- Lower worker productivity
- Rising public health system costs
- Dental disease

Rapid rise of dental disease

Rural El Salvador, 1980



Source: Sokal-Gutierrez (2012).

2000



Africa's choices





Source: Sokal-Gutierrez (2012).

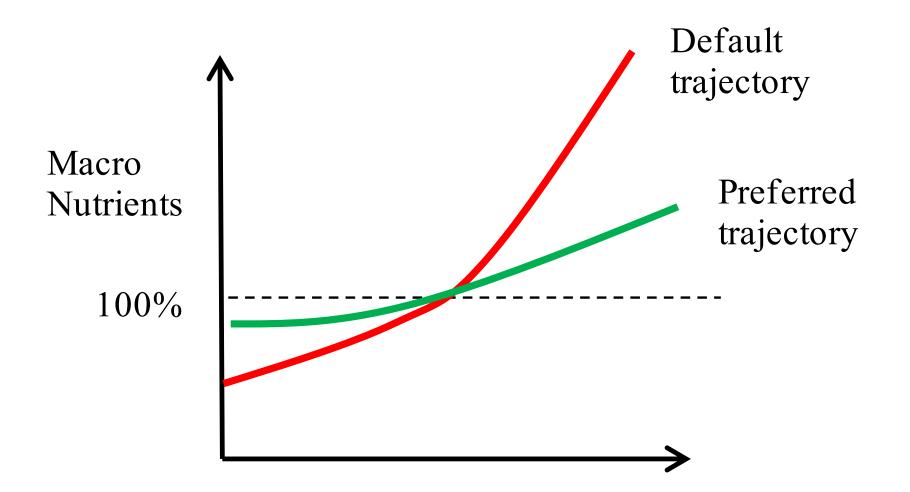
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Africa's latecomer advantages

- Last continent to urbanize
- Poorest continent
- Last continent to undergo the nutrition transition
- African can learn from the experiences and mistakes of wealthier countries

Bending the curve



Income, Urbanization

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Research methods

1. African countries

Food system		Case study
transformation	Countries	selections
Top tier	6	South Africa
Middle	20	Ghana
Bottom	17	Uganda

2. International experience

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Early actions

Food demand	Food supply	Health outcomes
 Nutrition education Advertizing restrictions Taxes on junk food MCH feeding & supplementation Oral health education Breastfeeding 	 Regulations (salts, fats, ultra-processed foods) Fortification Bio-fortification School feeding School vending controls Food industry entrepreneurship Wholesale market improvements New generation food technology professionals 	 Exercise-promoting insurance premiums Urban planning, walkability

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Maternal child health

- Observation: Undernutrition → overnutrition
 in mothers
 in children
- Why? Thrifty phenotypes: metabolic changes in utero → propensity for weight gains as adults
- The public health response? Supplementation programs for pregnant women, adolescent girls, infants.
- Combatting undernutrition in mothers = combatting obesity in their children!

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Oral health education

Oral decay: same causes as obesity (sugars, fats, processed foods)

Easier to motivate behavioral change

- Parents need sleep
- School attendance and performance drops

Refs: Sokal-Guitterez

New gen food professionals

Food technology curriculum reform:

- Food processing
- Public health
- Human nutrition

Food industry entrepreneurship:

- Indigenous vegetables (cassava and pumpkin leaves)
- o Insects
- Healthy, local processed foods

Ref: Amanda Minnar

Conclusion

- Many tools exist for bending the curve
- Concerted collective action required
- Champions required
- Need better M&E going forward



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