Profile of Malnutrition in EAC

Cyprian OUMA
of all child deaths associated with poor nutrition

45%
Insufficient access to affordable, nutritious FOOD throughout the year

Lack of good CARE for mothers & children & support for mothers on appropriate child feeding practices

Inadequate access to HEALTH sanitation & clean water services

ROOTED IN

Political & Cultural Environment

Poverty and Social Inequalities

Disempowerment of women
Where do the Malnourished Children live in EAC
Data shows varying sub National levels
Where do the Malnourished Adults live in EAC Data Shows High Prevalence of Obesity and Overweight in Urban Areas.

Women Obesity

Men Obesity

Women with any anaemia
Disaggregation shows varying Prevalence of Malnutrition
Current Trends and Progress

Global Ranking Of EAC Countries By Various Types Of Malnutrition Shows More Needs to be Done

- Highest national levels of stunting in Burundi and lowest in Kenya.
- Highest wasting levels in Burundi and lowest in Rwanda.
- Highest levels of adult obesity in Kenya and Tanzania.
- Highest levels of anaemia in Tanzania.
- Highest levels of overweight in Kenya and Tanzania and lowest in Burundi.
- Lowest levels of anaemia in Rwanda.
EAC has more undernutrition but overweight and obesity are on the rise in urban areas.
Drivers of Malnutrition are Multifaceted with Strong Roots in Income Poverty

- In EAC, dietary patterns are variably affected by a whole range of factors including food availability, accessibility and choice, which in turn may be influenced by geography, demography, disposable income, SES, urbanization, globalization, marketing, religion, culture and consumer attitudes.

Common drivers of diet in the region include:

- (a) Income and food prices
- (b) Urbanization
- (c) Trade liberalization
- (d) Transnational food corporations (franchises and manufacturers)
- (e) Retailing
- (f) Food industry marketing
- (g) Consumer attitudes and behaviour
Retail market prices for selected food crops:

**Maize flour, USD per kilogram (2005 - 2013)**

**Beans, USD per kilogram (2005 - 2013)**

Source: East African Community
Food, Nutrition and Related Policies are Developed but not well funded for at scale implementation.
EAC in 2009 published the draft bill of rights in which Article 23 – is Right to Food 1. Everyone has the right to adequate food and nutrition, which guarantees an adequate standard of living.

Partner States undertake to improve methods of production, supply and distribution of food, and to this end, agree to promote greater regional cooperation in support of the relevant national policies.

Uganda

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda has directive principles that contribute to the realization of the right to adequate food. Uganda has become a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1987 by way of accession.

Burundi

The Constitution of the Republic of Burundi has directive principles that contribute to the realization of the right to adequate food. The Republic of Burundi has become a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1990 by way of accession.

Tanzania

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania implicitly guarantees the right to adequate food through broader human rights. The country has become a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1976 by way of accession.

Rwanda

The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda does not explicitly guarantee the right to adequate food. The Republic of Rwanda has become a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1975 by way of accession.

Kenya

New Impetus
Bridging Inequalities by Scaling up Nutrition in EAC

The multi-stakeholder platform

Works to align and coordinate action across sectors.

Women's Empowerment

Health

Education

Social Protection

Agriculture

Development & Poverty Reduction

Uganda March 2011

Tanzania June 2011

Rwanda December 2011

Kenya August 2012

Burundi February 2013
Positive progress in EAC and Alignment to SUN Frameworks

Creating Political and Operational Platforms

Aligning Actions Across Sectors

Incorporating Best Practices into National Policies

Increasing Resources and Monitoring Implementation

UGANDA
A Nutrition Action Plan is scaling up multi-sector efforts for a strong nutrition foundation for Uganda’s

KENYA

RWANDA
On 22 December 2011, the Republic of Rwanda joined the SUN Movement with a letter of commitment from the Minister of Health.

TANZANIA
The Ministry of Finance now includes planning and budgeting for nutrition at level of national and local authorities.

BURUNDI
On 26 February 2013, the Republic of Burundi joined the SUN Movement with a letter from HE, Pierre Mupira, Second Vice President. At the time, Burundi had finalized its multi-sectoral roadmap for scaling up nutrition.
Funding to Link Nutrition policy to action

All EAC countries need to increase expenditure on nutrition policies & programs
Rwanda

Costs of Nutrition-Specific Interventions Over 1 Year
Nutrition-specific interventions cost $88.6 million, representing 60% of the total cost of the Joint Action Plan.

Costs for Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches Over 1 Year
Nutrition-sensitive approaches represent $52.1 million, or 35% of the total plan costs. The majority of costs is to support food security approaches.

Costs for Strengthening Governance Over 1 Year
Strengthening governance to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches accounts for roughly $7.1 million, or 4.8% of the total cost of the Joint Action Plan. Funds to strengthen governance are being allocated to support information management and coordination and advocacy, communications and policy as well as system capacity building.

Kenya

Summary Table

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<th>Upper-bound</th>
<th>Per capita USD</th>
<th>Weighted</th>
<th>Per capita USD</th>
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<td>Nutrition Specific</td>
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<td>$0.19</td>
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<td>Nutrition Sensitive</td>
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<td>$137,033,082.45</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>$15.33</td>
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Figure 1: Nutrition Relevant Allocations in USD 2014

- Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services: $8,760,536
- The national treasury: $9,994,665
- Ministry of health: $500,000
- Ministry of Agriculture: $1,000,000

Figure 2: Nutrition Specific and Nutrition Sensitive Allocations in USD 2014

- Sensitive: $8,421,502
- Specific: $9,994,665

Figure 3: Upper-bound Allocations Across Sectors in USD 2014

- Health: $9,505,696
- Agriculture: $13,368,408
- Education: $1,000,000
- Social protection: $1,124,081
Messages and Calls to Action
Messages and Calls to Action

- Multiple forms of malnutrition coexist in EAC and vary across countries, regions, groups:
  - Underweight, wasting, stunting
  - Micronutrient deficiencies
  - Overweight/obesity and diet related NCDs
- Malnutrition is not decreasing at the required rate and is affecting the majority of the EAC population.
- The changing burden of disease should be tracked and included in development plans.
- Strengthen national accountability/governance on nutrition
- Implement multi sectoral actions to address malnutrition
- Find more funding for implementation of nutrition action plans
- Build alliances between nutrition & other communities
- Identify the data gaps that hinder action—and fill them
- Targeting expansions in services specifically towards the most disadvantaged may be more successful and cost effective than using limited resources to create across-the-board increases in services where they are not required by all