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HEALTHIER CITIZENS FOR PROSPEROUS NATION!



Ongoing Challenge and Unfinished Agenda in Reducing Stunting in Ethiopia

Masresha Tessema

ARM Meeting
Oct 17-20, 2019
Addis Ababa



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- Maseresha Tessema is Public health nutritionist and researcher with Ethiopian Public Health Institute, Addis Ababa. He has over 10 years experience in Nutrition, food security.
- He received an M.Sc. in Applied human nutrition from Hawassa, Ethiopia and a Ph.D. fellow in Public health Nutrition from Wageningen University and Research, Wageningen, the Netherlands.
- Currently, he is director of Food Science and Nutrition Research Directorate, Ethiopian Public Health Institute.



Outline

- Stunting and consequences (why Stunting, Investment return, SDG, and COHA)
- Trend in stunting, geographic distribution, and achievement and targets.
- Challenge in reducing stunting (Intermediate outcomes).
- Ways forward.



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Stunting?

- Waterlow (1972) used height-for-age z-scores were below -2 standard deviations to monitoring general population living and welfare status.
- But the recently, there is a shift or focus on single Intervention away from considering a broad set of environmental and social determinants of child growth to a disproportionate emphasis on dietary determinants of Stunting.
- Stunting:
 - Markers of the inadequacy of the environment and markers of the past and future (Jef and Frongillo, 2019).

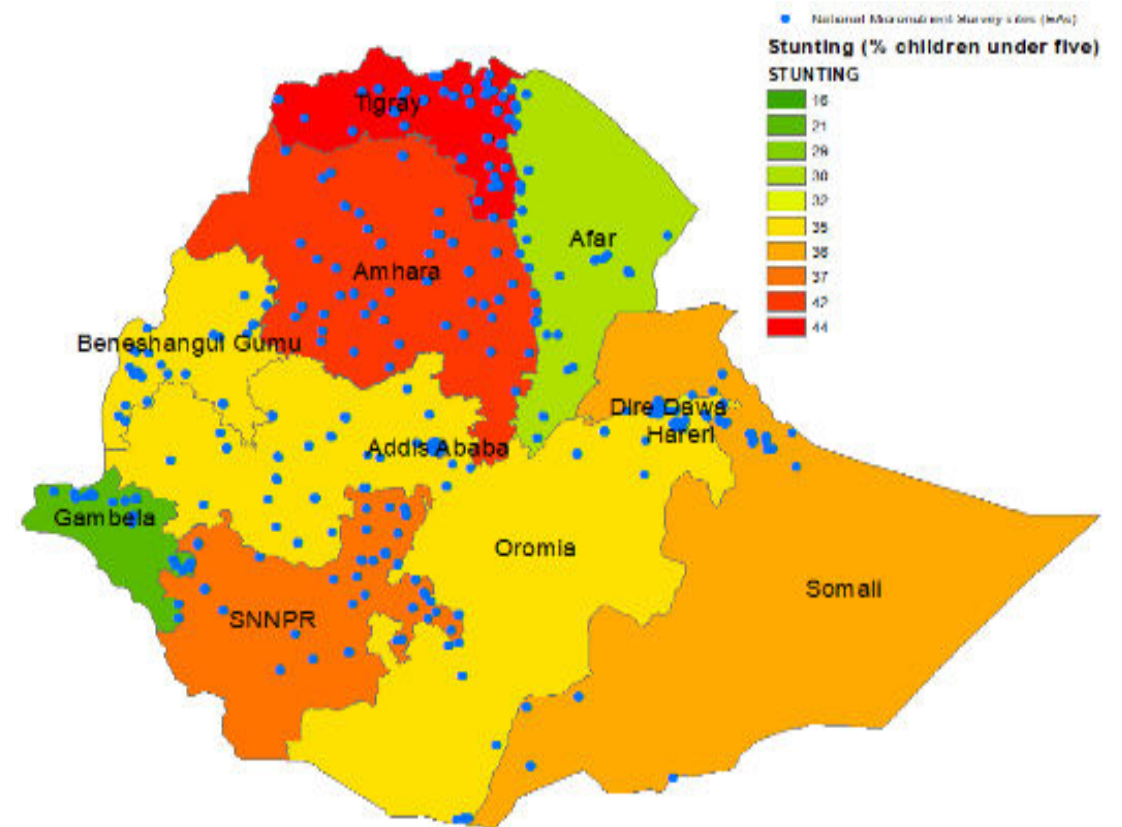
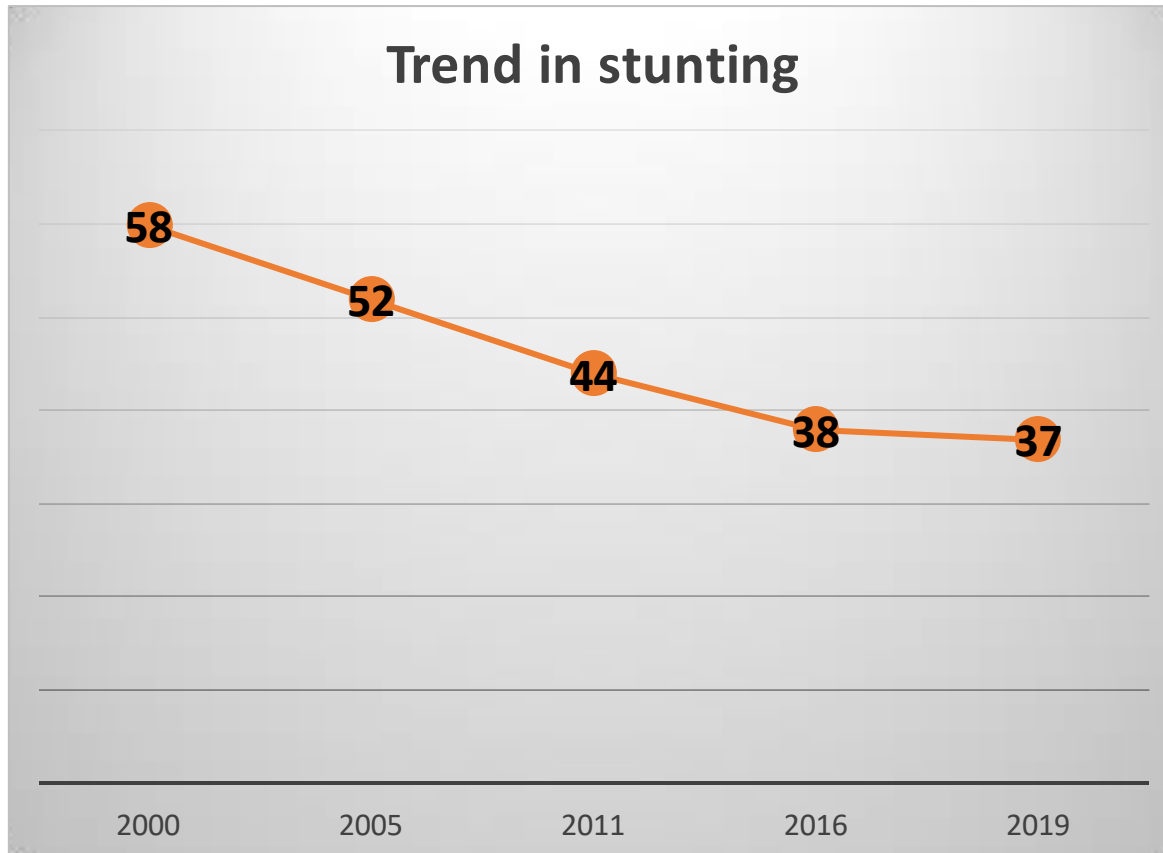


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Trend, and geographic distribution

Geographic distribution in stunting

Trend



Source: EDHS 2000-2019 and NNP end line, 2016

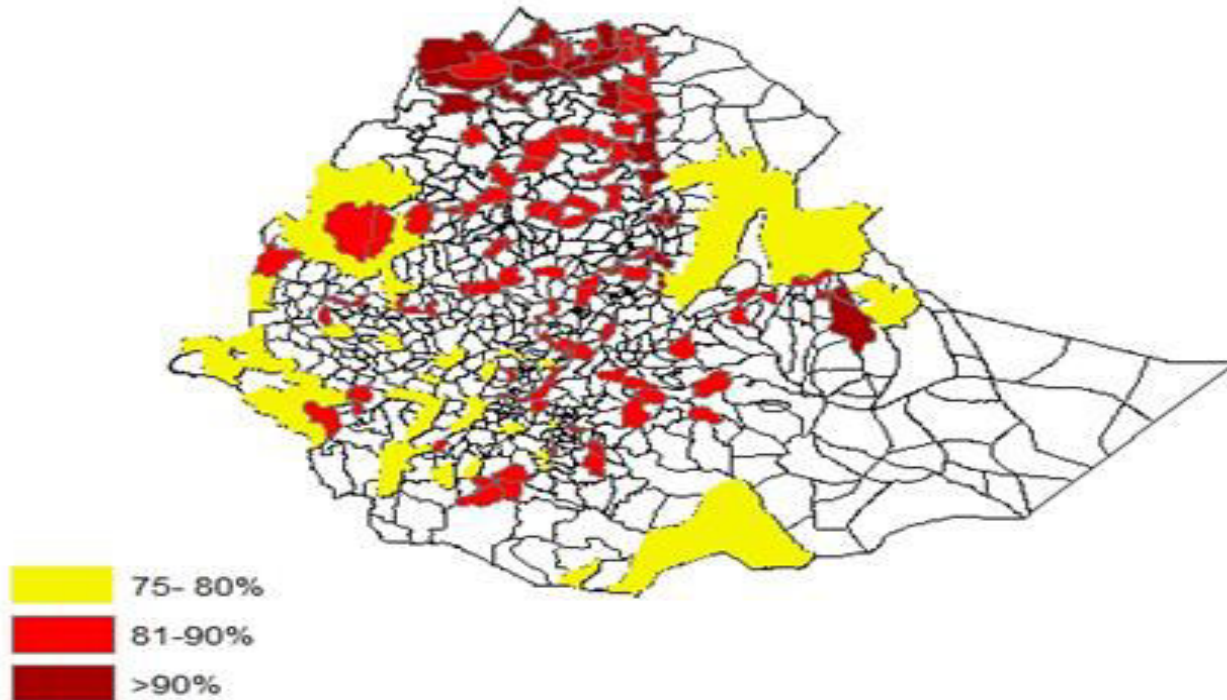


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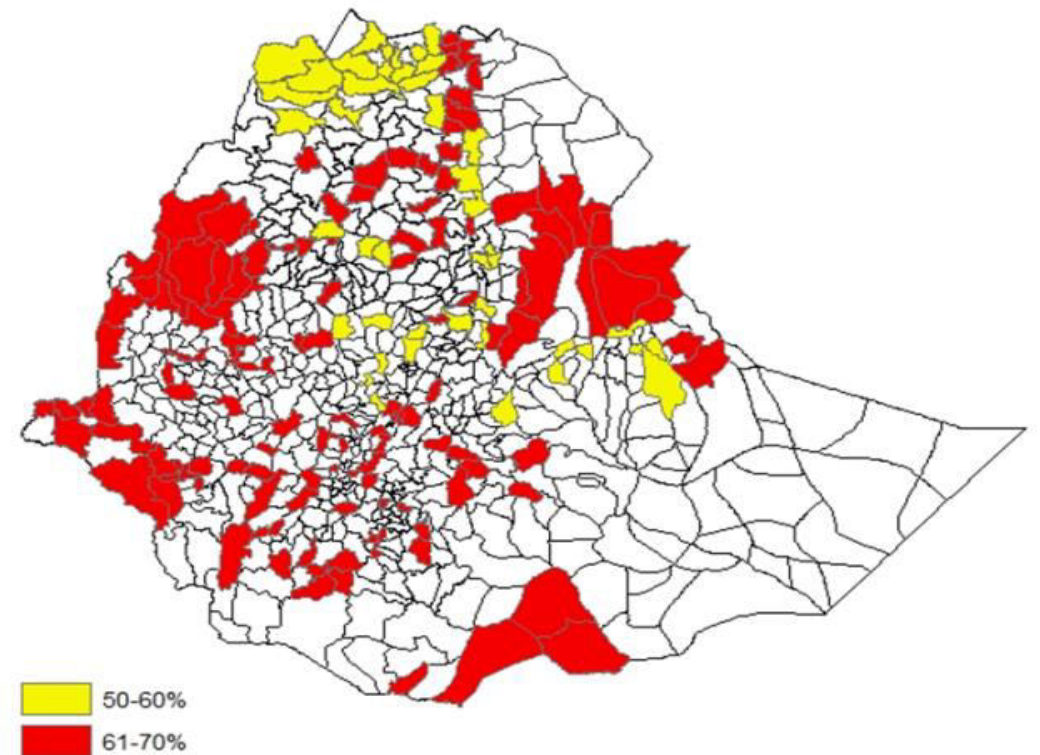
Trend, and geographic distribution of other MN

Geographic distribution other MN

Inadequate intake of Vitamin A among children in Ethiopia



Inadequate intake of Zinc among children in Ethiopia



Source: NFCS, 2013



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Why Stunting?

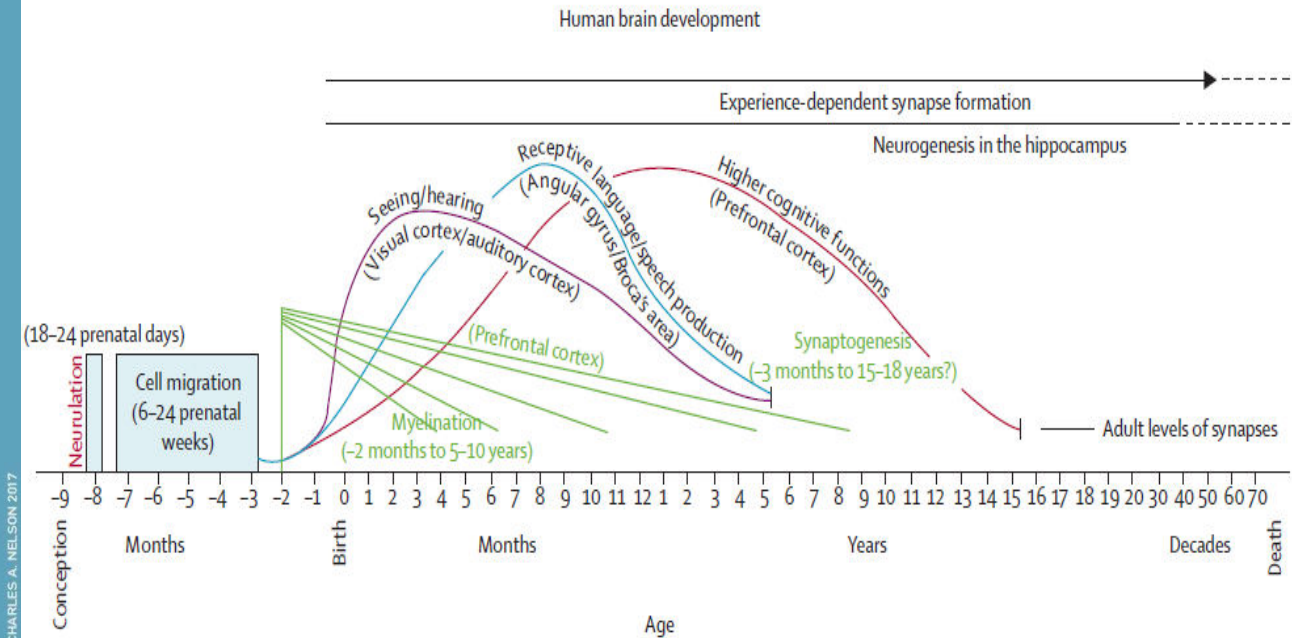
Human Brain Development

#InvestInNutrition

EARLY NUTRITION SUPPORTS HEALTHY BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

Stunted Child Well-Nourished Child

— This figure illustrates the difference between a stunted and a non-stunted child at 2-3 months of age. These findings should be considered preliminary until they can be replicated at the group level. —

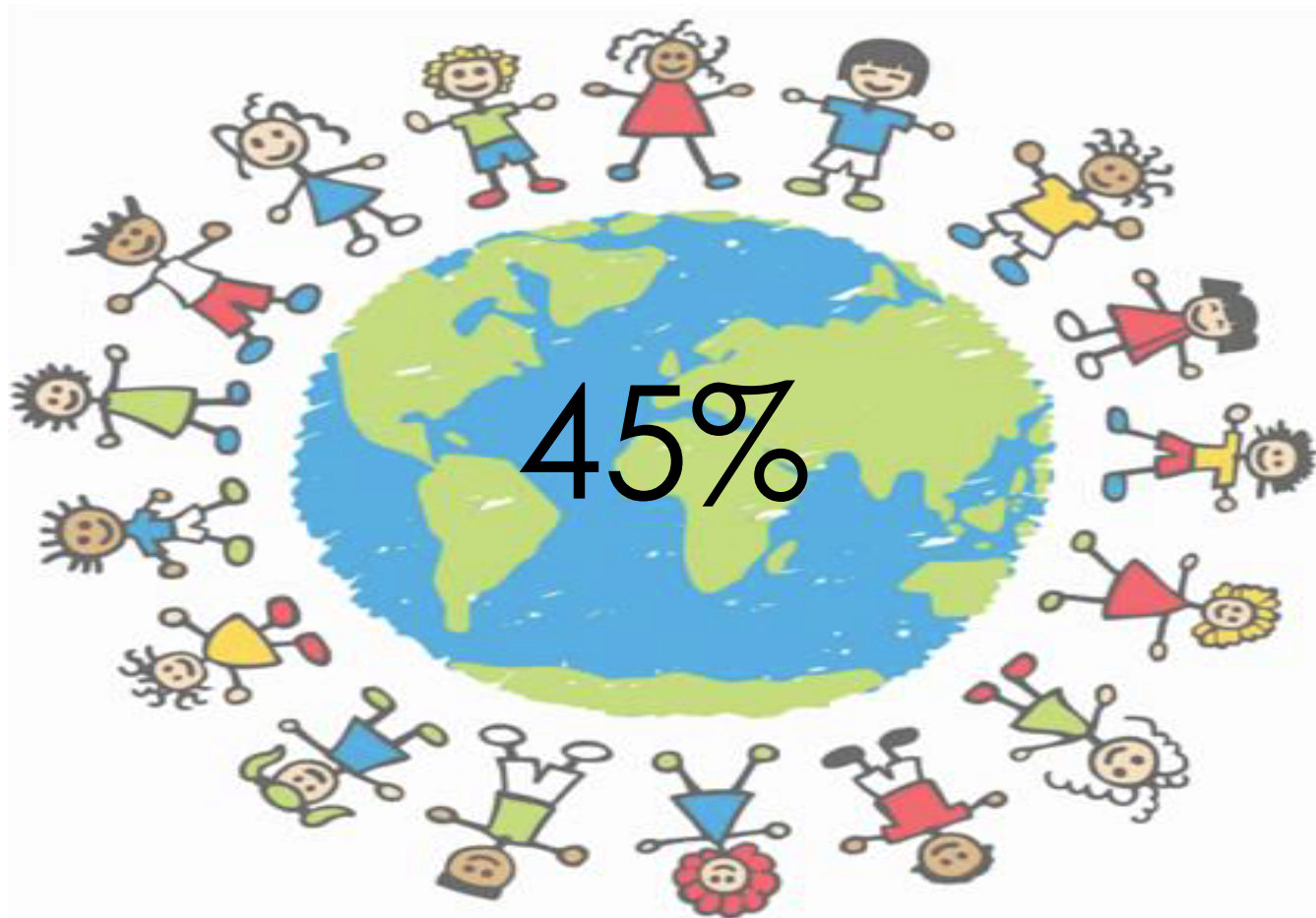


Thompson, R. A., & Nelson, C. A. (2001).
Developmental science and the media: Early brain
development. *American Psychologist*, 56(1), 5-15.



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Why Stunting?

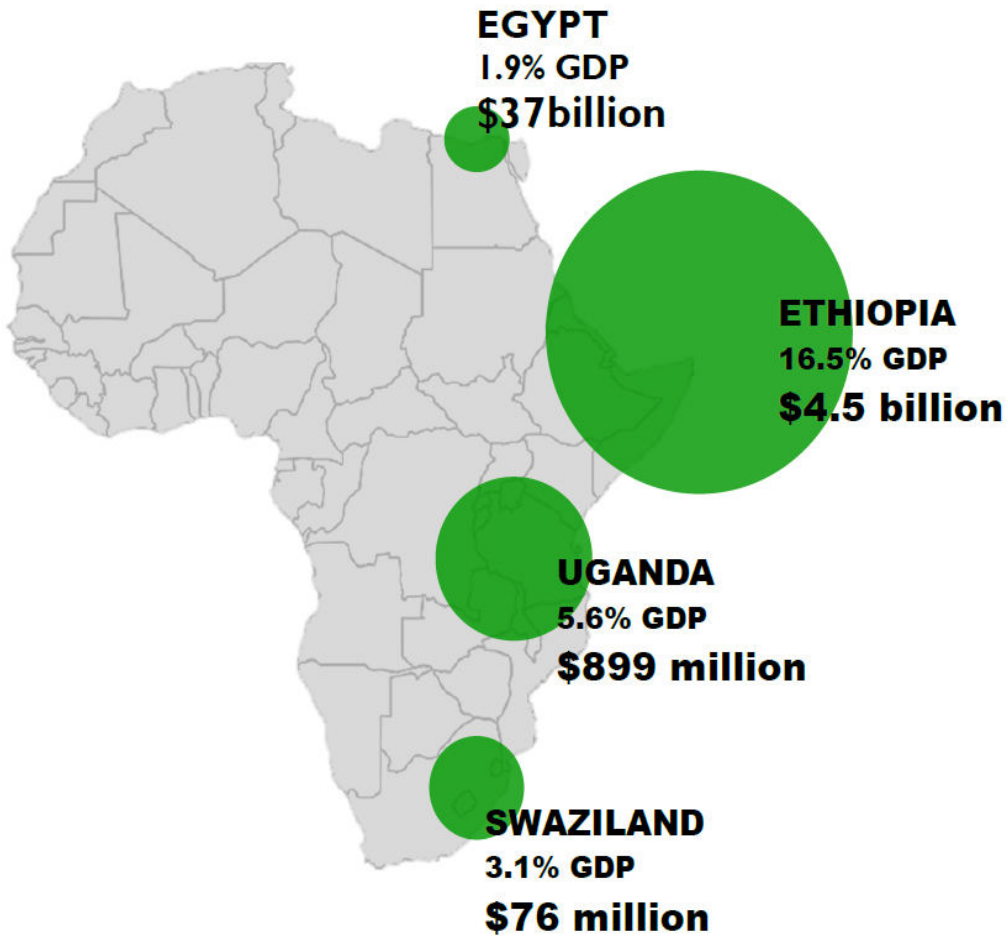


Risk factor
almost for
half of all
child deaths

Black et al. 2013. Lancet paper 1



Consequences of Stunting



Required reduction rate to achieve target

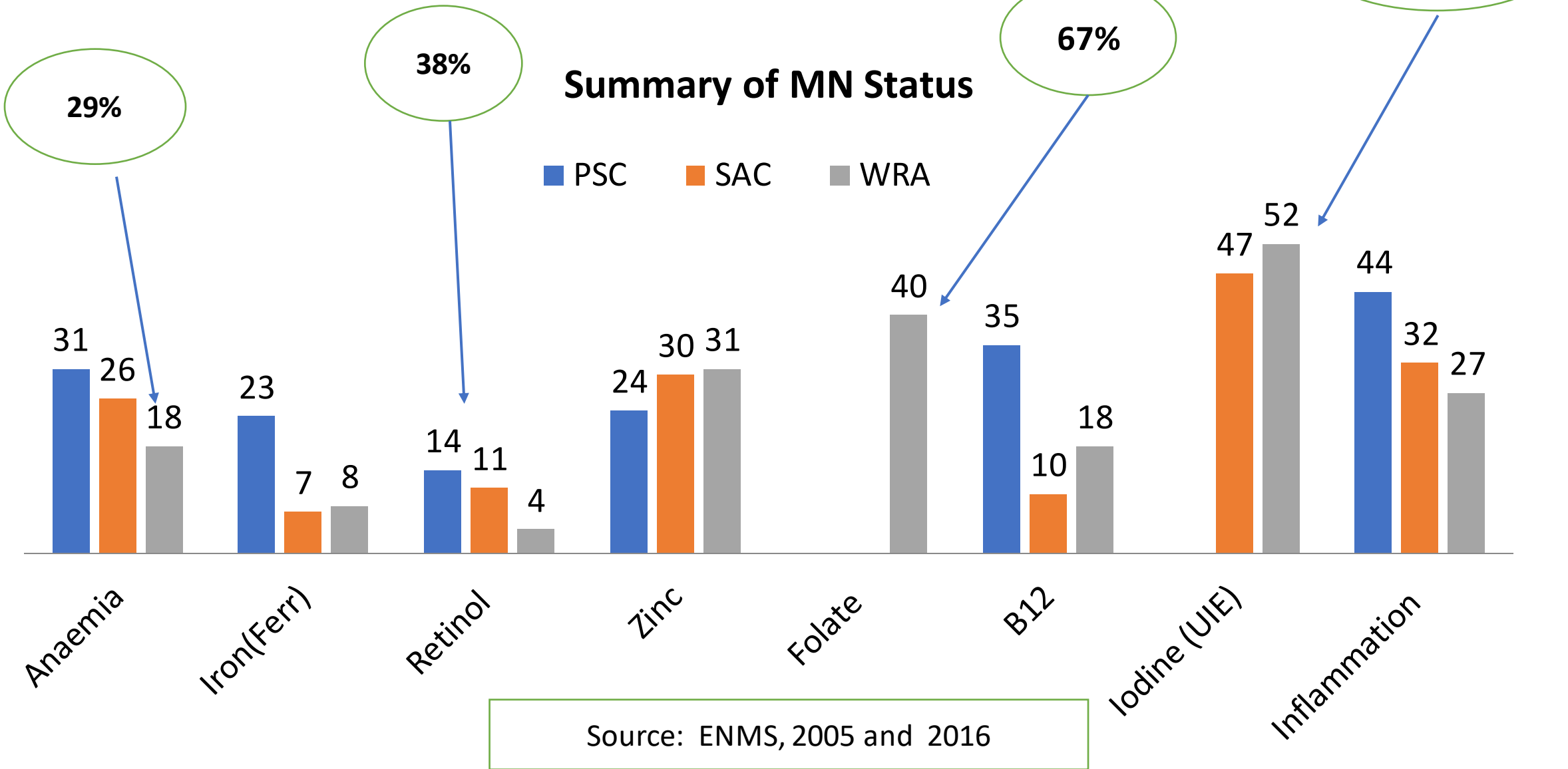
Base line 2009 ; Stunting = 46.4 % and Underweight = 31%

SCENARIOS (2009-2025)	Required reduction of stunting per year	Required reduction of Underweight per year	Annual saving
Scenario 1	1.5 % reduction per year	1% reduction per year	\$376 million
Scenario 2	2.3% reduction per year	1.6 % reduction per year	\$784 million
NNP reduce stunting to 20 % (2019)	2.7 % reduction required	-----	\$160.17 million

The aggregate cost estimation for Health, Education and Productivity are equivalent to between 1.9% to 16.5% of GDP



Achievements and Targets

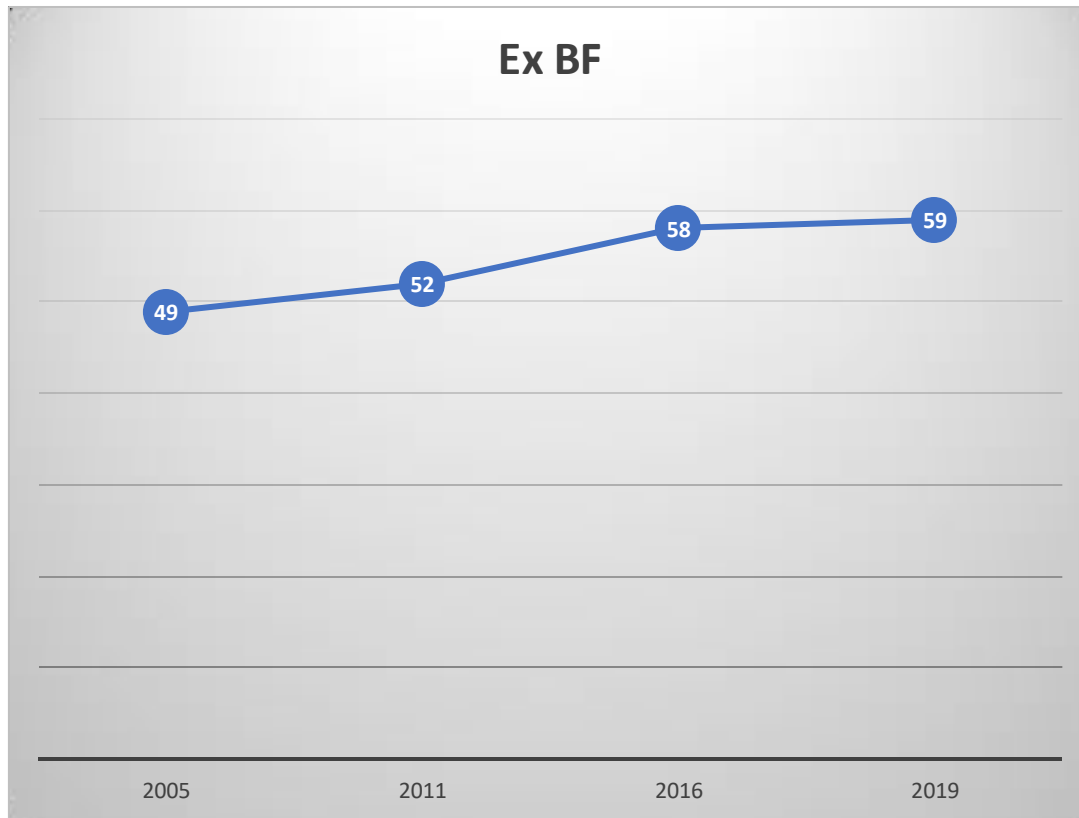


Source: ENMS, 2005 and 2016

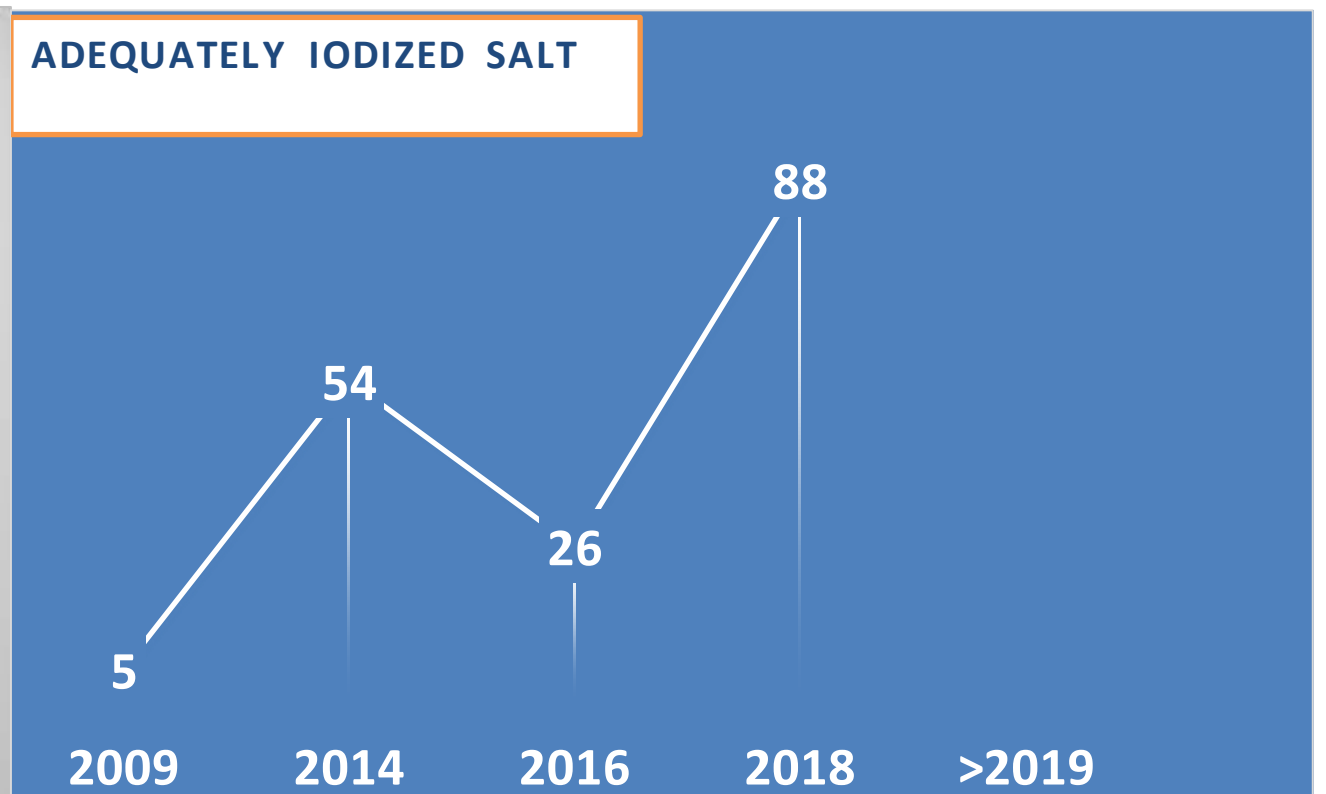


Achievements and Targets

Exclusively breastfed



Iodine coverage



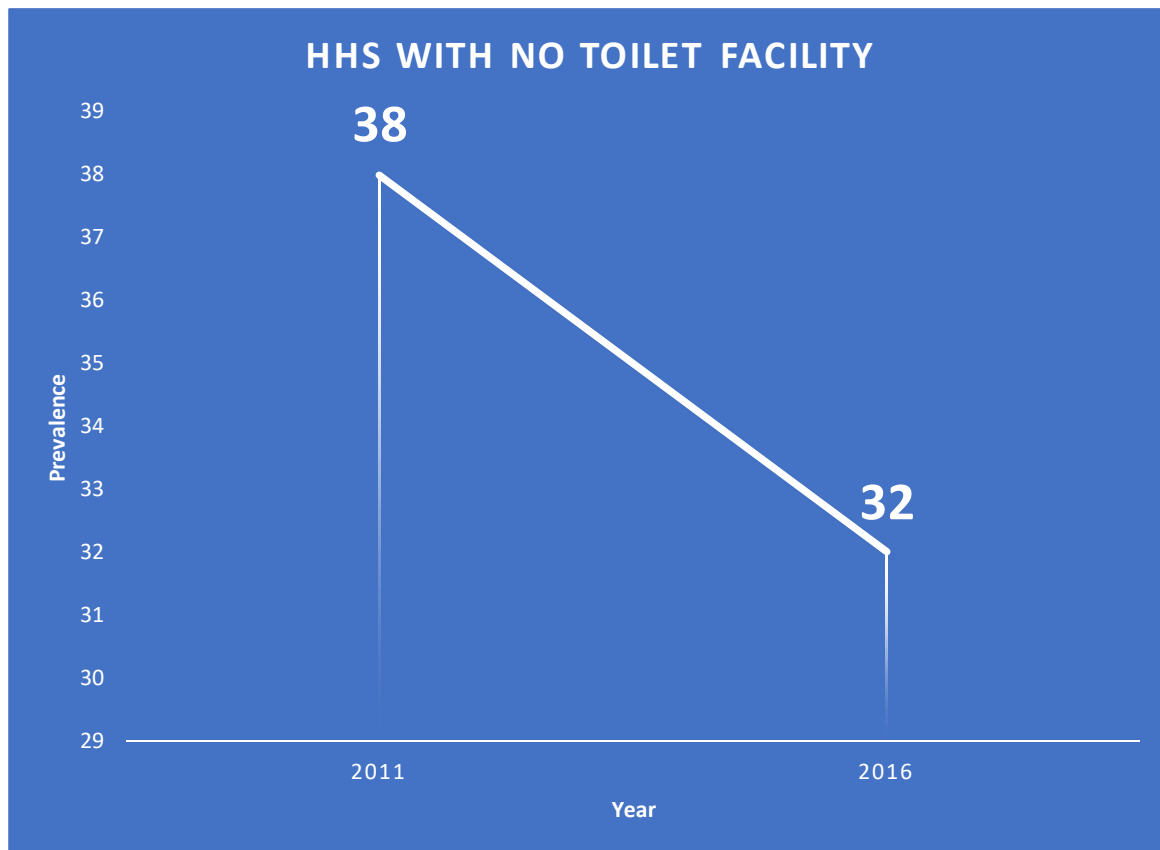
Source: ENMS, 2016, EDHS 2000-2019 and NNP end line 2016



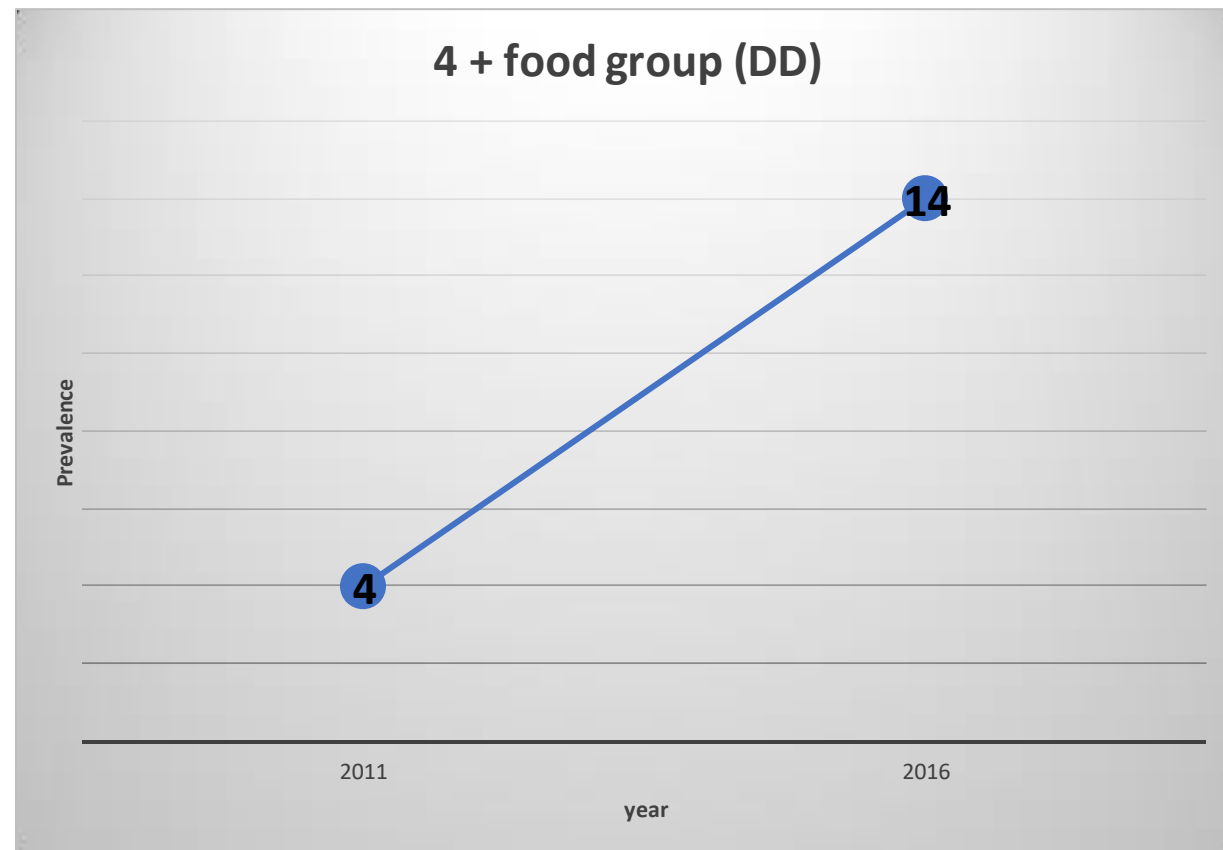
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Achievements and Targets

WASH



DD



Source: ENMS, 2016, EDHS 2000-2019 and
NNP end line, 2016



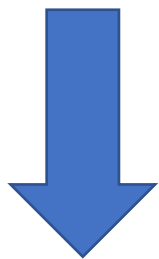
Achievements and Targets

Goiter

Goiter,
35%



4%
Children



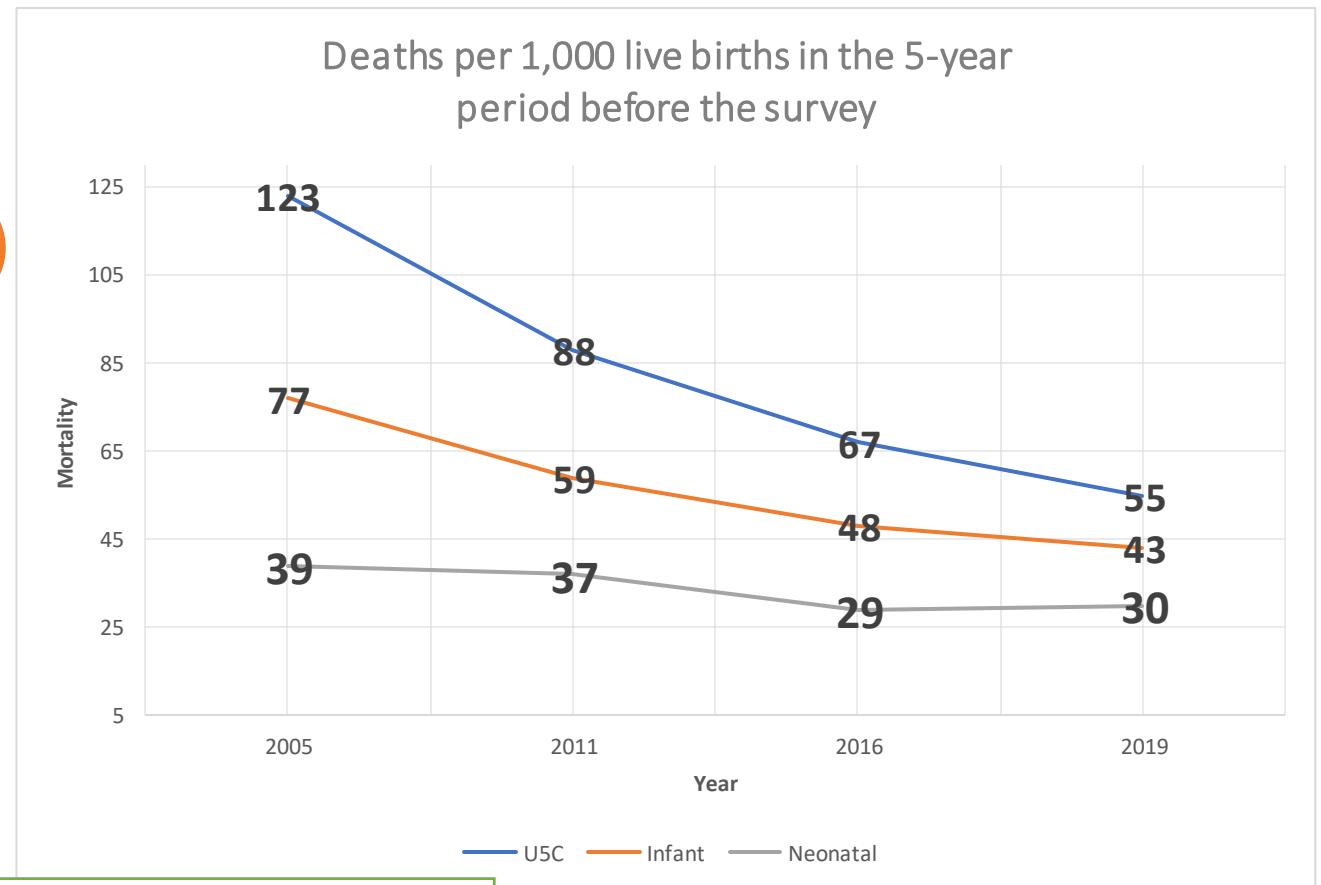
11%
Women

Night
blindness, 1.8%



0.6%

Childhood mortality rates



Source: ENMS, 2016, EDHS 2000-2019 and NNP end line, 2016



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Challenges in reducing stunting

Etiology is complicated



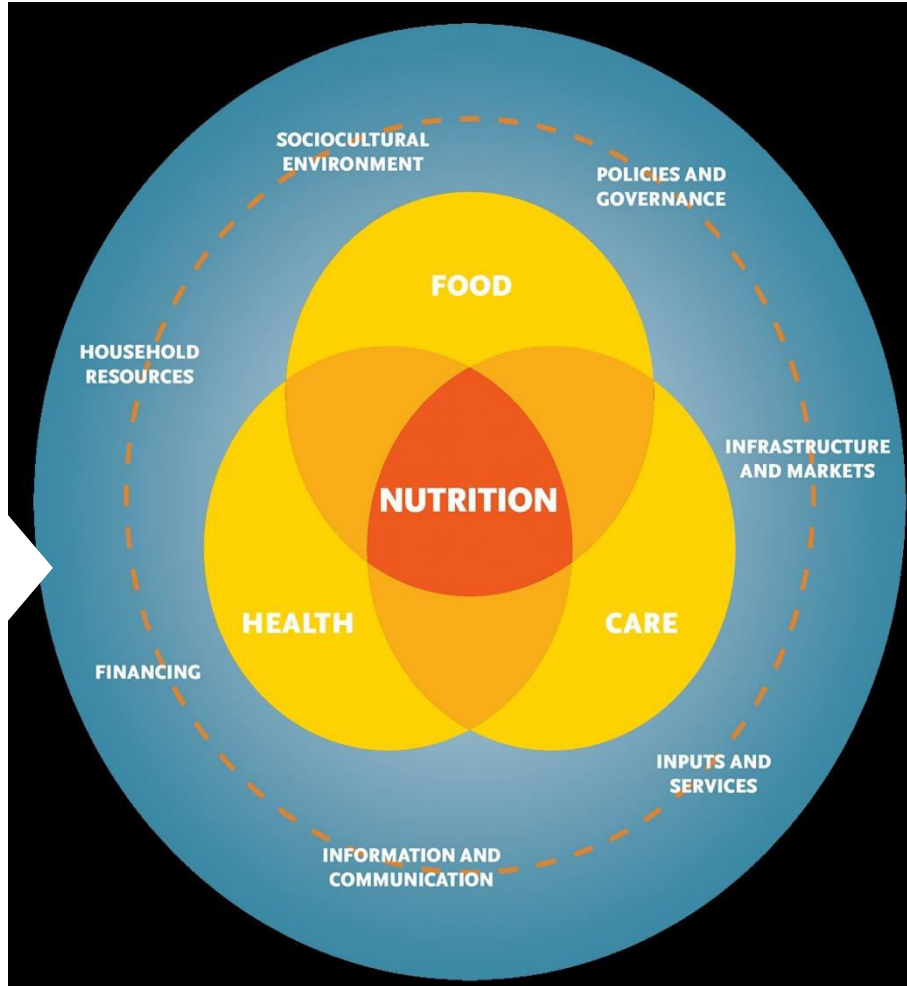
- Intervention that focused on single activity has minimal role in stunting reduction.



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Challenges in reducing stunting

Need multiple sectors activities



Need Multiple interventions (Nu sen and Spe)

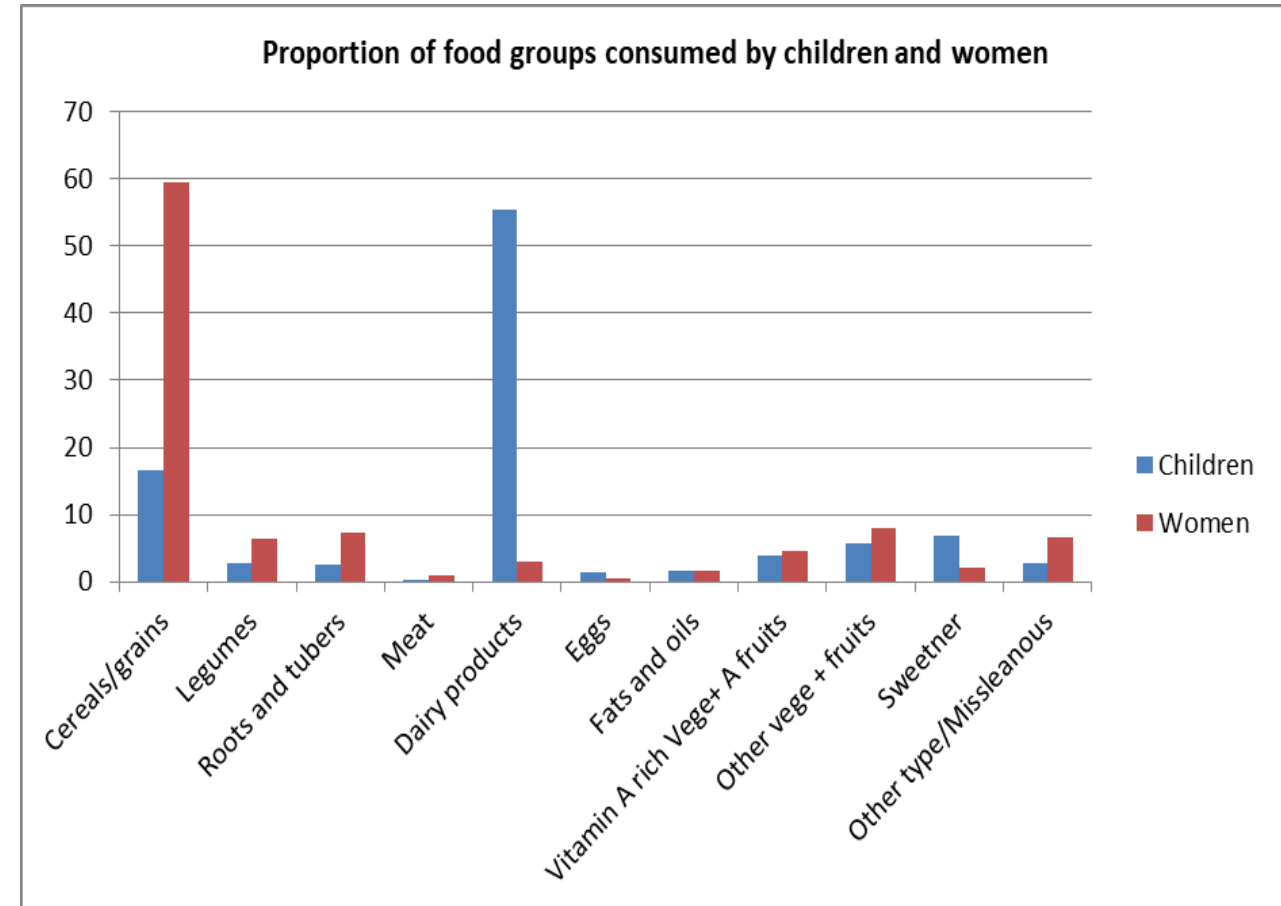
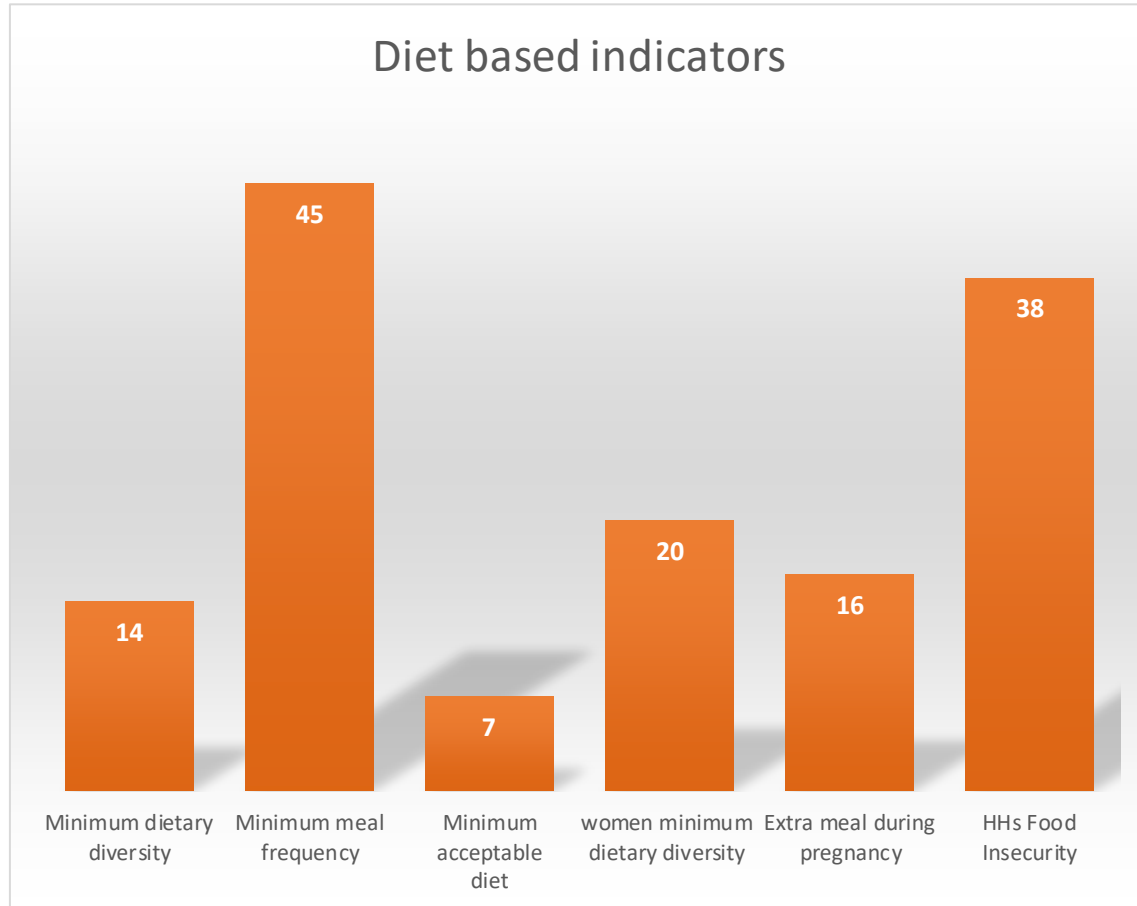
Performance assessment at Sub-National (EPHI, 2018):

- Sectors interventions at woreda is poor in most sectors
- Poor accountability among sector at all level.
- Most Sectors don't have appropriate implementation platform.



Challenges in reducing stunting

Low improvement on Intermediate outcomes (Nut Sen and Spe)

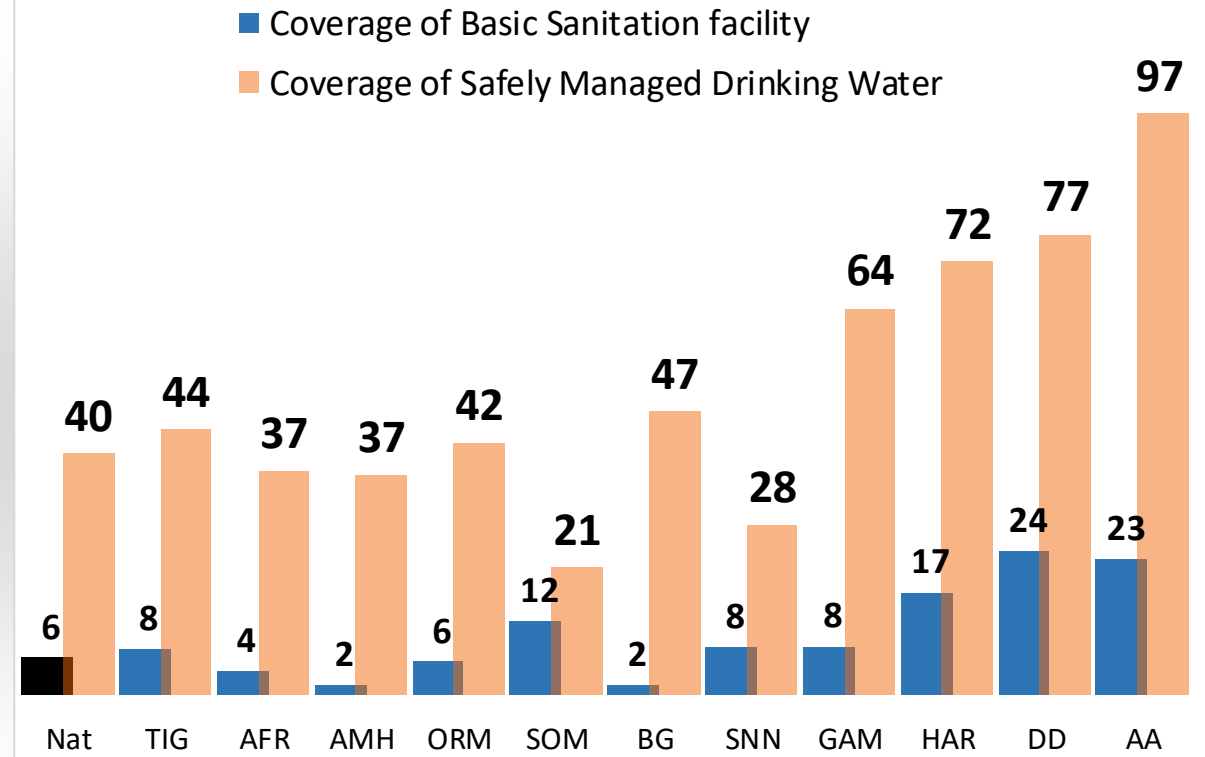
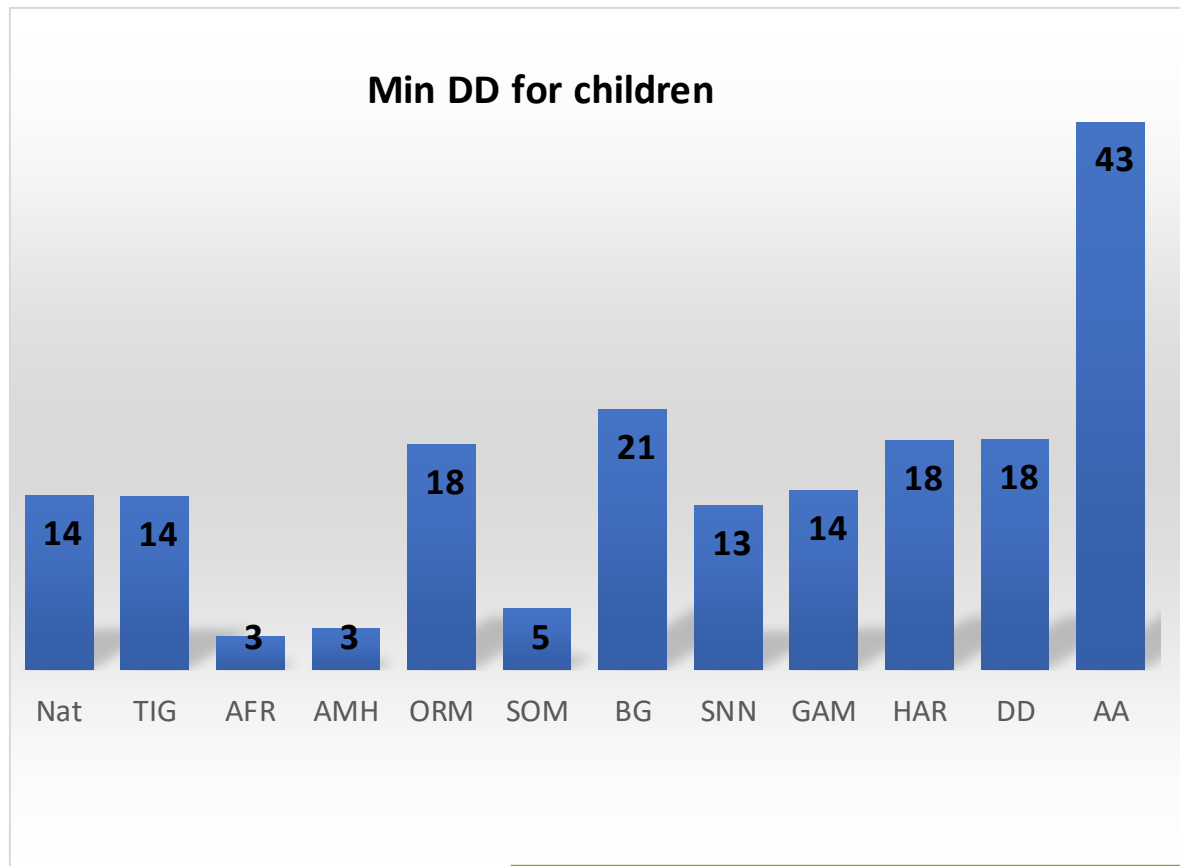


Source: NFCS, 2013, EDHS 2000-2019 and NNP end line, 2016



Challenges in reducing stunting

Low improvement on Intermediate outcomes (Nut sen and Spe)



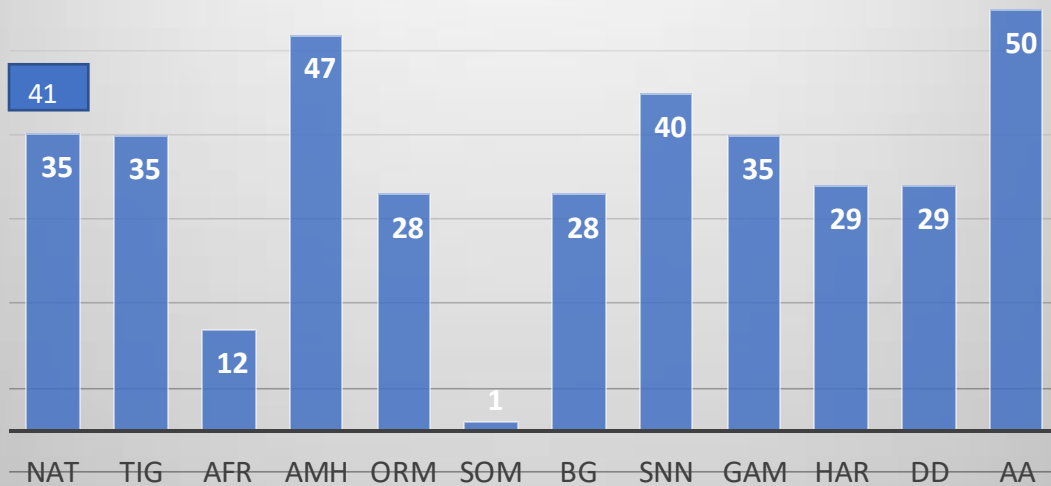
Source: NFCS, 2013, EDHS 2000-2019 and NNP end line, 2016



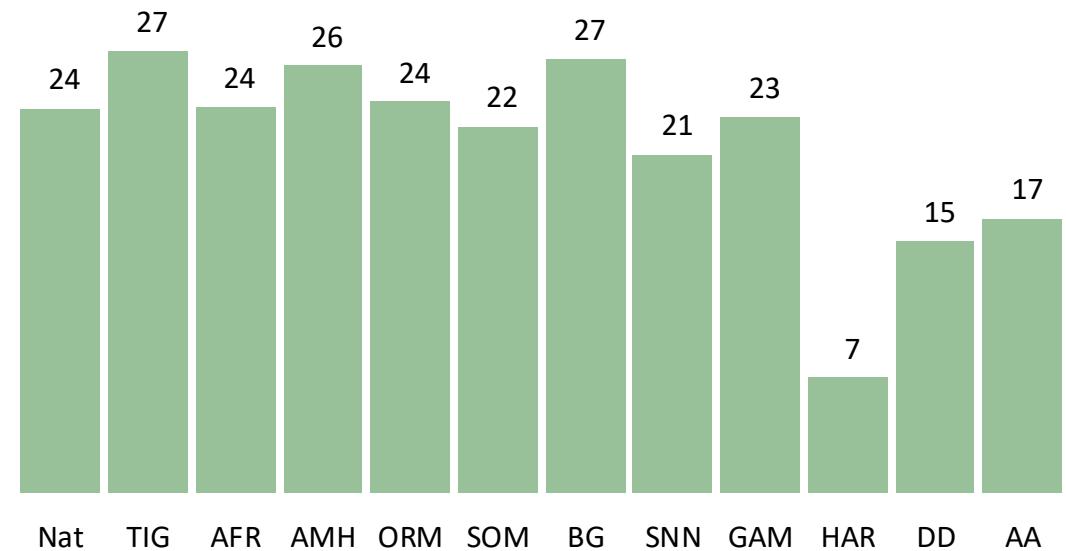
Challenges in reducing stunting

Low improvement on Intermediate outcomes (Nu sen and Spe

Coverage of family planning



Pop below poverty line



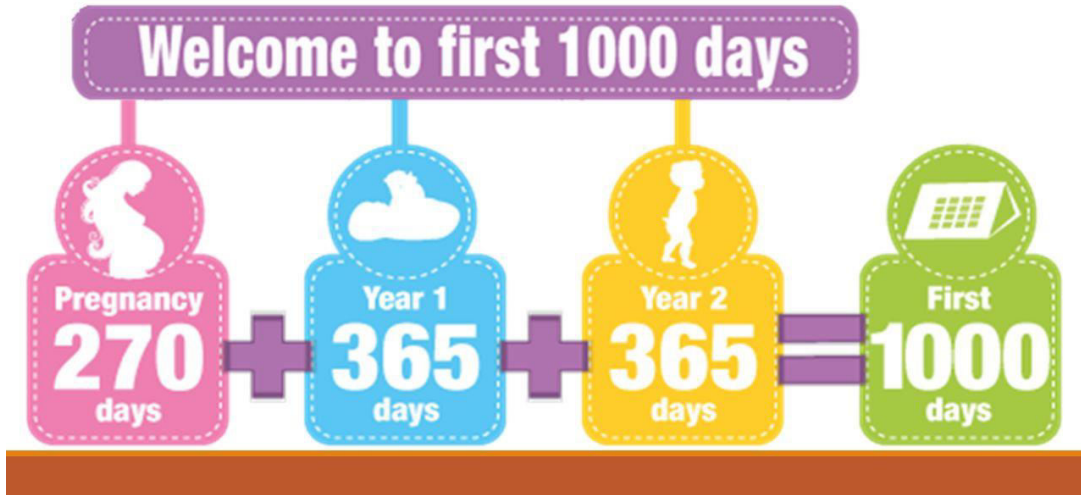
Source: NFCS, 2013, EDHS 2000-2019 and
NNP end line, 2016



Ways forward

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- **First 1000 days is critical period both for child and mother.**



- **Effective delivery platforms mechanisms for both nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions**
- **MoH should scale-up of nutrition-specific interventions**

- **Ongoing program strengthening**
- **The Engagement of other sectors (Nu Sensitive):**
 - Food security and home grading
 - Crop and consumption DD
 - WASH
 - Information communication
 - School feeding
 - Industry support: food fortification and supplementation
 - Economic empowerment
- **Council and agency establishment proposed to solve but not solve all**



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