### **Introduction to Human Nutrition**

Composition of foods

 Six classes of nutrients
 Nonnutrients

# **Body Composition**



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Chemical composition of nutrients

 Inorganic vs. Organic nutrients

- Inorganic nutrients
  - -Minerals
  - -Water

- Organic nutrients
  - -Carbohydrates
  - -Lipids
  - -Proteins
  - –Vitamins

#### The lements in the Six Classes of Nutrients

Notice that organic nutrients contain carbon.

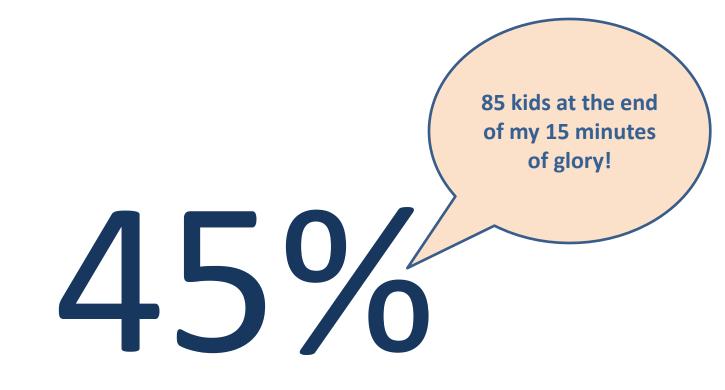
	Carbon	Hydrogen	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Minerals
Inorganic nutrients					
Minerals					✓
Water		1	1		
Organic nutrients					
Carbohydrates	$\checkmark$	1	1		
Lipids (fats)	$\checkmark$	1	1		
Proteins <sup>a</sup>	$\checkmark$	1	1	1	
Vitamins <sup>b</sup>	$\checkmark$	1	1		

<sup>a</sup>Some proteins also contain the mineral sulfur.

<sup>b</sup>Some vitamins contain nitrogen; some contain minerals.

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- Essential nutrients
- Macronutrients vs. micronutrients



# of all child deaths are associated with poor nutrition



## According to current stats...

**1** billion insufficient kcals and nutrients (hunger)

**2** billion sufficient kcals, but insufficient nutrients (hidden hunger)

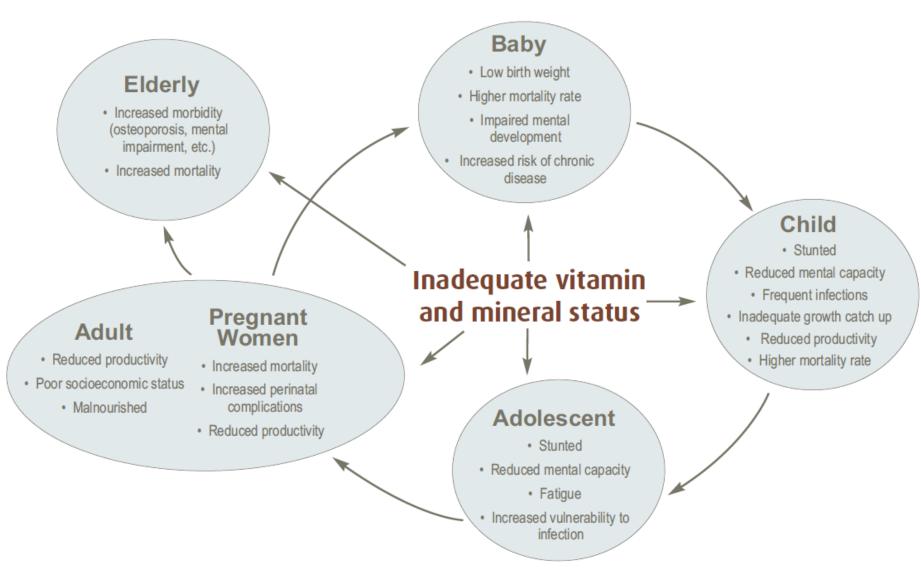
3 billion sufficient kcals and nutrients (healthy)
1.4 billion excess kcals (some with insufficient nutrients) (overweight/obesity)

Black, R.E., et al,. 2013. Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. Lancet 382, 427–451.

FAO. 2013. Food Systems for better Nutrition.

Keats, S., Wiggins, S., 2014. Future Diets: Implications for Agriculture and Food Prices. ODI Report. Overseas Development Institute, London. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2013. Improving child nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress. UNICEF, New York, NY WHO, 2013. Global Nutrition Policy Review: What Does It Take to Scale Up Nutrition Action? WHO, Geneva, Switzerland.

#### Consequences of Hidden Hunger throughout life



Adapted from the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination Sub-Committee on Nutrition (ACC/SCN), Fourth Report on the World Nutrition Situation, 2000, Geneva: ACC/SCN in collaboration with IFPRI.

Source: MI Global Report, 2009. Investing in the Future. A united call to action on vitamin and mineral deficiencies

## What Works?

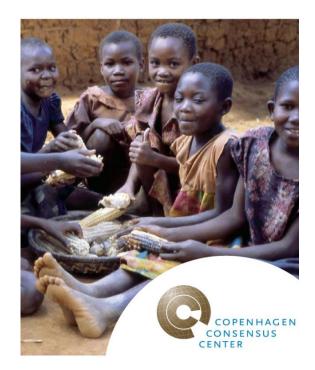
- Supplementation
- Fortification
- Biofortification
- Dietary diversification





### Copenhagen Consensus 2008 If you have \$75 Billion...

- Nobel laureates in economy
- Set priorities to face global challenges
- Four solutions associated with nutrition:
  - Supplementation (vit.A & Zn)
  - Fortification (iron and iodine)
  - Biofortification of staples
  - Community-based nutrition promotion



# Nutrition driving the SDGs



# The Vicious Cycle

- Poverty
- Ignorance
- Poor nutrition
- Malnutrition
- Infectious disease
- Poor agricultural practices
- Poor health systems
- Others

# Traditional/cultural beliefs

- About children
- About pregnancies
- About the rich
- About the bride (to be)
- Food taboos

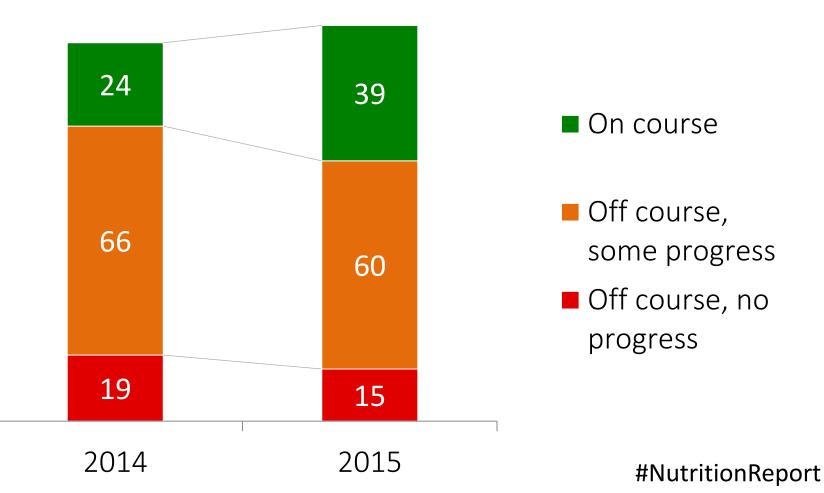
# Nutrition and development

- Breastfeeding
- Complimentary feeds
- Growth monitoring and promotion
- Micronutrient supplementation should include vitamin A for non-pregnant and pregnant women
- Micronutrient fortification
- Supplementary feeding, using external supplies
- ORT
- Deworming
- Special groups: OVCs, IDPS

- Malnutrition: under and over nutrition- the magnitude
- Assessment of nutritional status

## Progress on stunting reduction

Number of countries on course to meet global (WHA) targets

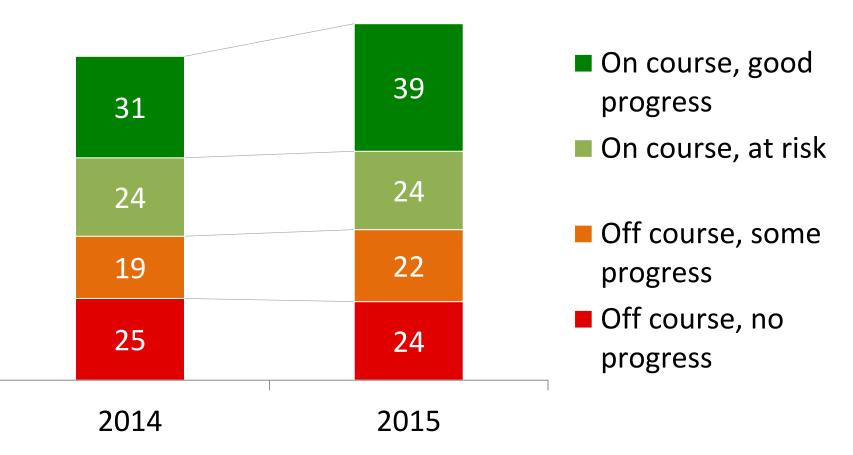


## Some progress on wasting reduction

Number of countries on course to meet global (WHA) targets

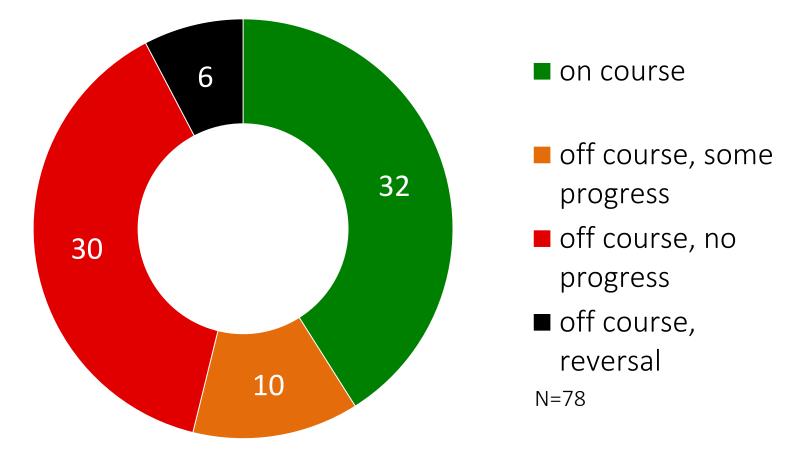


Some progress on Under 5 overweight reduction Number of countries on course to meet global (WHA) targets



#### Exclusive Breastfeeding Rates Less progress. Not much data. Reversals even.

Number of countries on course to meet global (WHA) targets



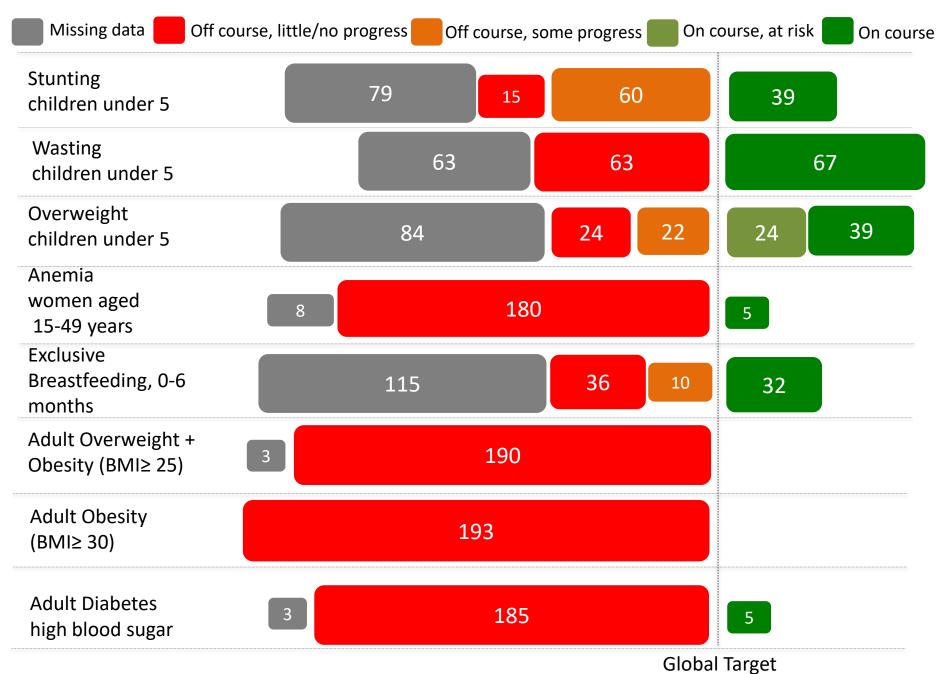
Countries experiencing a reversal: Cuba, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal and Turkey

## But... number of countries that have reduced adult obesity rates



WHO: 2010-2014

#### Number of countries at various stages of progress against global targets on nutrition

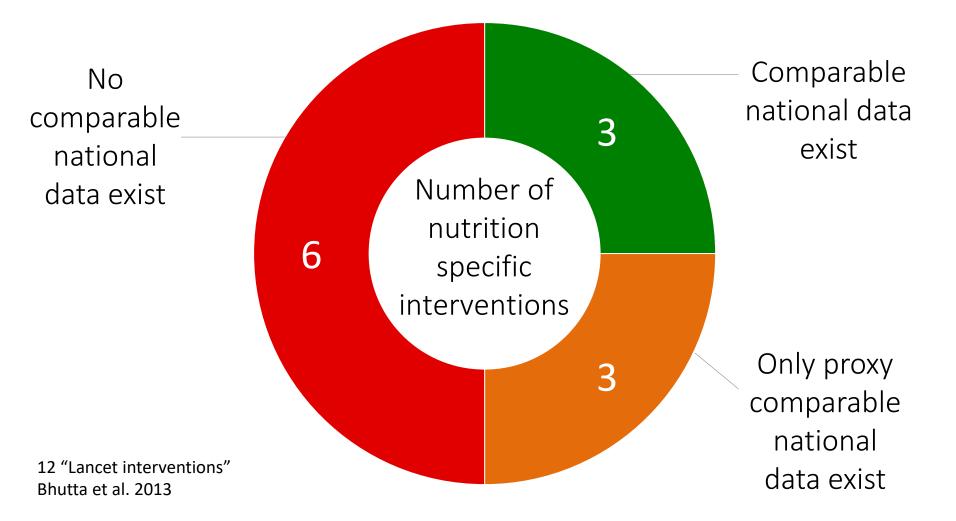


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#### 51 M8

# Nutrition Policies/Progress on Nutrition Actions

Undernutrition interventions? We don't know enough about scaling up



#### But few middle-to-low income countries have implemented policies to improve food environments



63 %



Lower middle 10 %

Low income 0 %

Share of 67 countries that have implemented policies, by income level

# Every country will need to increase its spending on nutrition policies & programs



# Countries: How much of their budgets are allocated to nutrition?

SUN member countries stepped up in 2015

Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maharashtra, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Sudan, Tajikistan, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia

# Donors? 4% of spending to nutrition



Donor disbursements to nutrition in 2013

Total: \$5bn

- Specific: \$1bn
- Sensitive: \$4bn

#### Nutrition status is already shaped by seasons. What havoc will climate change cause? May June July Aug Jan Feb Mar April Sept Oct Nov Dec Height-for-Age Z-Scores of children under 3 in India 0.2 is the median impact of complementary feeding NFHS Data interventions -2005-6 R Е Т

Lokshin and Radyakin 2012



# Calls to Action



#### Calls to Action

- 1. Elevate nutrition across the SDGs
- 2. Strengthen national accountability on nutrition
- 3. Strengthen the Nutrition for Growth commitments
- 4. Implement actions to address malnutrition
- 5. Find more funding for nutrition action
- 6. Build alliances between nutrition & climate communities
- 7. Develop indicators for nutrition friendly food systems
- 8. Build a greater shared understanding of the roles and responsibilities of business in nutrition
- 9. Identify the data gaps that hinder action—and fill them

# Developing effective food and nutrition policies and programmes

**Reducing malnutrition** 

Preventing food insecurity

Challenges

- generating the requisite political will,
- developing realistic policies and
- taking concerted actions nationally and internationally

### Response

- 1992 International Conference on Nutrition and
- the 1996 World Food Summit –
- countries have developed national nutrition plans and policies

# Strategic areas-9

- mainstream nutrition goals into development policies and programmes,
- improve household food and nutrition security,
- protect consumers through improved food quality and safety,
- prevent and manage infectious diseases,
- promote breastfeeding,
- care for the socioeconomically deprived and nutritionally vulnerable,
- prevent and control specific micronutrient deficiencies,
- promote appropriate diets and healthy lifestyles, and
- assess, analyse and monitor nutrition situations.

# Nutrition programmes

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of health
- Ministry of education
- Donors: FAO, UNICEF, World Nutrition programs
- Home grown school feeding programme, O meal
- Nutrition in emergencies, IDPs
- Nutrition education and resrach

# Assessment of policies

- Reasons for formulation and enactment
- Implementation
- Factors
- Outcomes
- M and E

Use the O meal programme in Osun state as an example