# Bending the Curve in Africa's Nutrition Transition

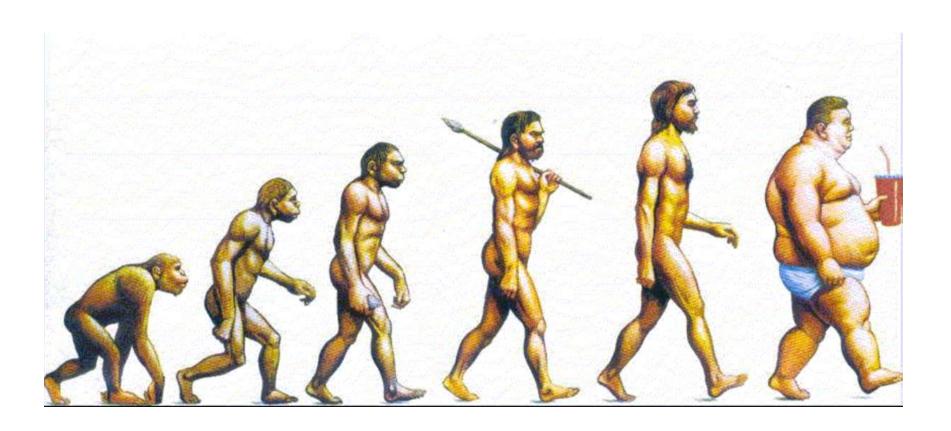
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By Steven Haggblade, Gyebi Duodu, John David Kabasa, Amanda Minnaar, Nelson Ojijo and John R.N. Taylor

#### Worldwide nutrition transition

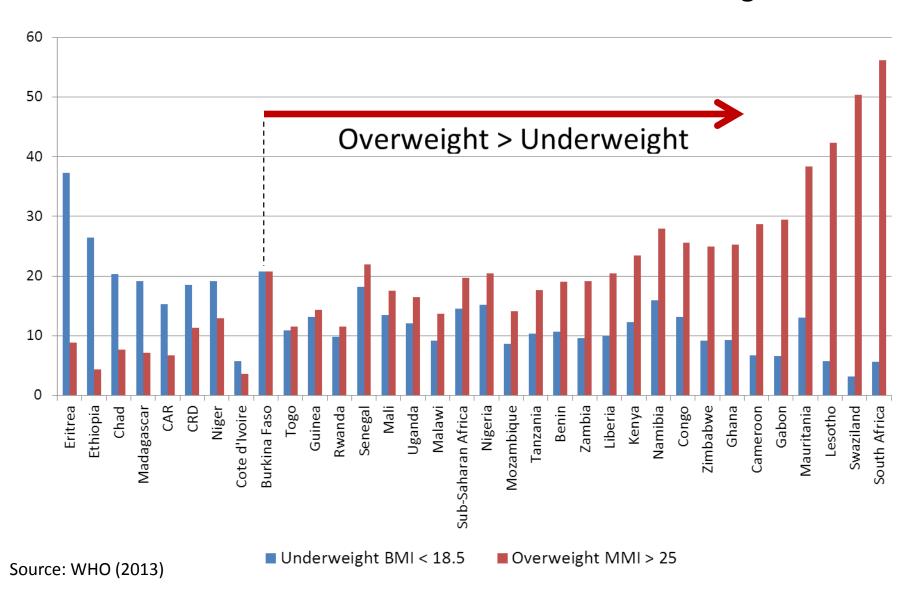


#### Worldwide nutrition transition

- 1 billion undernourished, 1 billion overweight
- Since 2007, overweight > underweight
- Undernutrition and overnutrition coexist.
- Even in Africa!

#### Africa's double burden:

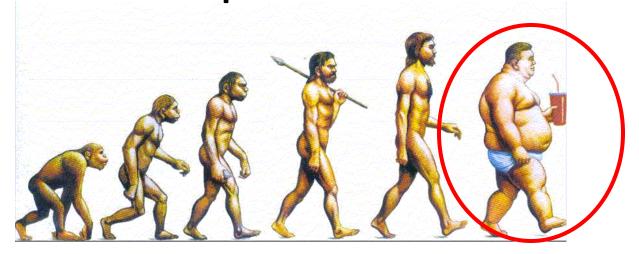
Percent of Adult Females Under- and Overweight



#### Causes of the nutrition transition

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

#### Role of processed foods



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

#### Consequences

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

### Rapid rise of dental disease

Rural Ecuador, 1978

2011





Source: Sokal-Gutierrez (2013).

### Africa's choices





Source: Sokal-Gutierrez (2013).

# Africa's challenges

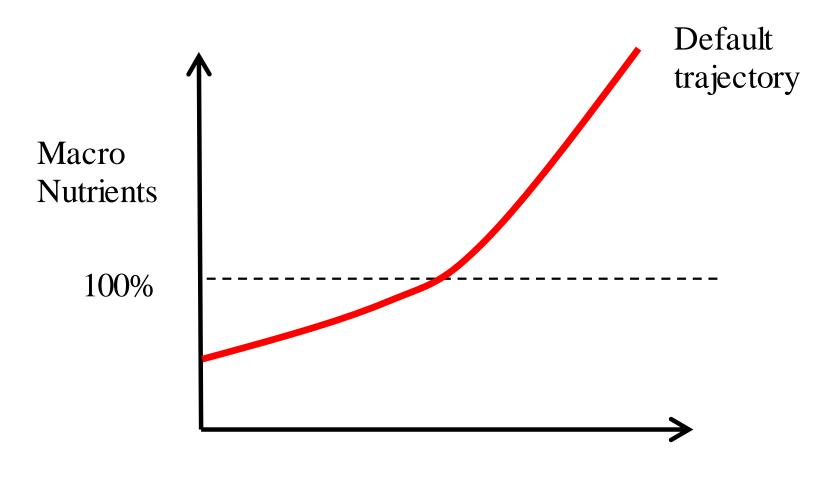
- Double burden: under and over-nutrition
- Linked burdens? 

   thrifty phenotype
- Oral health
- Accelerating time frame

### Africa's latecomer advantages

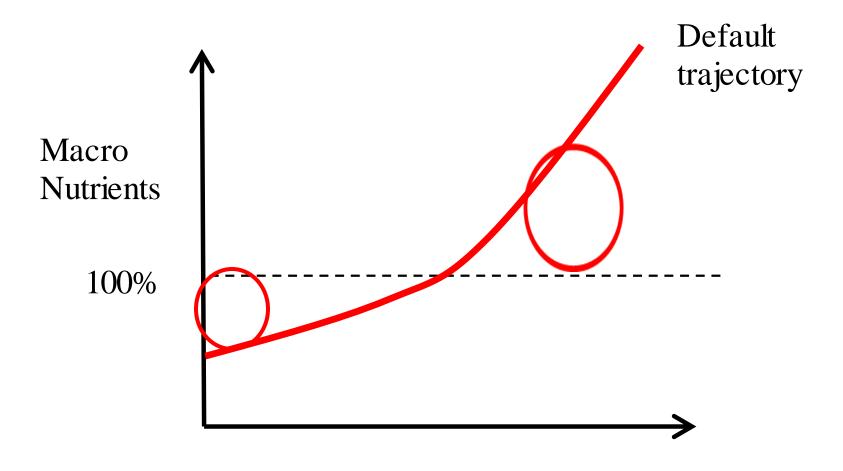
- Last continent to urbanize
- Last continent to undergo the nutrition transition
- African can learn from the experiences and mistakes of wealthier countries

# Bending the curve



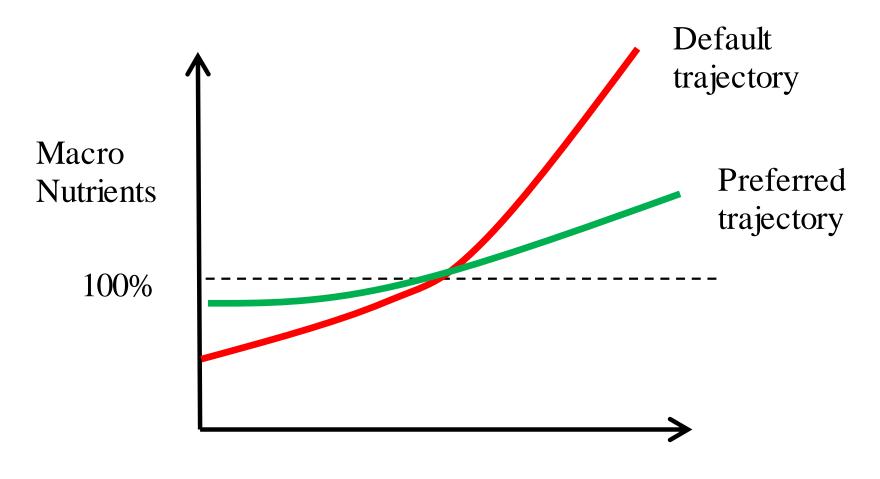
Income, Urbanization

# Bending the curve



Income, Urbanization

### Bending the curve



Income, Urbanization

# Discussion questions: What steps, taken now, might enable Africans to improve public health outcomes of the coming nutrition transition?

- Private sector actions?
- Public sector actions?
- Key lessons from elsewhere?

#### References

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