



Ministère de la Santé



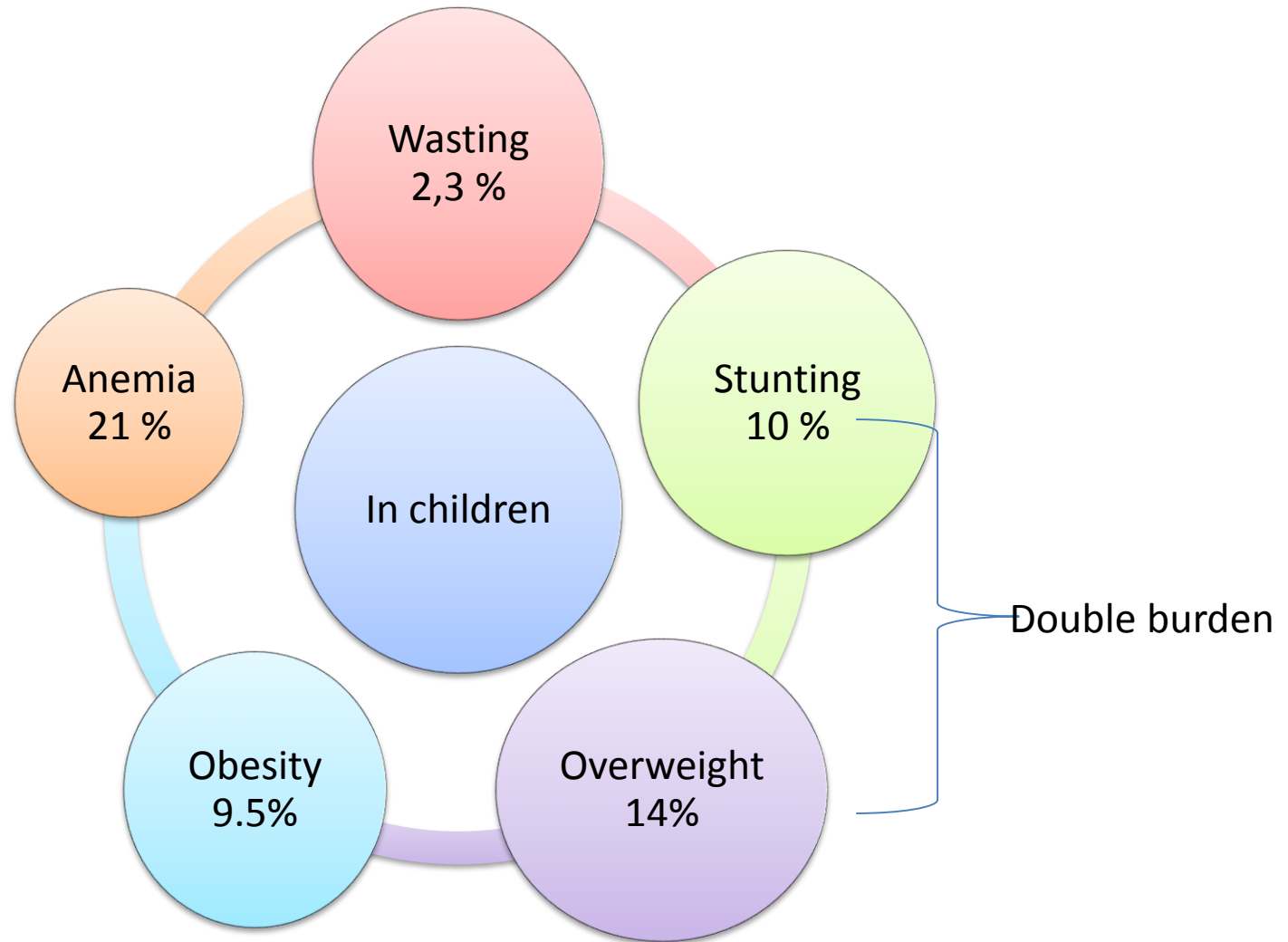
INNTA

Experiences and Practices in Reducing Malnutrition in Tunisia

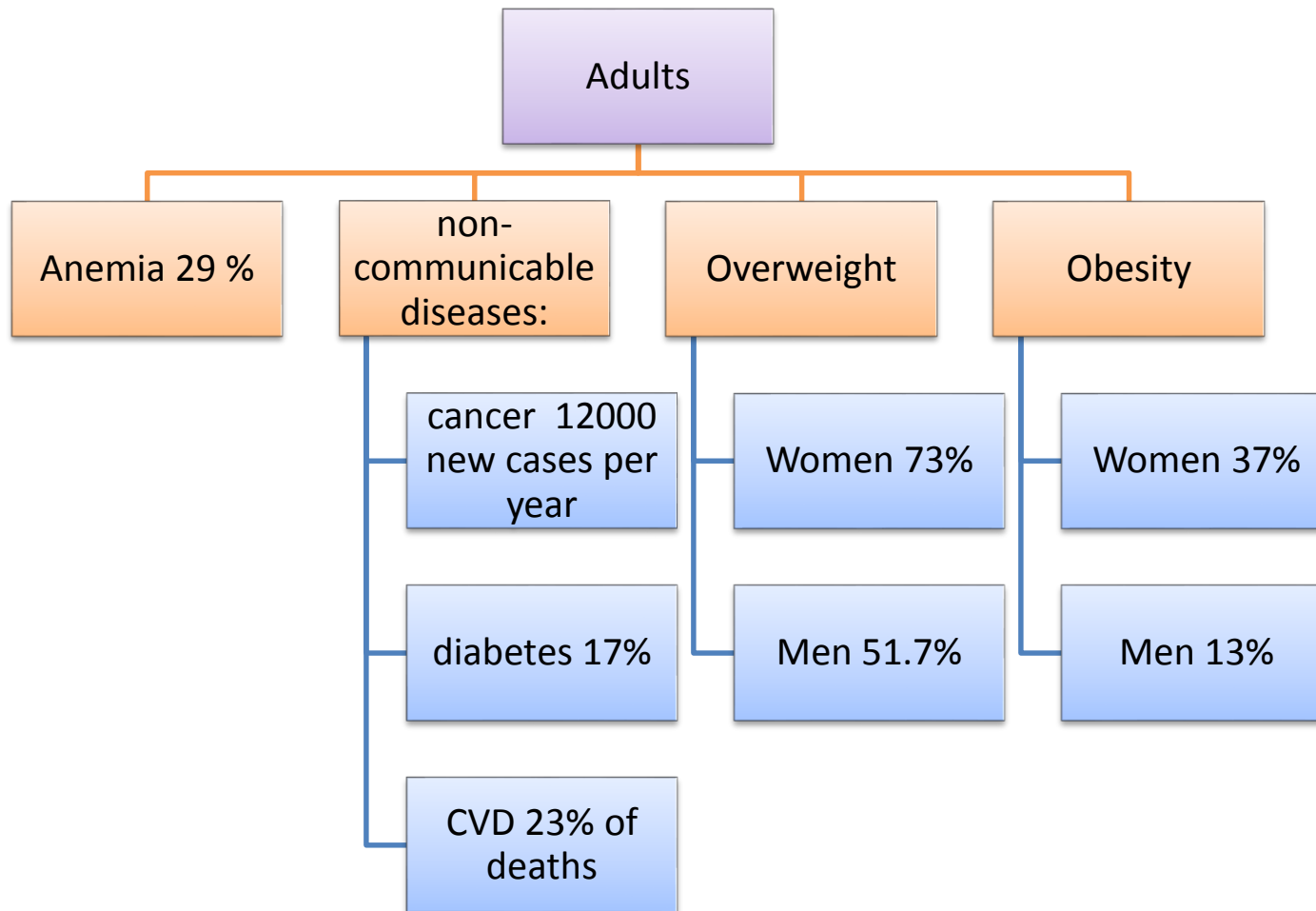
Pr Leila Alouane
Tunisia

9TH MEETING OF THE COMCEC POVERTY ALLEVIATION WORKING GROUP
(April 6th, 2017, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ankara, Turkey)

In Tunisia, malnutrition have many aspects



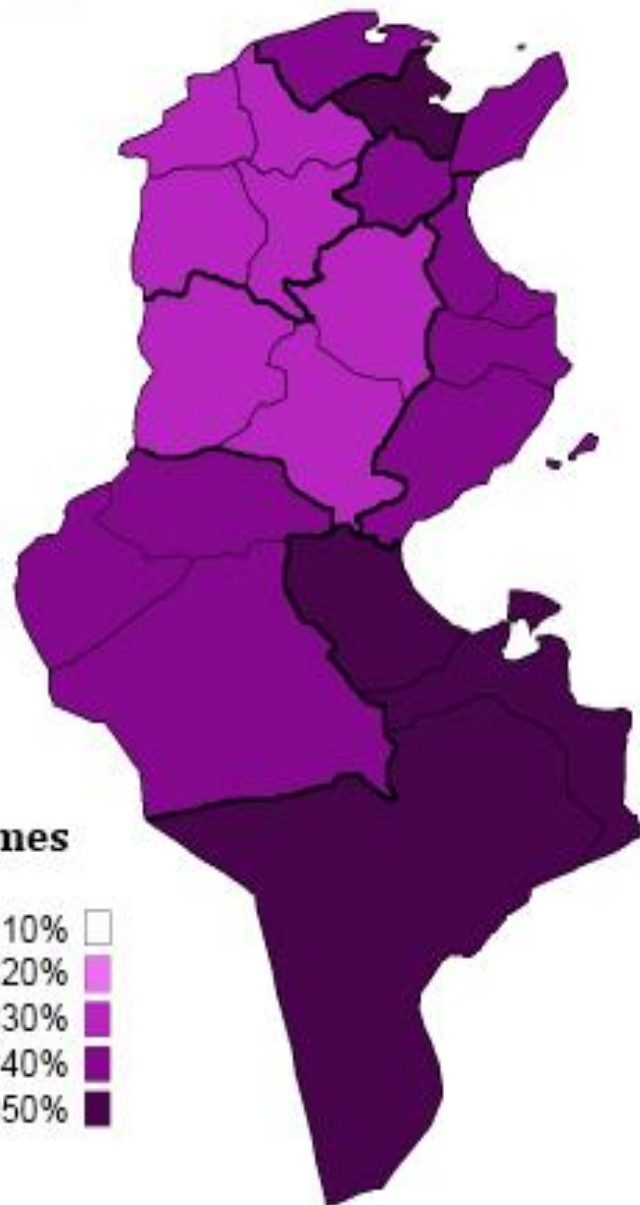
Malnutrition aspects in Adult



Obesity in Tunisia 1980

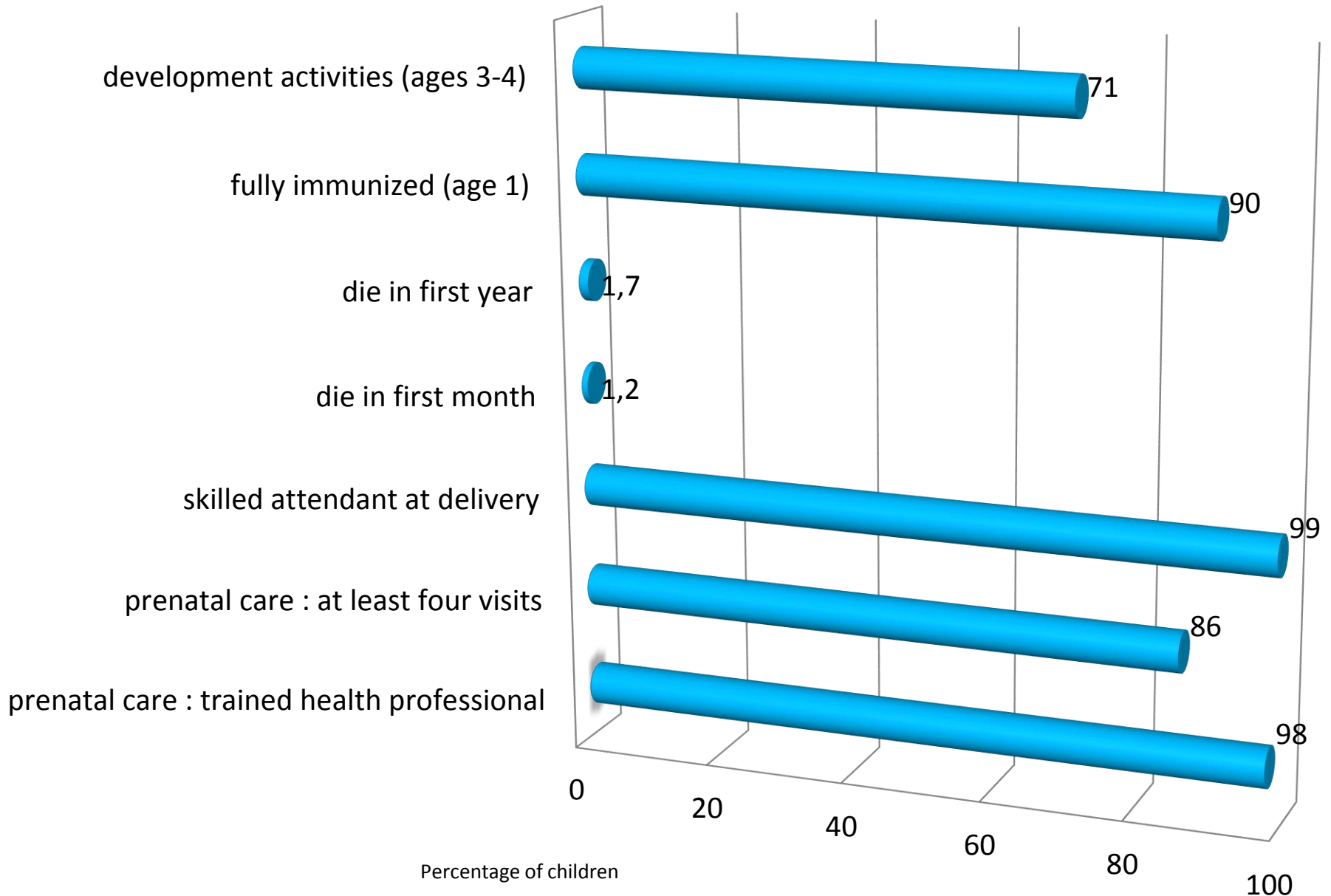
Obesity in Tunisia 2005

(Source: INN 1996/97; TAHINA 2005)



- Malnutrition action plans have been able to eliminate
 - iodine deficiency (iodization of salt)
- We have no vitamin A or zinc deficiency (2007 study)

Positive effects of mother and child care programs

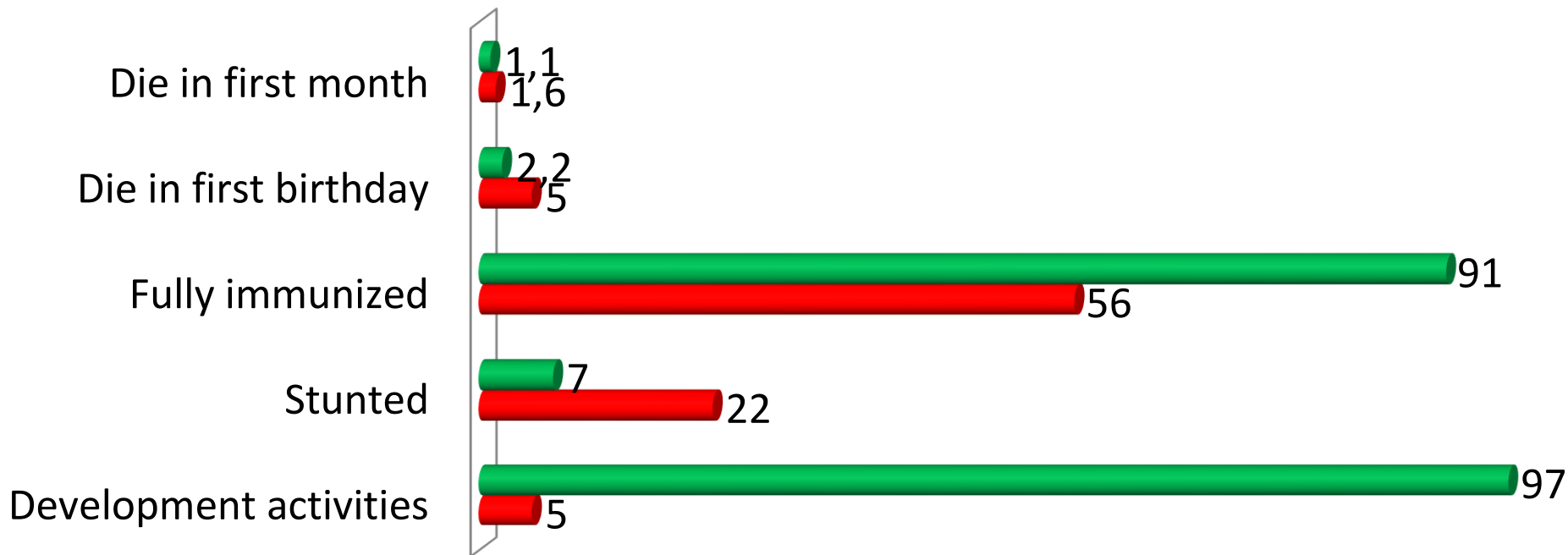




We must nuance these results because there is big differences in socio economic aspects between regions
The northern and western regions are the most disadvantaged

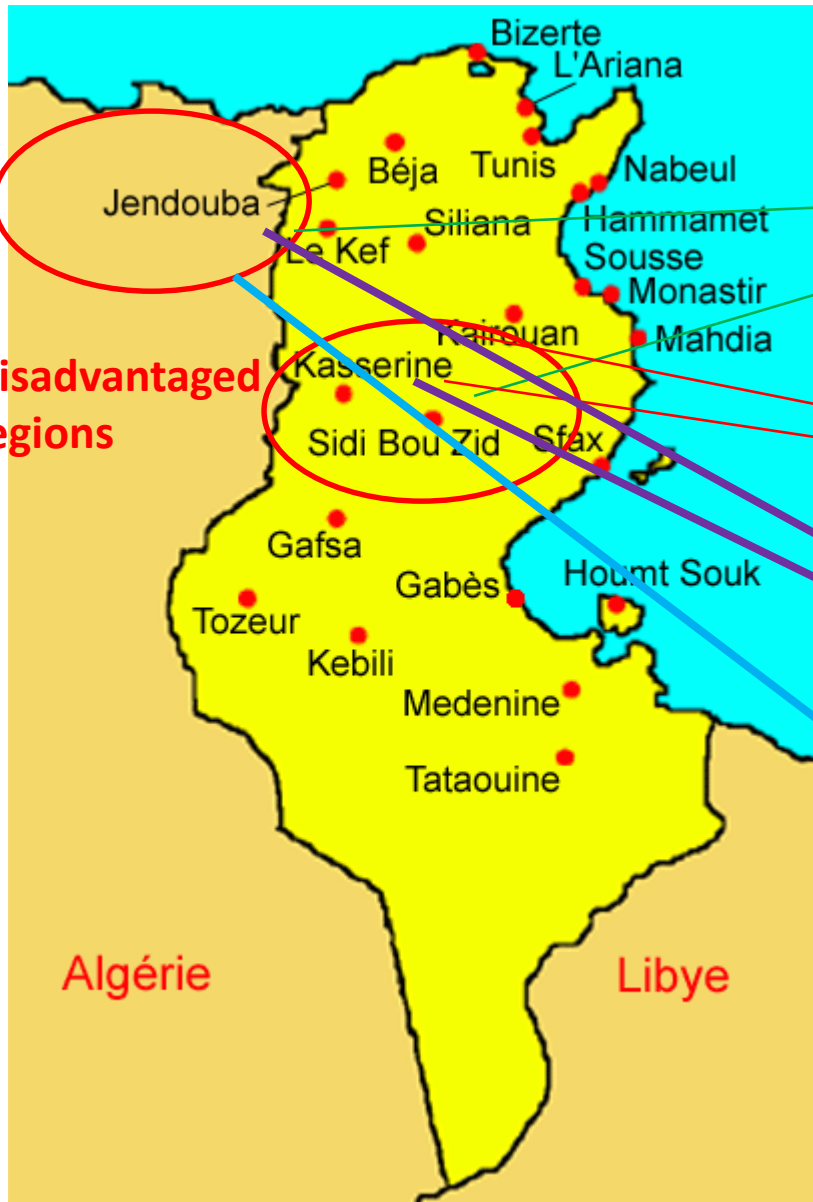
CHANCE (percentage)

■ Most advantaged ■ Least advantaged



When we compare favored children to those who are disadvantaged, development indicators are completely different

There are substantial differences in the opportunities children have for healthy development and accumulating human capital



Wasting = 4% vs 2.3% national

Stunting = 15% vs 10% national

Overweight = 19% vs 14% national

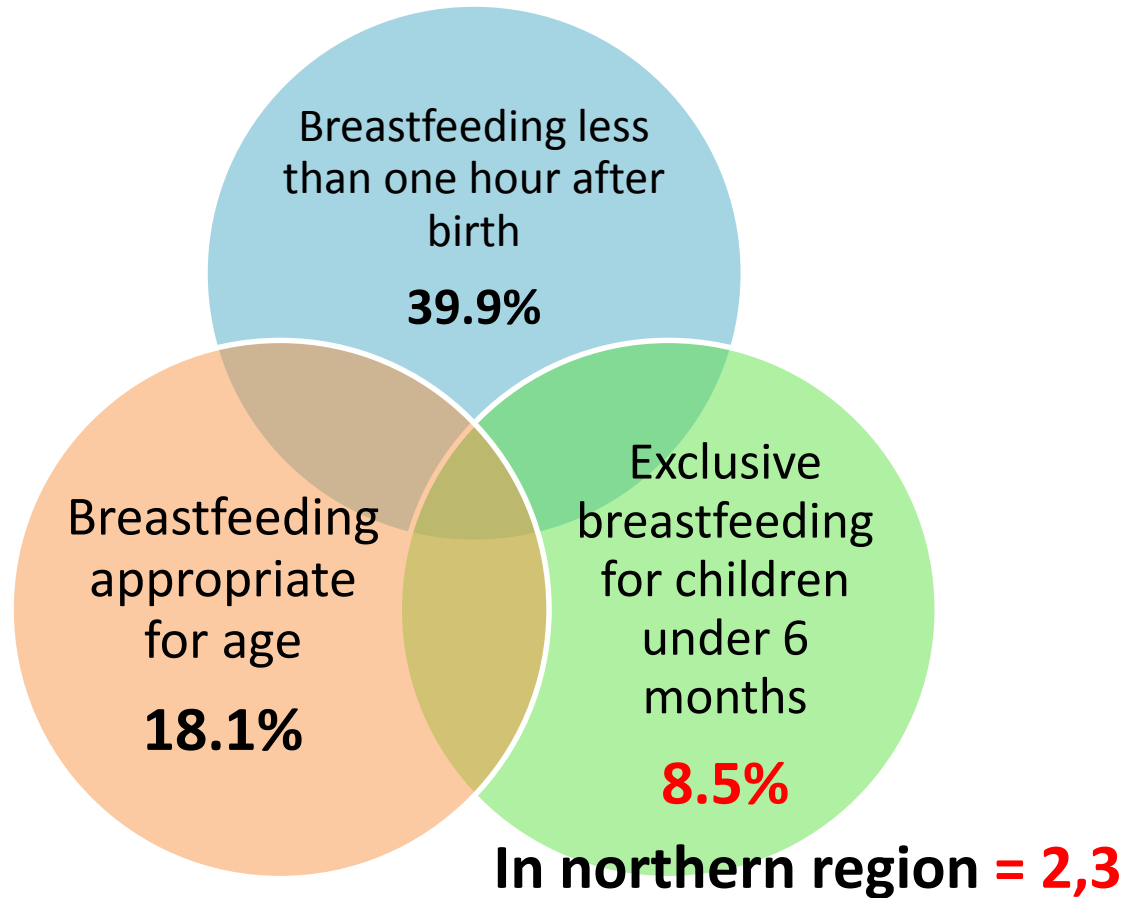
low weight at birth = 10.5% vs 7% national

Disadvantaged regions

Algérie

Libye

Negative points despite programs for the care of mother and child



GLOBAL TARGETS

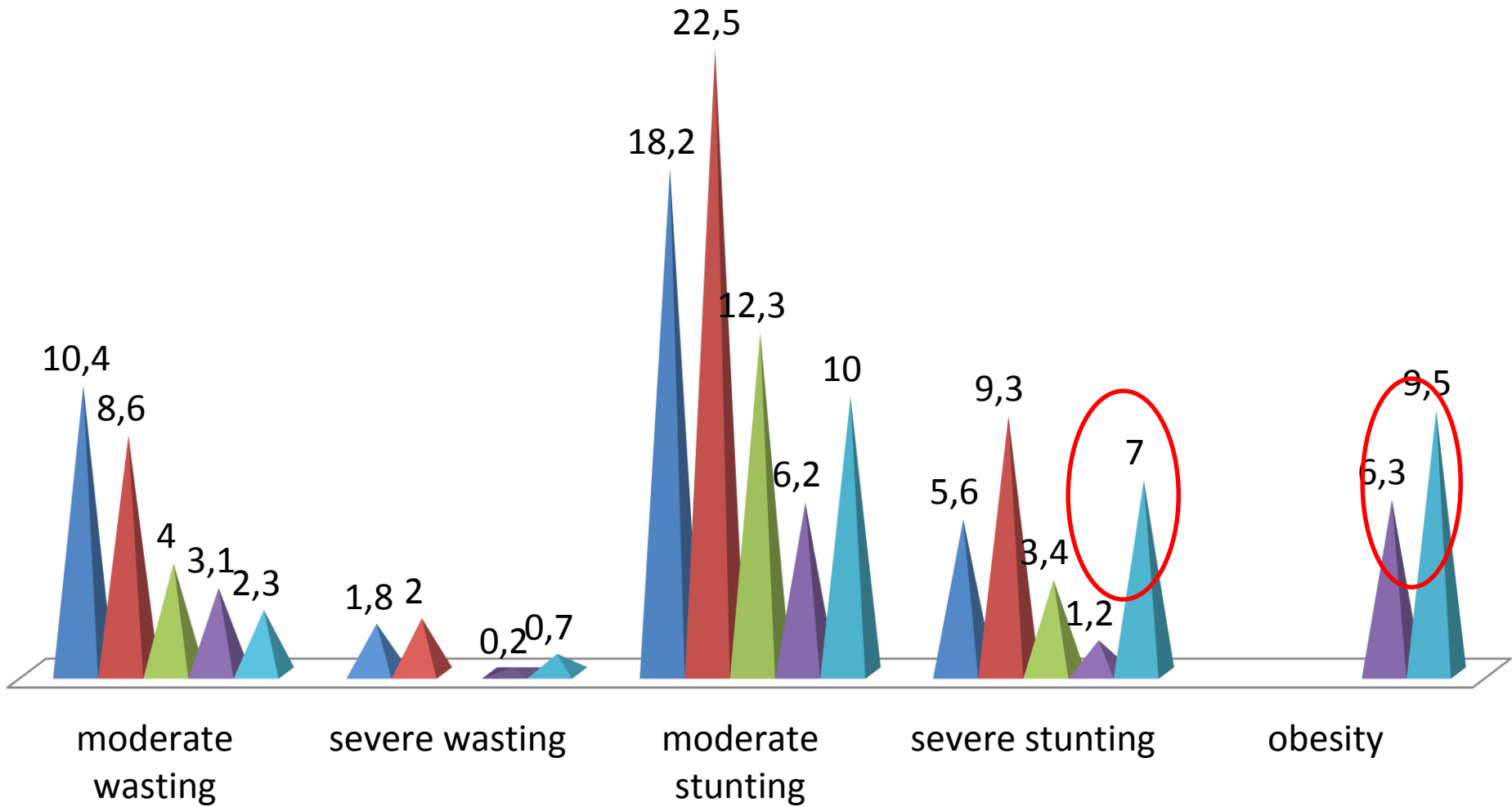
In 2012, WHO Member States endorsed 6 global nutrition targets for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition, and countries committed to monitoring progress. The targets are vital for identifying priority areas for action and catalysing a global response.

The 6 global targets for 2025 are:

TARGET		What have we done ?
	40% REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER-5 WHO ARE STUNTED	program for the management of child health
	50% REDUCTION OF ANAEMIA IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE	35% in 1995 to 29% in 2011 fight against anemia early care
	30% REDUCTION IN LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	perinatal program
	NO INCREASE IN CHILDHOOD OVERWEIGHT	National strategy to prevent and fight against obesity
	INCREASE THE RATE OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS UP TO AT LEAST 50%	Early breastfeeding program in the North West region where the rate of exclusive breastfeeding is 2.3%
	REDUCE AND MAINTAIN CHILDHOOD WASTING TO LESS THAN 5%	program for the management of child health

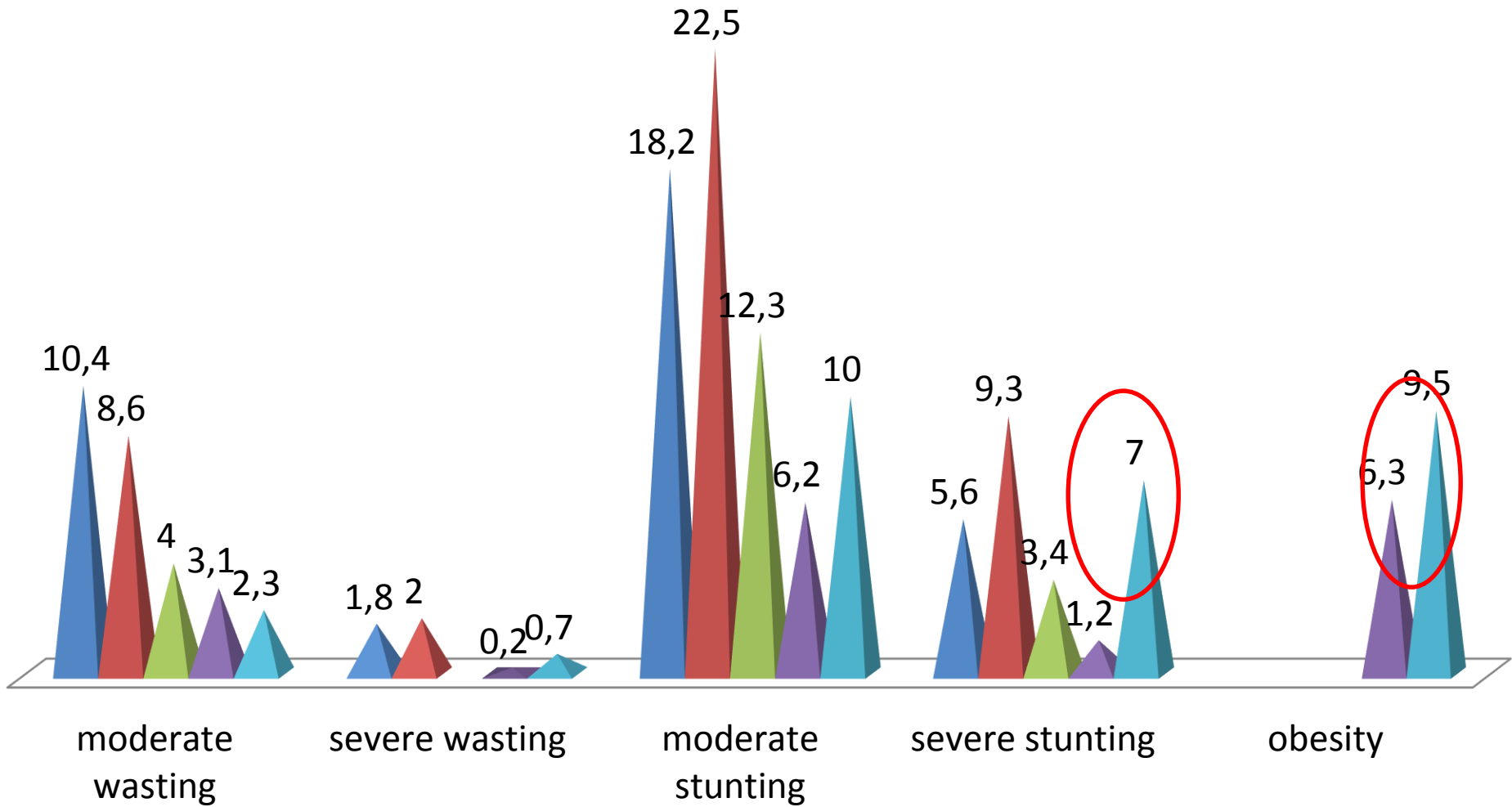
Evolution of indicators

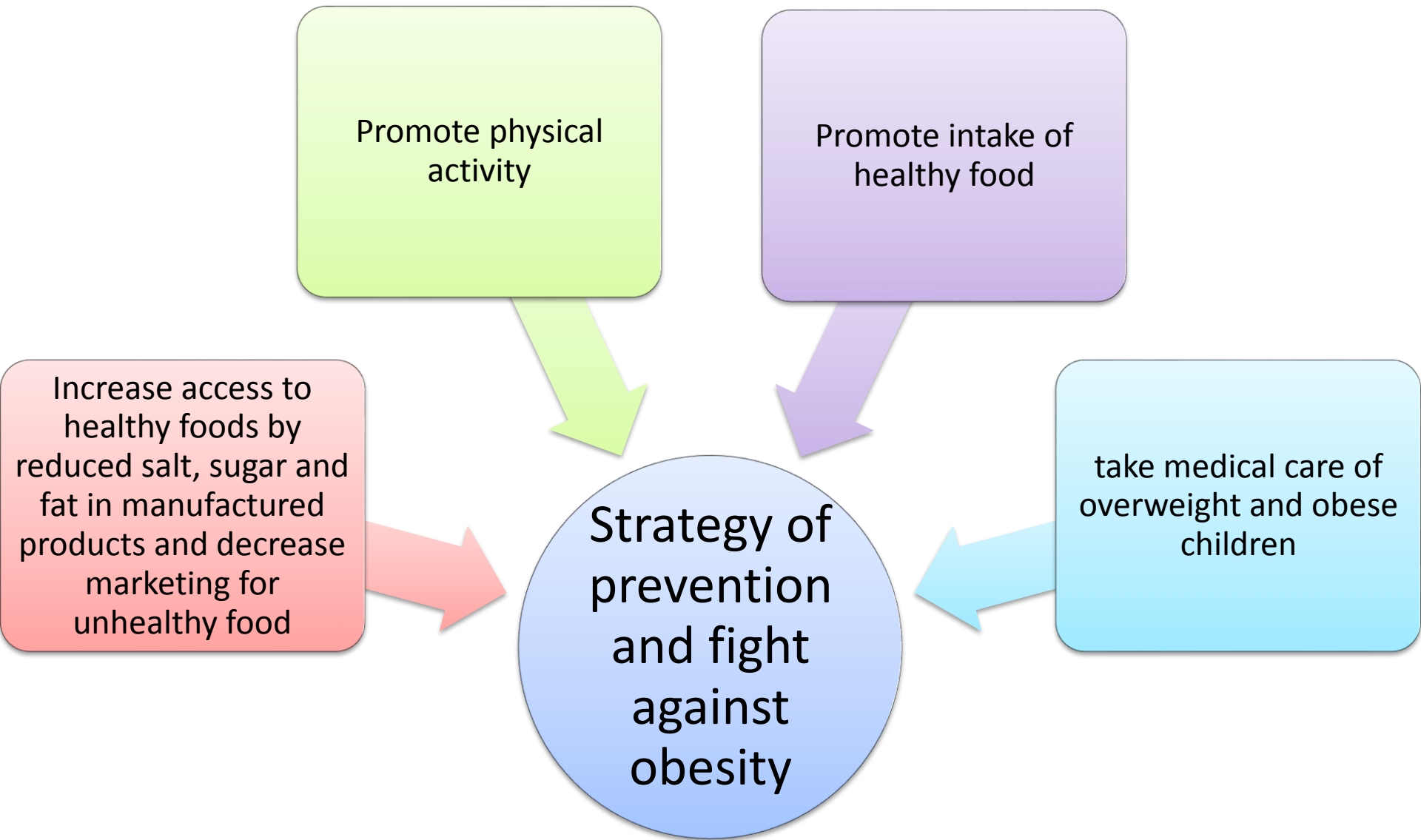
■ 1988 ■ 1995 ■ 2000 ■ 2006 ■ 2012



Evolution of indicators

■ 1988 ■ 1995 ■ 2000 ■ 2006 ■ 2012





Thank you