ACCELERATING HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES THROUGH IMPROVED NUTRITION

Equatorial Guinea has made progress against stunting since 2000, yet exclusive breastfeeding rates have decreased and child mortality remains high. To realize the full health, social and economic benefits of improved nutrition, Equatorial Guinea should:

• Adopt and implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, including effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms
• Develop multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms for nutrition and integrate nutrition into national development plans and economic growth strategies
• Finalize and implement a costed nutrition plan, including a separate budget line for nutrition

CHILD NUTRITION INDICATORS

- 6% of children under-five are underweight
- 26% of children under-five are stunted
- 3% of children under-five are wasted
- 13% of children are born with low birthweight

CHILD MORTALITY

94 deaths per 1,000 live births, which puts Equatorial Guinea seriously off-track to contribute to reducing under-five mortality to 25 per 1,000 live births (Sustainable Development Goal 3).

PROGRESS AGAINST STUNTING

Women of reproductive age with anaemia 49%
Women of reproductive age, thinness 3%
Women of reproductive age, short stature 2%

IMPROVING NUTRITION STRENGTHENS NATIONS AS A LEADING CONTRIBUTOR TO:

- Reducing mortality rates
- Promoting optimal growth and development
- Decreasing the risk of infectious diseases
- Protecting against chronic conditions later in life
- Improving future earning potential

POLITICAL COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION

Maternity Leave 12 weeks, 75% paid
International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes N/A
Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan N/A
Costed Nutrition Plan On course
Separate Nutrition Budget No
SUN Country No

NUTRITION PROFILE

Equitorial Guinea

Under-five stunting, 2010
Under-five wasting, 2010
Under-five overweight, 2010
Women of reproductive age anaemia, 2011
Exclusive breastfeeding
Low birthweight

While Global Nutrition Targets
40% reduction in the number of children under-five who are stunted
Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%
No increase in childhood overweight
50% reduction in anaemia in women of reproductive age
Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%
30% reduction in low birth weight

Equatorial Guinea Progress
Off course, some progress
Off course, some progress
Off course
N/A
N/A

Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour 21%
Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months 7%
Breastfeeding at 1 year 52%
Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months) 11%
Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months) 37%

PROGRESS AGAINST THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY’S GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2025

- Reducing mortality rates
- Promoting optimal growth and development
- Decreasing the risk of infectious diseases
- Protecting against chronic conditions later in life
- Improving future earning potential

1 UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database 2016
2 UNICEF/WHO/WB 2015
4 The Lancet, The World Bank, The Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition
5 UNICEF State of the World’s Children 2016
6 DHS 2011
7 Adopted from the Global Nutrition Report 2015. New analysis will be released in 2017
8 ILO Maternity and Paternity at Work 2013
10 UNICEF, The Lancet