ACCELERATING HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES THROUGH IMPROVED NUTRITION

Over the past decade, Nigeria has made limited progress toward reducing stunting rates. Yet under-five child mortality remains one of the highest in the world, and sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices persist. To realize the full health, social and economic benefits of improved nutrition, Nigeria should implement the principles of the Abuja Breastfeeding Declaration, which commits Nigeria to increase funding and scale up nutrition and breastfeeding interventions. This includes:

- Allocate funds for nutrition in-line with the National Policy for Food and Nutrition and costed plans for proven high impact nutrition interventions
- Ensure workplace maternity protections are implemented and that health and maternity services are breastfeeding-friendly and comply with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- Bring regulations on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes in line with global recommendations, including effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms

POLITICAL COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION

**Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour**
- 33% 2007
- 41% 2008
- 36% 2011
- 36% 2013
- 33% 2014

**Breastfeeding at 1 year**
- 84%

**Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)**
- 10%

**Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months)**
- 19%

**Women of reproductive age with anaemia**
- 49%

**Women of reproductive age, thinness**
- 10%

**Women of reproductive age, short stature**
- 7%

**Women of reproductive age, low birthweight**
- 3% to 16%

**Maternal Nutrition and Health**

- Promoting optimal growth and development
- Protecting against chronic conditions later in life
- Improving future earning potential
- Increasing income and productivity
- Reducing the risk of infectious diseases
- Improving future earning potential

**Reducing mortality rates**

**Promoting optimal growth and development**

**Decreasing the risk of infectious diseases**

**CATEGORIZATION OF CODE LEGISLATION**

Many provisions in law: countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing many provisions of the Code and subsequent WHA resolutions.