



**THE NETWORK**  
TOWARDS UNITY FOR HEALTH



Facultad de Medicina



THE NETWORK: TOWARDS UNITY  
FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,  
UNAM, PRESENT

# TUFH2020 MEXICO

**VIRTUAL CONFERENCE**

"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH  
TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE"

SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED  
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

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## TUFH 2020 Abstracts

<b>Title</b>	<b>The current trends in malnutrition among children under the age of five years in Kenya</b>
<b>Type</b>	Oral Presentation <i>Measuring Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals</i>
<b>Presenting Author</b>	Abigail Jero Korio
<b>Co-Authors</b>	Abdiwali Dek Omar; Mutai Brian Kiprotich
<b>Country</b>	Kenya
<b>Abstract N<sup>o</sup></b>	TUFH216
<b>Content</b>	<p>Introduction Malnutrition, in all its forms, includes undernutrition (wasting, stunting, underweight), inadequate vitamins or minerals, overweight, obesity, and resulting diet-related non-communicable diseases. Malnutrition is the most common nutritional disorder in developing countries and remains one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality among children worldwide. Nutrition and Food Security Situation Kenya continues to face severe food insecurity with 3.4 million people in 2017 suffering from acute food insecurity (USAID 2017a). The Sustainable Development Goal number 2 on Zero Hunger aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people—especially children—have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets and requires international cooperation. Methods Retrospective Study. The study is based on literature research of articles related to malnutrition. Results The results showed that socioeconomic factor, poor nutrition, and mothers' knowledge and feeding practices led to increase in the prevalence of malnutrition. Kenya has made significant progress in reducing stunting, wasting and underweight children, as well as an increase in breastfeeding rates. However, food insecurity is still a major challenge especially for communities affected by recurring drought and poverty. Conclusion There is need to integrate and scale up nutrition specific and sensitive strategies and services in communities to improve maternal, infant, and young child feeding behaviors and practices in order to lay the foundation for healthy growth and development of a child.</p>