Prevalence and differentials of overweight and obesity in preschool children in Sub-Saharan Africa

Samson Gebremedhin

ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the prevalence and differentials of overweight/obesity (body mass index (BMI)-for-age z-score >2) in preschool children in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: The study was conducted on the basis of the data of 26 Demographic and Health Surveys carried out in SSA since 2010.

Participants: The records of 155 726 children aged 0–59 months were included in the analysis.

Primary outcome: Overweight/obesity.

Results: The prevalence of overweight/obesity was 6.8% (95% CI 6.7% to 6.9%). Among the countries represented, higher figures were reported in Sierra Leone (16.9%), Comoros (15.9%) and Malawi (14.5%), whereas lower prevalence was found in Ethiopia (3.0%), Togo (2.6) and Senegal (2.0%). In 11 of the countries, overweight/obesity was more prevalent than wasting. It is estimated that in the whole subcontinent, 10.7 million children were affected by the problem. The prevalence of overweight/obesity was slightly higher in boys than in girls. Overweight/obesity was three times more frequent in stunted children than in normal children. The risk also significantly increased with increasing maternal BMI and birth weight and decreased with increasing maternal age, maternal education, child’s age and number of siblings. On the other hand, no significant association was observed with national gross domestic product per capita, place of residence (urban–rural) and household wealth index.

Conclusion: Childhood overweight/obesity has become a sizeable problem in the subcontinent.

INTRODUCTION

Obesity is a major risk factor for several non-communicable diseases including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and cancers. In 2010, overweight and obesity were estimated to cause 3.4 million deaths and 3.9% of years of life lost. Globally, since 1980, the combined prevalence has increased by 27.5% for adults and 47.1% for children. In the same period, the number of overweight and obese individuals increased from 857 million to 2.1 billion.

Obesity in preschool children is a growing problem and it is receiving increasing attention. In 2010, 43 million children were overweight/obese and the combined figure is expected to reach 60 million in 2020. The prevalence also increased from 4.2% in 1990 to 6.7% in 2010. Childhood obesity causes a wide range of consequences including increasing the risk of premature illness and death later in life. According to a study, children who are obese as early as 2 years of age are likely to be obese as adults.

Obesity is an increasing concern in the developing world. Since 1980, the number of overweight and obese adults in the developing world has quadrupled to around one billion. In developing countries, between 1980 and 2015, the combined prevalence in children and adolescents increased from 8% to 13% both for boys and girls. In preschoolers, the estimated prevalence in Africa increased from 4.0% in 1990 to 8.5 in 2010. This trend is expected to reach 12.7% in 2020. Similarly, in Asia, the figure has increased from 3.2% to 4.9%.

In the developing world, infectious diseases and undernutrition remain unresolved public health concerns. Nevertheless, non-communicable diseases related to overnutrition and sedentary lifestyle are also on the rise, witnessing the ongoing rapid nutrition
and epidemiological transitions. The transitions are attributable to several socioeconomic and demographic changes.

The present analysis describes the prevalence and differentials of overweight/obesity in preschool children in 26 Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries. It also estimates the number of children affected by the problem in the whole region.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Study setting

SSA consists of 49 of Africa’s 55 states that are fully or partially located south of the Sahara desert. The region is the most underdeveloped part of the world with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US$2235. As of 2011, 40, 21 and 9% of children younger than 5 years in SSA were stunted, underweight and wasted, respectively.

Study design

A cross-sectional study based on the secondary data of 26 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHSs) was conducted in the region between 2010 and 2014 (table 1).

Inclusion and exclusion DHS surveys

All standard DHSs conducted since 2010 in the region were considered for the study. The Equatorial Guinea—2011 survey was not included as the data set was not available in the public domain. The Benin—2011–2012 survey was excluded due to concerns regarding the quality of the anthropometry data.

Table 1 List of 26 surveys included in the analysis, Sub-Saharan Africa, 2010–2014

| Country          | Year of data collection | Sample size |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Burundi          | 2010                    | 3493        |
| Burkina Faso     | 2010                    | 6723        |
| Cameroon         | 2011                    | 5185        |
| Comoros          | 2012                    | 2699        |
| Congo Brazzaville| 2011/2012               | 4531        |
| Congo Democratic Republican | 2013/2014 | 8391        |
| Ethiopia         | 2011                    | 9880        |
| Gabon            | 2012                    | 3482        |
| Gambia           | 2013                    | 3360        |
| Guinea           | 2012                    | 3216        |
| Ivory Coast      | 2011/2012               | 3294        |
| Liberia          | 2013                    | 3259        |
| Malawi           | 2010                    | 4829        |
| Mali             | 2012/2013               | 4591        |
| Mozambique       | 2011                    | 9721        |
| Namibia          | 2013                    | 1845        |
| Niger            | 2012                    | 5123        |
| Nigeria          | 2013                    | 26758       |
| Rwanda           | 2010                    | 4116        |
| Senegal          | 2010/2011               | 6062        |
| Sierra Leone     | 2013                    | 4698        |
| Tanzania         | 2010                    | 6948        |
| Togo             | 2013/2014               | 3228        |
| Uganda           | 2011                    | 4212        |
| Zambia           | 2013/2014               | 11677       |
| Zimbabwe         | 2010/2011               | 4405        |

Data extraction

For all of the surveys, the ‘child record’ data set was downloaded from the Measure DHS website. All the surveys included boys and girls, and age ranged from 0 to 59 months. Child and maternal anthropometric data and various sociodemographic variables were extracted from the data sets. The extracted sociodemographic variables were: maternal age, educational status, place of residence, household wealth index (a composite measure of a household’s cumulative living standard), child’s age, sex, birth order and number of siblings. Individual records that had incomplete or implausible anthropometric data were excluded. GDP per capita of the counties was determined on the basis of the 2010–2014 World Bank estimate.

Sample size

A total of 155,726 children 0–59 months of age were included in the analysis. The adequacy of the sample size for each country for estimating the prevalence of overweight/obesity was appraised using the single proportion sample size calculation formula. In the country that has the lowest sample size, that is, Comoros, the sample size was sufficient to estimate the expected prevalence of 8.5% with 95% confidence level, 1.5% margin of error and design effect of 2. In the other countries, the sample size allows for a smaller margin of errors. The study also had adequate power (>90%) for identifying differentials of overweight/obesity.

Sampling technique used in DHSs

The DHS study is typically designed to generate a representative sample at the national (urban and rural) and regional/state levels. The survey applies a stratified two-stage cluster sampling procedure. Initially, the study country would be stratified on the basis of the place of residence (urban/rural) and subnational administrative regions. Then, from each stratum, a predetermined number of enumeration areas (EAs) would be selected using the probability proportional to size technique. Finally, after conducting a complete household listing, fixed numbers of households would be sampled from EAs using the systematic random sampling technique.

Data collection in DHSs

DHS data were collected by trained interviewers, supervisors and field editors. In all of the surveys, an intensive training lasting for 3–4 weeks was provided. Data were gathered using pretested and standard questionnaires prepared in the major local languages. The variables included in the current study were consistently measured across all surveys. Surveys followed standard procedures of anthropometric measurements.
Data management and analysis

Data management and analysis were conducted using SPSS and STATA packages. For each of the countries, the data set was downloaded and merged into a single data set. All statistical indicators were computed using weighted analysis that considered the sampling weight and the population size of the countries.

Z-scores for body mass index (BMI)-for-age and height-for-age (HFA) were generated on the basis of the WHO growth reference data. Children with z-scores for BMI-for-age greater than 3 and 2 to 3 were considered as obese and overweight, respectively. Children with z-scores for HFA less than –2 and –2 to 2 were defined as stunted and normal, respectively.

The number of children affected by overweight/obesity was estimated for each country on the basis of the prevalence of overweight/obesity, population size, and proportion of children younger than 5 years. Overweight/obesity-to-wasting ratio was calculated by dividing the prevalence of overweight/obesity to prevalence of wasting.

The association between overweight/obesity and differentials of overweight/obesity was more prevalent than wasting. In countries like Malawi and Rwanda, the combined prevalence of overweight and obesity was more than three times higher than that of wasting (figure 1).

Ethical considerations

The data sets were accessed after obtaining permission from the DHS programme. The primary data were collected in line with international ethical guidelines.

RESULTS

Sociodemographic characteristics

Data from 26 countries that constitute 70.8% of the total SSA population were represented in the study and a total of 155 726 children aged 0–59 months were included in the analysis. Their mean age (±SD) was 28.1 (±17.2) months and the male-to-female ratio was 1.02. About a quarter (28.4%) of the children were sampled from urban areas. The mean maternal age was 29.1 (±6.9) years and the median number of children ever born to them were four with an IQR of 4. About half (47.6%) of the respondents were literate.

Prevalence of childhood obesity and overweight

The weighted prevalence of overweight and obesity was 3.9% (95% CI 3.8% to 4.0%) and 2.9% (95% CI 2.8% to 3.0%), respectively, whereas the combined prevalence was 6.8% (95% CI 6.7% to 6.9%). Among the countries represented in the study, higher prevalence rates of overweight/obesity were reported in Sierra Leone (16.9%), Comoros (15.9%) and Malawi (14.5%), whereas lower figures were found in Ethiopia (3.0%), Togo (2.6) and Senegal (2.0%) (table 2).

Estimated number of obese and overweight children

Assuming that the prevalence of overweight and obesity in the SSA region is comparable to that in the studied countries, the number of affected children was estimated. Accordingly, in the 2010–2014 period, there were 4.6 million obese and 6.1 million overweight children in the region. Among the studied countries, the numbers of overweight/obese children were higher in Nigeria (2.3 million), DR Congo (0.9 million), Tanzania (0.6 million) and Mozambique (0.5 million).

Overweight-to-wasting ratio

Classification based on BMI-for-age showed that 11.1% of the children were wasted (z score less than –2.0). Accordingly, in the subcontinent, for every wasted child approximately 0.6 obese/overweight children exist. In 11 of the 26 countries studied, overweight/obesity was more prevalent than wasting. In countries like Malawi and Rwanda, the combined prevalence of overweight and obesity was more than three times higher than that of wasting (figure 1).

Sociodemographic differentials of overweight/obesity

The prevalence of overweight/obesity was slightly higher in boys than in girls with an OR of 1.15 (95% CI 1.10 to 1.20). The gender difference was consistent across all age groups (data not shown). When compared to children aged 0–5 months, children aged 6–23 and 24–59 months had 29 and 32% reduced odds of overweight/obesity, respectively.

Regarding maternal educational status, taking children born to mothers with secondary or above level of education as the reference, children born to mothers with no formal education and with primary level education had 1.23 (95% CI 1.15 to 1.32) and 1.10 (95% CI 1.03 to 1.17) times increased odds. First order births, as compared with a birth order of five or more, had 25% reduced odds of overweight/obesity. Risk of overweight/obesity consistently increased with decreasing maternal age and number of siblings.

Nevertheless, obesity/overweight was not significantly associated with GDP per capita of the countries, place of residence and household wealth index (table 3). Data on the relationship between GDP per capita and overweight/obesity are given in online supplementary table S1.

Birth weight, stunting and maternal BMI as differentials of childhood overweight/obesity

Maternal and childhood overweight/obesity showed a significant association. Obese/overweight mothers had 1.50 (95% CI 1.42 to 1.58) times increased odds of having an overweight/obese child. When compared to
normal children, stunted children were 3.86 (95% CI 3.70 to 4.04) times more likely to be overweight/obese. In DHSs, birth weight of children is assessed on the basis of the mother’s recall. Almost half (44.7%) of the respondents included in this study reported the birth weight of their babies. In the remaining cases, the baby was either not weighed at birth or the respondent did not manage to recall it. The risk of childhood

| Country         | Prevalence (%) | Number of children affected |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
|                 | Obesity | Overweight | Total | Obesity | Overweight | Total |
| Sierra Leone    | 9.5     | 7.4        | 16.9  | 100 130 | 77 996     | 178 126 |
| Comoros         | 9.8     | 6.4        | 16.2  | 12 544 | 8192       | 20 736  |
| Malawi          | 5.8     | 8.7        | 14.5  | 170 172 | 255 258    | 425 430 |
| Mozambique      | 4.2     | 7.7        | 11.9  | 183 708 | 336 798    | 520 506 |
| Gabon           | 3.7     | 6.0        | 9.8   | 7104   | 11 520     | 18 816  |
| Rwanda          | 2.3     | 7.4        | 9.7   | 43 401 | 139 638    | 183 039 |
| Cameroon        | 2.8     | 6.5        | 9.3   | 96 320 | 223 600    | 319 920 |
| Zambia          | 3.4     | 5.4        | 8.8   | 82 076 | 130 356    | 212 432 |
| Zimbabwe        | 3.0     | 5.5        | 8.5   | 50 700 | 92 950     | 143 650 |
| Nigeria         | 4.1     | 3.7        | 7.8   | 1209 992 | 1091 944   | 2301 936 |
| Tanzania        | 2.6     | 4.5        | 7.2   | 229 788 | 397 710    | 627 501 |
| DR Congo        | 2.7     | 3.8        | 6.5   | 364 743 | 513 342    | 878 085 |
| Namibia         | 2.3     | 3.7        | 6.0   | 6624   | 10 656     | 17 280  |
| Uganda          | 1.3     | 4.7        | 6.0   | 95 940 | 346 860    | 442 800 |
| Guinea          | 2.5     | 3.2        | 5.7   | 50 150 | 64 192     | 114 342 |
| Niger           | 3.5     | 2.2        | 5.7   | 118 300 | 74 360     | 192 660 |
| Gambia          | 3.4     | 2.0        | 5.4   | 10 336 | 60 800     | 16 416  |
| Mali            | 2.2     | 2.8        | 5.0   | 64 790 | 82 460     | 147 250 |
| Liberia         | 1.7     | 3.1        | 4.8   | 14 212 | 25 916     | 40 128  |
| Congo Brazzaville| 1.3    | 3.5        | 4.7   | 9152   | 24 640     | 33 088  |
| Burundi         | 1.5     | 3.2        | 4.6   | 29 430 | 62 784     | 92 252  |
| Burkina Faso    | 1.9     | 2.6        | 4.4   | 61 560 | 84 240     | 145 800 |
| Ivory Coast     | 1.2     | 2.9        | 4.1   | 37 980 | 91 785     | 129 765 |
| Ethiopia        | 1.3     | 1.7        | 3.0   | 197 132 | 257 788    | 454 920 |
| Togo            | 0.9     | 1.7        | 2.6   | 8928   | 16 864     | 25 792  |
| Senegal         | 0.8     | 1.3        | 2.1   | 17 280 | 28 080     | 45 360  |
| SSA*            | 2.9     | 3.9        | 6.8   | 4 576 224 | 6 126 209   | 10 702 433 |

*Estimated for the whole SSA region.

SSA, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 1: Prevalence of overweight/obesity and wasting in preschool children in 26 Sub-Saharan African Countries, 2010–2014.
overweight/obesity was significantly higher among macrosomic babies (AOR=1.24, 95% CI 1.15 to 1.34) and lower in low birthweight (LBW) babies (AOR=0.79, 95% CI 0.71 to 0.88) (table 4).

**DISCUSSION**

The study concluded that in many of the countries included in the study, the prevalence of overweight/obesity is substantially high. Even in some countries, overnutrition is more common than undernutrition.

This shows that nutrition transition is occurring and overweight/obesity is becoming a growing problem in the region.

The study results show that the combined prevalence of overweight and obesity in the subcontinent was 6.8% and 10.7 million children were affected by the problem. An earlier study also reported that, in different subregions of Africa excluding Northern Africa, the combined prevalence overweight and obesity ranged from 6.4% to 8.7% and a total of 9.3 million children were affected by the problem.

The 6.8% prevalence of overweight/obesity reported in the subcontinent is lower than what had been estimated for the developed counties. According to a study, in 2010 the prevalence of the problem in the developed world (including Europe, Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan) was 11.7% and the figure was projected to reach 12.9% by 2015.

In four of the countries included in the study—Sierra Leone (16.9%), Comoros (16.2%), Malawi (14.5%) and Mozambique (11.9%)—the prevalence of overweight and obesity exceeded 10%. Similarly, according to the 2013 global burden disease (GBD) estimate, in the aforementioned countries the prevalence in children younger than 20 years was over 10%. For the same set of countries, the global nutrition report also estimated relatively higher magnitude (8–11%) of childhood overweight and obesity. Conversely, in Senegal, Togo and Ethiopia, the combined prevalence of overweight and

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**Table 3** Sociodemographic differentials of overweight and obesity in 26 Sub-Saharan countries, 2010–2014

| Variables                        | Prevalence of overweight/obesity | AOR* |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| Sex                              |                                  |      |
| Male                             | 7.1                              | 1.15 (1.10 to 1.20)* |
| Female                           | 6.4                              | 1†   |
| Child age (months)               |                                  |      |
| 0–5                              | 9.1                              | 1†   |
| 6–23                             | 6.9                              | 0.71 (0.67 to 0.76)‡ |
| 24–59                            | 6.3                              | 0.68 (0.64 to 0.72)‡ |
| Place of residence               |                                  |      |
| Urban                            | 6.8                              | 0.98 (0.92 to 1.04) |
| Rural                            | 6.8                              | 1†   |
| Wealth index                     |                                  |      |
| Lowest                           | 7.2                              | 1.05 (0.97 to 1.15) |
| Second                           | 6.8                              | 1.03 (0.94 to 1.12) |
| Middle                           | 6.9                              | 1.01 (0.93 to 1.10) |
| Fourth                           | 6.4                              | 1.01 (0.93 to 1.08) |
| Highest                          | 6.6                              | 1†   |
| Maternal educational status      |                                  |      |
| Illiterate                       | 6.5                              | 1.23 (1.15 to 1.32)‡ |
| Primary                          | 7.0                              | 1.10 (1.03 to 1.17)‡ |
| Secondary or above               | 7.0                              | 1†   |
| Maternal age (years)             |                                  |      |
| <25                              | 7.9                              | 1.22 (1.13 to 1.33)‡ |
| 25–34                            | 6.5                              | 1.08 (1.01 to 1.14)‡ |
| >34                              | 6.2                              | 1†   |
| Number of siblings               |                                  |      |
| 0                                | 8.1                              | 1.56 (1.30 to 1.87)‡ |
| 1                                | 7.0                              | 1.31 (1.13 to 1.51)‡ |
| 2                                | 7.2                              | 1.17 (1.05 to 1.31)‡ |
| 3 or more                        | 6.3                              | 1‡   |
| Birth order                      |                                  |      |
| 1                                | 7.3                              | 0.75 (0.63 to 0.90)‡ |
| 2                                | 7.2                              | 0.89 (0.77 to 1.02) |
| 3                                | 7.3                              | 0.99 (0.89 to 1.10) |
| 4                                | 6.0                              | 1.01 (0.94 to 1.08) |
| 5 or more                        | 6.4                              | 1‡   |
| GDP per capita (US$)             |                                  | 1.00 (0.96 to 1.04) |

*Adjusted for maternal BMI and all variables in the table.
†Set as the reference group.
‡Significant association at 95% confidence level.
§Entered as a continuous variable.
AOR, adjusted OR; BMI, body mass index; GDP, gross domestic product.

**Table 4** Birth weight, stunting and maternal BMI as differentials of childhood overweight/obesity in 26 Sub-Saharan countries, 2010–2014

| Variables                        | Prevalence of overweight/obesity | OR (95% CI)* |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Maternal BMI (kg/m²)             |                                  |              |
| ≤24.5                            | 6.3                              | 1†           |
| >25.0                            | 9.2                              | 1.50 (1.42 to 1.58)‡ |
| Birth weight                     |                                  |              |
| Low birth weight (<2.5 kg)       | 5.9                              | 0.79 (0.71 to 0.88)‡ |
| Normal birth weight (2.5–3.9 kg) | 7.4                              | 1†           |
| High birth weight (≥4.0 kg)      | 8.2                              | 1.24 (1.15 to 1.34)‡ |
| Stunting                         |                                  |              |
| Stunted (−2 z score)             | 12.1                             | 3.86 (3.70 to 4.04)‡ |
| Normal (z score between −2 and 2)| 3.4                              | 1†           |

*The associations with birth weight and maternal BMI were adjusted for all independent variables listed in table 3; however, the association with stunting has not been adjusted for any variable.
†Set as the reference group.
‡Significant association at 95% confidence level.
BMI, body mass index.
obesity was low (2.0, 2.6 and 3.0%, respectively). The estimates for these three countries by the world health statistics–2013, GBD–2013 and global nutrition report–2014 were also consistently low.

In developing countries, it is assumed that overweight is relatively common in urban settings and in socio-economically privileged households. However, this study did not witness the same. Overweight/obesity was not associated with household wealth index and place of residence. This might be partly explained by the possible rapid nutrition transition occurring in rural and urban areas and across different socioeconomic groups. Further, the methodological weaknesses of wealth index as a measure of household economic status may also partly explain the null association. Similarly, another study found that that in low and middle income countries, the difference in the prevalence of childhood overweight between the richest and poorest households was smaller and the prevalence in urban and rural areas was very comparable.

In this study, the prevalence of overweight/obesity was higher in children born to illiterate mothers compared to their counterparts. Two large-scale studies indicated that the increment in overweight rate is higher in poor and less educated women than in their counterparts. The finding can be due to the reason that the less educated mothers may have little information regarding a healthy diet or they may perceive higher weight gain as a healthy and desirable growth.

The study found no significant association between national GDP per capita and risk of overweight/obesity in children. Here, it is important to note that, as most of the countries included in the study are either from low or lower-middle-income categories, the data might not have adequate heterogeneity for evaluating the association. Previous studies reported inconsistent relationships. In the Caribbean and Latin America, GDP was reported to have a weak but positive correlation with prevalence of overweight; whereas in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries a negative association was observed. Other studies reported more complex patterns.

The study found an association between stunting and overweight/obesity. Previous studies suggested that stunting can be a risk factor for obesity. A study based on nationally representative surveys in Russia, Brazil, South Africa and China showed significant association between stunting and overweight in all countries with a risk ratio ranging from 1.7 to 7.8. A study in São Paulo, Brazil found a similar association in adolescents and younger children. Stunting may lower energy expenditure and impair fat oxidation to increase the risk of obesity.

The findings demonstrated that low and high birth weight are associated with a lower and higher risk of childhood overweight/obesity, respectively. The relationship between macrosomia and obesity later in life is unequivocal and has been well documented. However, the relationship between LBW and obesity is arguable. The fetal origins of adult disease theory hypothesises that small size at birth is likely to be followed by rapid catch-up growth and this may increase the risk of obesity and its consequences later in life. A couple of meta-analyses found the opposite. So far, the relationship between maternal age and childhood obesity is inconsistent. In this study, it is observed that risk of overweight and obesity decreased with increasing maternal age. This might be due to the reason that older mothers are likely to give birth to smaller babies and the weight deficit of the infants might be sustained throughout the childhood age.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity appears to be higher in children of a lower birth order. However, after adjustment was made for the number of siblings and other independent variables depicted in table 3, the association was reverted and first order births turned out to have a significantly lower risk of overweight. The relationship can be secondary to the higher susceptibility of first order births to LBW, which in turn can result in lower weight during childhood age.

The study found that a smaller number of siblings is associated with increased risk of overweight and children who have no siblings have a 1.6 times increased odds of overweight compared to those who have three or more siblings. Studies conducted in Japan, the USA and Poland have come to the same conclusion. A smaller number of siblings might enable families to offer better nutrition, which in an extreme situation could contribute to excessive energy intake and obesity.

In this study, child and maternal overweight and obesity were significantly associated. Available evidence suggests the same. The relationship between maternal and childhood obesity can be linked via different mechanisms including genetic factors, shared socio-economic characteristics and learnt behaviours including food choices and physical activity. The study has some important limitations. First, the finding cannot be entirely generalisable to the subcontinent, as the 26 countries included in the study might not be necessarily similar to the remaining 24 countries. Second, since the surveys were cross-sectional, causal inference is not viable. Third, the data on birth weight is prone to recall errors as it is determined on the basis of the mother’s recall.

CONCLUSION

With 6.8% prevalence and 10.7 million children affected, childhood overweight/obesity has become a sizeable problem in the subcontinent. In many of the countries studied, overweight is more prevalent than undernutrition. Overweight/obesity showed a significant association with stunting, birth weight and various socio-demographic variables. SSA countries should recognise
overweight/obesity as their public health problem and interventions should be instated accordingly.

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Contributors SG conducted the data analysis and manuscript development.

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