

## **Nutrition**

### **Maternal, infant and young child nutrition: draft comprehensive implementation plan**

**Report by the Secretariat**

#### **CORRIGENDUM**

Please replace paragraph 25 of the Annex with the following text:

**25. Global target 3: 30% reduction of low birth weight by 2025.** The target implies a relative reduction of 30% of the number of infants born with a weight lower than 2500 grams by the year 2025, compared to a baseline set in 2006–2010 and used as a reference starting point. This would translate into a 3.9% relative reduction per year between 2012 and 2025. In Bangladesh and India, where around half the world's children with low birth weight are born, the prevalence of low birth weight decreased, respectively from 30.0% to 21.6% (between 1998 and 2006) and from 30.4% to 28.0% (between 1999 and 2005). Reduction in the prevalence of low birth weight has been observed in El Salvador (from 13% to 7% between 1998 and 2003), South Africa (15.1% to 9.9% from 1998 to 2003), and the United Republic of Tanzania (from 13.0% to 9.5% between 1999 and 2005). In these examples, the recorded reductions are in the order of 1% to 12% per year. The higher reduction rates have been observed in countries where a large proportion of the low birth weight is accounted for by intrauterine growth restriction, which is more amenable to reduction than pre-term birth.

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