


Contribution of Home and School Environment in Children's Food Choice and Overweight/Obesity Prevalence in African Context: Evidence for Creating Enabling Healthful Food Environment

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Abstract: This review aimed primarily to investigate the current trends of overweight and obesity in school children in the African context, secondly to explore the contribution of home and school environments on the children's food choices and lastly suggesting measures for creating a healthier food environment. Despite the increase in overweight and obesity among school children, empirical evidence on their determinants in the African context is scarce, thus calls for consideration of home and school environments. A literature search was conducted between October and December 2018 using Medline (PubMed), Directory of Open Access Journals, Google Scholar, manual search and "grey" literature. This review included articles published between the 1st January 2008 and 30th June 2018. Out of 343 articles, 49 were included for the full text reading after meeting the inclusion criteria. Five reports from grey literature were also included. Results show that the prevalence of overweight and obesity among school children in Africa is increasing and ranges from <5% to >40% in the 10-year period in which the review was taken. High socio-economic status, urban residence and female gender predicted higher prevalence of overweight/obesity. Few reviewed articles on the contribution of home and school environments on children's food choices showed a shred of evidence, thus calls for further research to address this gap. This review found an increasing prevalence of overweight and obesity in school children in Africa. Therefore, further investigation of home and school environment is imperative to curb the increase in the magnitude of overweight and obesity.

Keywords: food choice, food environment, prevalence, school-children, strategies, Africa

Introduction

In recent decades fast increase in the prevalence of obesity and non-communicable diseases is evident in urban areas of low and middle-income countries.¹⁻⁴ Overweight and/or obesity is referred as excess accumulation of fat in the body which is a precursor for non-communicable diseases.⁵⁻⁸ According to the International Obesity Task Force overweight in children is defined as a value between 85th and 95th percentile, while obesity is a value above 95th percentile.¹⁰² World Health Organization has defined childhood overweight (5-19 years), as a value of +1 standard deviation (SD) which is equivalent to 25 kg/m² cut-off for adults and a value of +2 standard deviation (29.7 kg/m²) as obesity which is close to adult's cut-off of ≥ 30.0 kg/m²)¹⁰³ Globally, there are about

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42 million overweight children with over 35 million living in developing countries.⁹ In Africa, despite high levels of undernutrition, overweight and obesity rates in children are increasing,⁸ a pattern often attributed to limited policy support and lack of multi-sectoral collaboration.³ The 2018 Global Nutrition Report, showed that 4.6% of boys and 4.7% of girls (10–19 years) were obese globally. In Africa, for adolescent aged 10–19 years 2.5% of boys and 3.9% of girls were reported as obese in 2016.¹⁰

In sub-Saharan Africa, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is more than 10% in many countries such as; South Africa, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Nigeria, Kenya, and Tanzania (see Table 1). Several studies have reported a prevalence of more than 20% in childhood obesity across African nations (Table 1). A prevalence of more than 30% was reported in Uganda, and Egypt, whereas some studies in Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Sudan found a prevalence of less than 10% (see Table 1). Overweight and obesity in children have devastating physiological consequences, namely high cholesterol, and high blood pressure, high risk of impaired glucose tolerance, insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes, breathing problems and fatty liver disease,^{11,12} as well as psychosocial consequences, such as stigma, teasing, and harassment.^{1,13}

The food environment across countries is in a state of rapid transformation due to changes in dietary patterns and food behaviors.^{14,15} The food environment is rooted in the recognition that an individual is surrounded by broad dimensions of obtaining and consuming food. It encompasses the extent to which someone accesses available food which is desirable and convenient, the way food is marketed, and exclusive properties of food, such as taste and appearance.^{16,17} Processed, convenient, and relatively low price foods are now readily available in many settings.¹⁸ Some studies^{2,19,20} reported that the school food environment contributes to children's food choices. Along with strong peer pressure, children feel forced to buy and consume these unhealthy food alternatives.²⁰

School children and adolescents require adequate nutrient and energy inputs for growth, development, and good academic performance.^{21,22} Appropriate dietary choices and dietary intake are crucial for building good eating habits early in life.^{21,23} Eating habits during childhood may have long term implications; therefore, environments associated with children's food choices need to be studied for modification/reinforcement of healthy choices. Foods that are high in sugar and/or fat, which are globally available in school environments are associated with increased

risk of obesity²⁴ and their consumption is reported to increase at the highest rates ever.^{25,35}

Escalating overweight and obesity rates in school children necessitate consideration of both home and school food environments as potential contributors.^{14,26} Children spend significant amounts of time in the school environment which may influence their food choices and shape their attitudes towards foods offered in the school.²⁷ The home environment (through the physical presence of food and television advertisement) also influences children's food choices.²⁸ Couch and colleagues²⁹ reported that availability of unhealthy foods in the home has been associated with a lower intake of fruits and vegetables. Wang et al³⁰ found that the home environment is responsible for shaping children's lifelong eating habits. At home, parents play a key role in children's exposure to foods.³¹

To the best of our knowledge, no review of the existing literature has investigated obesity prevalence and contributions of school and home environments in children's food choices in the African context. Therefore, the objectives of this review article were (i) to review the existing literature on current trends of overweight and obesity in Africa (ii) to determine the contribution of home and school environments to children's food choices and (iii) to suggest strategies for creating enabling healthy food environments for children.

Methods

Search Strategy, Study Selection

A systematic literature search was conducted for articles published on the prevalence of overweight and obesity in school children in Africa. Other articles searched were on the contribution of home and school environment in children's food choices. In addition, reports constituting "grey literature" on strategies for improving children's food environments were searched. A comprehensive keyword search was used for terms related to the topic of interest. We included original published articles conducted in Africa, human studies, reference age group (6–18 years) and within 10 years of publication. Studies done outside Africa, review articles and those which did not use the English language were excluded. A manual search via Google was also conducted from the reference lists of reviewed articles.

Three databases were included in this review: Medline (PubMed), Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ),

Table 1 Summary of Evidence on Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in School Children in Selected African Countries

Author	Year	Country, Region	Age (Years)	Study Design	Sample (n)	Prevalence of Overweight/ Obesity (%)
Pienaar ^{3a}	2015	South Africa, North-west	6–9	Longitudinal	574	OB 12.5 baseline; OB 16.6 follow-up
Baard & McKersie ^{34a}	2014	South Africa, Port Elizabeth	7–10	Cross-sectional	713	OV 20.9, OB 9.8 Boys: OV 18.5, OB 6.9 Girls: OV 23.3, OB 12.9
Negash et al ^{35a}	2017	South Africa, Western cape	7–18	Cross-sectional	1559	OV 15.6, OB 7.3 Boys: OV 9.4, OB 4.5 Girls: OV 19.7, OB 9.1
Tathiah et al ^{74a}	2013	South Africa, Nongoma, Ceza	9–12	Secondary data	963	OV 9.0, OB 3.8
Truter et al ^{94a}	2010	South Africa, Potchefstroom	9–12	Cross-sectional	280	OV 5.5, OB 6.5 Boys: OV 7.2, OB 2.5 Girls: OV 8.3, OB 4.0
Armstrong et al ^{95a}	2017	South Africa, all 5 provinces	6–13	Cross-sectional	10,285	OV+OB 15.4
Puckree ^{96b}	2011	S.Africa, Kwazul-Natal	10–12	Cross-sectional	120	OV 5.0
Yusuf et al ^{36a}	2013	Nigeria, Kano	13–18	Cross-sectional	718	OV 1.98, OB 0.84
Umar et al ^{37a}	2018	Nigeria, Kano	6–18	Cross-sectional	720	OV 8.9, OB 3.3 Boys: OV 7.0, OB 3.0 Girls: OV 10.8, OB 3.6
Kambonda & Sartorius ^{4a}	2018	Zimbabwe, Mashonaland	6–12	Cross-sectional	974	OV 6.0, OB 7.7
Kyallo et al ^{51b}	2013	Kenya, Nairobi	9–14	Cross-sectional	344	OV+OB combined 19.0 Boys: OV+OB 16.8 Girls: OV+OB 21.0
Rapando et al ^{52b}	2017	Kenya, Langata, Nairobi	14–18	Cross-sectional	292	OV+OB 17.8 Boys: OV+OB 16.96 Girls: OV+OB 20.59
Muthuri et al ^{53b}	2014	Kenya, Nairobi	9–11	Cross-sectional	563	OV 14.4, OB 6.4
Annan-Asare et al ^{39e}	2017	Ghana, Accra metropolis	11–15	Cross-sectional	260	Boys: OV 26.1, OB 26.0 Girls: OV 33.3, OB 27.0
Musa et al ^{5a}	2012	Nigeria, Bene	9–16	Cross-sectional	3240	adolescents: OV 9.7, OB 1.8 children: OV 18.3, OB 3.2
Wamba et al ^{7a}	2013	Cameroon, Douala	8–15	Cross-sectional	2689	OV 12.4, OB 1.9
Van den Berg et al ^{40b}	2014	Lesotho, Maseru	16	Cross-sectional	221	Boys: OV 8.3 Girls: OV 27.2
Mohamed & Vuvor ^{6b}	2012	Ghana, Accra	5–15	Cross-sectional	270	OV 15.8, OB 10.9 Boys: OV 16.7, OB 7.2 Girls: OV 15.0, OB 15.0
Ofakunrin et al ^{38a}	2018	Nigeria, Jos north central	6–13	Cross-sectional	600	OV 10.3, OB 1.7
Sagbo et al ^{15a}	2018	Togo, Lomé	8–17	Cross-sectional	634	OV 5.2, OB 1.9 Boys: OV 3.8 Girls: OV 6.4
Nagwa et al ^{50b}	2011	Sudan, Khartoum	10–18	Cross-sectional	1138	OV 10.8, OB 9.7 Boys: OV 9.9, OB 11.4 Girls: OV 11.6, OB 8.2
Salman et al ^{49c}	2010	Sudan, Khartoum	6–12	Cross-sectional	304	OV 14.8, OB 10.5 Boys: OV 11.8, OB 5.9 Girls: OV 14.0, OB 11.0
Hussein et al ^{48b}	2018	Northern Sudan, Argo	6–14	Cross-sectional	1223	OV 6.2, OB 1.5 Boys: OV 5.4, OB 1.6 Girls: OV 7.0, OB 1.5

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Author	Year	Country, Region	Age (Years)	Study Design	Sample (n)	Prevalence of Overweight/Obesity (%)
Hussein ^{46c}	2018	Libya, Misurata	6–11	Cross-sectional	1000	OV 15.8, OB 12.4 Boys: OV 15.4, OB 12.5 Girls: OV 16.1, OB 12.2
Sheriff ^{47e}	2016	Libya, Chennai	12–18	Cross-sectional	900	Boys: OV 10.0, OB 2.9 Girls: OV 8.0, OB 1.5
Taha & Marawan ^{42c}	2015	Egypt, Menoufia	8–12	Cross-sectional	354	OV 19.5, OB 23.7 Boys: OV+OB 46.4 Girls: OV+OB 53.6
Talat & El-Shahat ^{44d}	2015	Egypt, Sharkia	12–15	Cross-sectional	900	OV 20.0, OB 10.7 Boys: OV 20.1, OB 10.4 Girls: OV 19.9, OB 10.9
Badawi et al ^{45d}	2013	Egypt, Port Said city	12–15	Cross-sectional	852	OV 17.7, OB 13.5 Boys OV 18.4, OB 13.0 Girls OV 17.1, OB 14.0
Hadhood et al ^{43d}	2017	Egypt, Sohag	6–14	Cross-sectional	711	OV 16.5, OB 14.6
Mekonnen et al ^{8b}	2018	Ethiopia, Bahir Dar	6–12	Cross-sectional	616	OV+OB 11.9 OV 8.8, OB 3.1
Desalew et al ^{41c}	2017	Ethiopia, Dire dawa	11–15	Cross-sectional	448	OV 14.7, OB 5.8 Boys: OV 12.3, OB 8.6 Girls: OV 16.5, OB 3.8
Peltzer & Pengpid ^{55a}	2011	Ghana & Uganda	13–15	National data survey	5613	Boys: OV+OB 3.2 Girls: OV+OB 10.4
Chebet et al ^{54b}	2015	Uganda, Kampala	8–12	Cross-sectional	958	OV 32.3, OB 21.7
Mosha & Fungo ^{56b}	2010	Tanzania, Dar-es salaam and Dodoma	6–12	Cross-sectional	428	OV 5.8, OB 6.4 in 6–9 years OV 4.9, OB 5.4 in 10–12 years
Muhihi et al ^{58a}	2013	Tanzania, Dar-es salaam	6–17	Cross-sectional	446	OV 9.8 OB 5.2 Boys; OV6.3 OB 3.8 Girls; OV13.1 OB 6.3
Mwaikambo et al ^{59a}	2015	Tanzania, Dar-es salaam	7–14	Cross-sectional	1722	OV 10.2, OB 4.5 Boys OV+OB comb 14.9 Girls: OV+OB comb 14.5
Pangani et al ^{61b}	2016	Tanzania, Dar-es salaam	8–13	Cross-sectional	1781	OV 15.9, OB 6.7 Boys: OV 12.1, OB 4.0 Girls: OV 18.7, OB 8.0
Kimario ^{60a}	2015	Tanzania, Kilimanjaro	10–12	Cross-sectional	140	OV+OB 20
Tluway et al ^{57a}	2018	Tanzania, Manyara	10–19	Cross-sectional	619	OV+OB 9.2

Note: ^aIOTF, ^bWHO, ^cCDC, ^dEGC and NRC, ^eunspecified.

Abbreviations: CDC, Centre for Disease Control; EGC and NRC, Egyptian Growth Charts and National Research Centre; IOTF, International Obesity Task Force; OV, overweight; OB, obesity; WHO, World Health Organization.

and Google Scholar. Due to lack of enough knowledge and limited evidence on the contribution of home and school environment on children's food choices in African context a narrative review was proposed against other types of the systematic review. A narrative review is done when there is methodological limitations and therefore there is a need for future research on the topic of interest.^{32,33} This review includes articles published over the decade, from the 1st of January, 2008 to the 30th of June, 2018 with the exception

of a few reports from "grey" literature which were considered beyond the specified period. Key search terms developed were used either singly and/or in combination. These terms included food environment, school environment, home environment, dietary habits, food choice, factors, school-aged children, overweight, obesity, developing countries, and Africa. After refining the inclusion and exclusion criteria, abstracts and full articles of all eligible studies were read.

Data Extraction

Major findings/data on the prevalence of overweight and obesity in African school children are summarized in Table 1. Major findings of the articles on influence of home and school food environment on food choice were summarized in Table 2, with the following subheadings: name of the first author and year of publication, country, environment studied (home or school), study design and description of main findings of the study. Information from

grey literature was also included in the description of studies.

Results

Description of Included Studies

Of the 343 articles identified 294 were excluded, finally, 49 studies and 5 reports “grey literature” were included in the review (Figure 1). About 39 studies investigated the prevalence of overweight and obesity in African countries, and 10 articles

Table 2 Summary of Studies on Influence of School and Home Environment on Children Food Choice in Selected African Countries

Study	Country	Environment	Study Design	Description of Findings
Kalimbira & Gondwe, 2015 ⁶²	Malawi	School & Home	Cross-sectional	Many school children (>80%) consume sugar-sweetened beverages regularly, carbohydrate-rich foods, before going to school, at school and after school.
Brown et al, 2015 ⁶³	Botswana	School & Home	Qualitative	Parental control dictates what a child eats; eating out exposes a child to junk foods; peer pressure influence on food choice; energy-dense foods are readily available in school shops.
Itatiro, 2014 ⁶⁴	Tanzania	School	Cross-sectional	Food vendors around school environments formed the main food suppliers, followed by school shops, canteens. Main foods supplied were snacks and soft drinks, while fruits, vegetables and dairy products were less available.
Sedibe et al, 2014 ⁶⁵	South Africa	School & Home	Qualitative	Role of caregivers in preparing healthy foods through the availability of home gardens; adolescent perception on healthy foods; barriers to access healthy foods.
Bekker et al, 2017 ⁶⁶	South Africa	School	Mixed method	The presence of healthy food varieties in the school tuck shop influenced a positive attitude and perceptions towards healthy eating although unhealthy options should also be available.
Abrahams et al, 2011 ⁶⁷	South Africa	School	Quasi-experiment	Children who brought lunch boxes to school comprised of healthy food options had lower BMI compared to children who bought food items from school shops.
Kupolati et al, 2017 ²⁰	South Africa	School	Qualitative	Teachers perceived that nutrition education can influence positive healthy eating habits in the school environment.
Feeley & Norris, 2014 ⁶⁹	South Africa	School & Home	Cross-sectional	Consumption of fast foods such as fried chips and sweetened beverages at school, at home and around the community was higher among adolescents (17years old) compared to consumption of confectionary and salty snacks in the urban environment
Faber et al, 2013 ⁶⁸	South Africa	School	Cohort	School environment provides less options of health foods like fruits and vegetables but more of unhealthy food items like chips, sweets, chocolates and biscuits which are preferred by children.
Chan Sun et al, 2009 ²⁷	Mauritius	School	Cross-sectional	Confectionaries and deep-fried foods, soft drinks and desserts were most commonly sold (by more than 75%) followed by main meals from canteens and food vendors; healthy foods like dairy products and fruits were also available

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

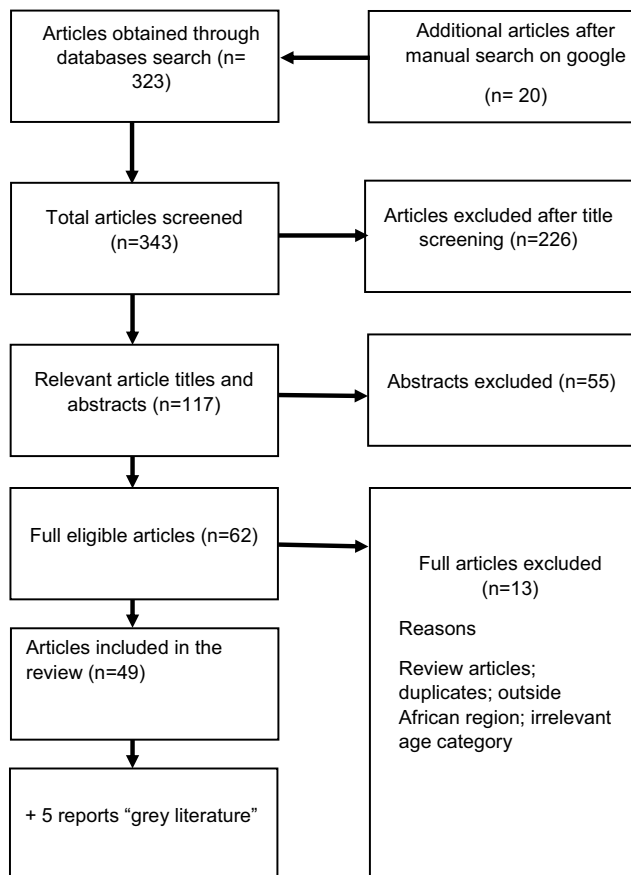


Figure 1 Flow chart of the selection process for inclusion of eligible studies.

reported on the influence of home and school food environment on school children's food choices. Grey literature provided insights on strategies for creating enabling healthy food environments except Global Nutrition report which provided data on the global prevalence of overweight and obesity in children and adolescents. Other reports were from World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Tanzanian Ministry of Health, Global Agricultural Information Network. Thirty-six of the reviewed articles on overweight and obesity prevalence used a cross-sectional study design, two studies used the analysis of secondary data and one study used longitudinal design. Details are presented in Table 1. Three out of ten articles (Table 2) on school and home environment used qualitative methods, four studies used a cross-sectional method, one of each article used a mixed-methods approach, a cohort and a quasi-experiment.

Key Findings of This Review

There is observed increase in overweight and obesity prevalence between studies and countries although there are notable variations.

Northern and eastern African regions had higher rates of overweight and obesity compared to southern and horn of Africa regions.

Most of the studies were cross-sectional and reported higher prevalence of overweight and obesity in girls than in boys.

Different cut-off values (WHO, IOTF, CDC) were used to define overweight and obesity which may cause variation in prevalence. Therefore interpretation of results needs a caution.

There is limited information on contribution of home and school food environment in children's food choice as well as link between food choice and obesity prevalence. Therefore, creating a research gap in this area.

Proposed strategies would shed some lights on creating enabling healthful food environment for school children in Africa.

Overweight and Obesity Prevalence Among School Children in Africa

Evidence from reviewed articles (Table 1) showed diverse trends of overweight and obesity among school children across African countries. In South Africa, prevalence varied considerably between 5% to > 20% across studies in different years. Studies reported in 2010 and 2011 showed a low prevalence than studies reported from 2014. Studies by^{34,35,94} reported that girls were likely to be more obese than boys (Table 1). In Nigeria the combined prevalence for overweight and obesity ranged between 2.8% in 2013³⁶ to 12.2% in 2018.³⁸ The prevalence of overweight and obesity was higher in children than in adolescents,⁵ also higher in girls than in boys.³⁸ In Ghana, a study by Annan-Asare and colleagues³⁹ found a higher prevalence in both girls and boys than earlier work of⁶ which reported lower rates of overweight and obesity, although girls were 2 times more likely to be obese than boys. In Cameroon,⁷ and Zimbabwe,⁴ the prevalence of overweight and obesity in children was < 15%. A Low prevalence of overweight and obesity (< 6%) was reported in Togo.¹⁵ In Lesotho, one study reported that girls were found to be more overweight than boys.⁴⁰ In Egypt the prevalence rate of overweight and obesity ranged between 31->40%. In one study⁴² girls were more overweight and obese than boys while other studies^{44,45} showed slight variations. In Libya, two studies showed a prevalence range of 9.5–28.2%. Boys were more overweight and obese than girls⁴⁷ and in the other study⁴⁶ small variations were found. In Sudan,

the prevalence of overweight and obesity ranged between 7.7–25.3%, the prevalence was low in recent study⁴⁸ compared to previous studies^{49,50} which was related to the high socioeconomic status of parents.⁵⁰ In Ethiopia overweight and obesity prevalence ranged between 11.9–20.5%. In these studies, boys were more obese than girls, but girls were more overweight. Moreover, in private school prevalence was significantly higher than in public schools.⁴¹ Surprisingly, a study done in 2018 showed a lower prevalence than a study reported in 2017.

In East Africa, evidence shows that childhood overweight and obesity trends have increased at an alarming rate. In Kenya, studies of^{51–53} found a high prevalence of overweight and/or obesity in which girls were more likely to be overweight/obese than boys and high in private schools than public schools,⁵² the prevalence range between these studies was 17.8–20.8% and there is slight variation over time. In Uganda, a prevalence of >50% (overweight and obesity combined) was reported by.⁵⁴ In a national survey of two countries (Uganda and Ghana), the prevalence of overweight and obesity in girls was significantly higher than in boys.⁵⁵ Tanzania, like other East African countries, is not immune to the growing problem of overweight and obesity in school-children as reflected by studies done across the country (see Table 1). The prevalence range was between 9.2–22.6%. Studies by^{58,61} found that girls were more overweight and obese than boys, and is higher in private schools than in public schools.⁶¹ Also, a low prevalence was found in a study⁵⁷ done in a rural area.

Influence of School and Home Environment

Ten African-based studies (six from the school environment and four from both school and home environment) investigated the contributions of school and home environments on children's food choices and dietary habits (see Table 2). Three studies^{20,65,66} revealed that perception and availability of healthy food options in the home and school environments can improve children's food choices. One study⁶⁷ associated BMI with food consumption. It reported that children who brought lunch boxes to school had lower BMI than children who consumed foods purchased from school tuck shops. These shops are characterized by high energy-dense foods. Other studies^{27,62,64,68,69} revealed the presence of unhealthy food options in either home or school environment which promotes consumption of

these foods by school children. Parents and peers were also found to dictate unhealthy food choices by school children.⁶³

Discussion

Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in School Children

Obesity has now reached epidemic levels in both developing and developed countries.^{56,61} Different studies in Africa have shown the increased prevalence in obesity from the lowest reported at 5% to the highest at above 40% across the review period of 10 years. Only 4 studies reported a prevalence of less than 10% when overweight and obesity are combined and 35 studies combined prevalence was more than 10%. This trend is almost similar to what was reported in developed countries and some other developing countries in the global south. For instance, in Latin America, more than 20% of schoolchildren were obese⁷⁰ and in San Diego, 26.6% of children were overweight and obese.²⁹ Similarly, high prevalence of overweight and obesity (39.7%) were found in Mexican school children⁷¹ while 31% of Canadian,⁷² 36.6% of Saudi Arabian⁷³ and 32% of American³⁰ school children were reported to be overweight and obese. This review observed variation in overweight and obesity prevalence between studies and over time. Therefore, data on overweight and obesity are complex and confusing, this may be due to different contexts and age groups under investigation. Some evidence showed that cultural and environmental factors may explain variation in obesity data among study subjects.^{5,37,61} Cultural norms in Africa favor large/fat body sizes especially in girls and women, thus it could be a barrier to maintain healthy body weight.¹⁰⁴ The difference in socio-economic status also contributed to these variations, as children from higher Social Economic Status are reported to be more obese than children from lower SES.^{8,34,37,50} Another variation may be attributed to different cut-off values used to define overweight and obesity and study designs.¹⁵ For example, in a study with Iranian adolescent CDC reference values obtained a higher rate of obesity by 3.2% than IOTF reference values in children aged 12–15 years of both sexes.¹⁰² Similarly, in Saudi Arabian adolescents WHO reference values showed a higher rate of obesity (almost by 6%), but lower rates of overweight (almost by 5%) than IOTF.¹⁰³ Children from urban areas were found to be more obese^{43,75} than children from rural areas.^{57,74} Similarly,

Zhang et al 2016⁷⁵ found an increased risk of overweight and obesity in urban Chinese school children, which may be caused by a difference in lifestyle behaviors between rural and urban settings. Generally, most urban populations have sedentary lifestyles and increased consumption of high energy-dense foods.^{58,76} To great extent urbanization has greatly affected African food culture and resulted in a shift in dietary consumption⁹⁷ which leads to increased consumption of westernized diets which are perceived as a symbol of affluence.¹⁰⁴ Along with urbanization is characterized by motorized lifestyle and physical inactivity.¹⁰⁴ Many studies across countries reported a higher prevalence of overweight and obesity in girls compared to boys. This may be attributed to differences in gender roles where boys are more active than girls.³⁷ Boys spent adequate time in fieldwork while girls spend more time at home.⁴¹ Early-onset of menarche in girls is associated with an increase in body fat and body weight.⁵⁷ Also, children below 10 years were more likely to be obese than children/adolescents above 10 years.^{5,45,56} This pattern may be attributable to faulty feeding during early childhood. Children from private schools were associated with higher obesity rates, and the possible explanation for this was, private school children were linked to high social-economic status thus easily adopting unhealthy food choices.^{41,52}

Home and School Food Environment

There is limited information on the influence of home and school environments on school children's food choices and obesity linkages. However, reviewed studies have demonstrated that obesity is a significant health problem and provide direction for evidence-based strategies and interventions. This study found that positive perception in healthy foods would improve children's healthy food choices. This was also revealed by a study in Southern Appalachia that strict parental control have influence in healthy food choices by children regardless of the availability of unhealthy food alternatives in the home environment,³⁰ this might influence healthy food choices during adolescence and adulthood. Some of the reviewed studies also found that unhealthy food options are readily available in African school environments as well as in the home environment, and children prefer to choose and consume these foods. These findings are similar to studies from other settings, Brazil,⁷⁰ South Africa,⁷⁷ India,¹⁹ San Diego.²⁹ Only one study from South Africa linked BMI and food intake. This is in line with a study from Saudi

Arabian school children which found a positive association between increased intakes of sugar-sweetened carbonated beverages with an increase in BMI.⁷³ Studies among Irish children²¹ and Vancouver Canada adolescents⁷⁹ revealed that parents had the most significant control on child's food intake. In addition, parents have more influence on portion sizes to be offered to children, however, decision, motivation and parental feeding goals are not well understood.⁸⁰ Presence of parents at home and their involvement in feeding practices influence role modeling, shape positive behavior change and modify available foods in the home environment.⁸¹ In addition to their presence at home, parents also are involved in family food preference, time allocation, prioritization of activities, preparation of food, skills, financial and health attributes. Children also are imitating these attributes.¹⁰¹ A study in Jordan revealed that peer influence associated significantly with disordered eating behavior among adolescents with respect to their body images.⁹⁹ A recent systematic review of literature revealed that peers and siblings have both positive (healthy eating) and negative (unhealthy eating) influence on food choices of children. However, negative influence is most common.¹⁰⁰

Strategies for Creating Enabling Healthful Food Environment

Conducting Informative Research

Effective implementation of optimal intervention strategies to prevent obesity in the African context needs sufficient evidence on current and periodic trends of obesity across countries.⁸² Knowledge about food choice and dietary habits data among African school children is inadequate, therefore, more consumer research on the school and home food environment are required. Studies in developing countries need to examine the role of local/informal food vendors and other sources of food like production and food donations on food choice.¹⁷ There is a need to focus on the penetration of supermarkets that offer highly processed food varieties.¹⁷ Nevertheless, before launching school-based interventions in low and middle-income countries, we need to establish culturally based evidence. This is because of differences in values, norms, customs, and environmental influences on food choices for children. The existing models from developed countries may not work in the African context.⁸³ Barriers and facilitators influencing healthy eating behaviors in the home and school environment need to be thoroughly investigated as

little research exist in this area. Context-specific school-based interventions, if implemented effectively, can improve the nutritional status of school children.

Designing Social-Ecological Frameworks for Africa

Apart from biophysical factors (genes, age, gender) the ecological perspective states that the physical environment has a direct link to obesity due to its influence on food choices.

The social-ecological perspective describes relationships between an individual and environment positing that individual behavior emerges from the interplay of multiple factors between the two entities.⁷⁸ The social-ecological framework considers five levels of influence: Individual (knowledge, attitude, and self-concept); Interpersonal (family, peers, friends, social networks); Community (relationships between organizations); Organizational (organizations and social institutions); and Policy/enabling environment (national, state, local). At the individual level, school children need to receive nutrition education to equip them with appropriate knowledge to make informed healthy food choices and change their attitudes and skills to build self-efficacy.^{65,85} At the interpersonal/family level, training of parents and modification of the home environment is required. It is also imperative to create awareness through health promotion campaigns targeting parents, households, and communities on a healthy diet and dietary diversity. Dietary diversity should promote the consumption of nutrient-dense culturally acceptable foods and minimize the consumption of processed foods.⁸⁶ African communities should maximize development of diets that uses local food staffs. Parents have the role to model healthy eating habits and food choices to their children. Parents should be well informed on the outcome of poor dietary habits of their children and be motivated to become good examples.⁸⁰ At the organization/school level, teachers are capacitated to deliver nutrition education and communication messages to pupils. Promotion/modification of school food policy/environment and creating resources for physical activity can easily be designed and implemented at the school level. National and local levels are obliged to set policies and laws that will promote the creation of a healthful enabling food environment. The development of ecological framework need to consider African culture. Socio-cultural beliefs has influence in nutrition matters of families since some foods are highly prized to complete a meal and these foods may have influence on weight changes. Some food taboos are related to particular foods, for example foods from animal origin.⁹⁸ Issues related to

food preparation, sharing, distribution, indigenous knowledge, attitudes and practices should be considered.

Multisectoral Partnership/Coordination

Prevention and/or management of overweight/obesity in children is a shared responsibility between different sectors. No single sector will address this complex, multi-faceted problem. African member states should be willing to take responsibilities through preparation and enhancement of policies across all sectors.⁸⁷ The health sector needs to initiate, implement, and innovate primary and secondary overweight/obesity preventive measures. The education sector needs to integrate and implement nutrition-related courses in primary school curriculum⁸⁸ with content delivery predicated on the building of teachers' capacities to deliver nutrition education to children. The agriculture sector needs to emphasize on the production of local nutrient-dense foods at an affordable cost and the periodic revision of import trade policies.⁸⁷ Food regulatory bodies are tasked to set and enforce import requirements and regulations to ensure that imported foods meet agreed quality standards.⁸⁹ In addition, food and beverage industry need to focus on healthy product development, by reformulating nutrient-dense food categories to deliver better diets for all. Due to industrial development and economic changes many people have shifted their food habits from whole cereals, legumes, fruits and vegetables towards purchasing and consuming more processed foods and drinks.⁹⁰ Therefore, this sector needs a high level of commitment in manufacturing healthy products that are affordable and available to all groups of consumers.

Social Behavior Change Communication

One of the most promising strategies to prevent childhood obesity is social behavior change communications. This strategy includes individual counseling, mass media campaigns, and education sessions. If these are targeted to relevant audiences, like school children, schools, non-governmental organizations, and decision-makers, the expected outcomes may be achieved.³² An example of this approach is reflected in Tanzania's national nutrition social behavior change communication (SBCC) strategy which aims at raising awareness through an increase in knowledge, attitude, and skill training. It also aims at creating quality nutrition services that will favor the demand of consumers, other beneficiaries and increase access to quality communication materials, SBCC guidelines, protocols, and other tools to the district level.⁹¹ SBCC needs to be developed, pre-

tested, and disseminated to the target population. A review of literature in developing countries showed success in integrating social behavior change communication interventions with nutritional specific programs.⁹² For example, a study conducted in Malawi used SBCC strategy in a supplementary feeding program and showed promising effect.⁹³

Conclusion

This review found an increased and varied prevalence of overweight and obesity in school children up to above 40% across African countries in ten years period. However, the studies focusing on their linkages with home and school environment are scarce, therefore, this calls for more research attention and informed policy change in this area. High socio-economic status, female gender, urban residence and children in private schools associated significantly with increased prevalence of overweight/obesity in children. The presence of high energy-dense foods in school and home environments contribute to unhealthy dietary choices in school children. Most of the articles reviewed were methodologically limited as they involved “one-off” cross-sectional design studies as opposed to longitudinal, case-control, and controlled randomized trials. However, some studies on food environment used qualitative approach, which is strong in highlighting the subjects’ perceptions, ideas, and opinions. This review was restricted to school and home physical food environment, (availability and accessibility). Other components were not considered. It focused on a topic which, in most cases, receives low attention in nutrition research. This review was limited to 10 years period, and used English, a language conversant to authors and to the majority of readers.

Abbreviations

BMI, body mass index; DOAJ, Directory of Open Access Journals; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; CDC, Centre for Disease Control; EGC&NRC, Egyptian Growth Charts & National Research Centre; IOTF, International Obesity Task Force; OV, overweight; OB, obesity; SES, socio-economic status; SBCC, social behavior change communication; URT, United Republic of Tanzania; WHO, World Health Organization.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the reported work, from the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data and interpretation. In all these areas; they took part in drafting, revising and critically reviewing the

article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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