

Review of: "A Policy Dialogue for Nutrition of Women and Adolescent Girls: Sustainable Development Goals Matters Arising"

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The title of the manuscript is very interesting, but the overall writing, methods, and analysis require significant improvements.

The main suggestions are presented below.

- Terms have to be in extended form when they appear the first time in a sentence, so review them under the abstract (SDGs) and SBC.
- Enrich the introduction section with more studies on relevant topics. In its current form, the section is shallow, with limited debate on the main research question (why and how multi-sector involvement is important to address the problem) and the gap (the nutritional problems among adolescent girls are not sufficiently included under the document).
- There are no citations at all throughout the document, so how can one ensure the statements are based on evidence?
- What is the meaning of this statement? And how about the writing style using __ as the mark. Women are often responsible for producing and preparing food for the household, so their knowledge — or lack thereof — about nutrition can.... And ...can fulfill their multiple roles — generating income, ensuring their families' nutrition, and having healthy children — more effectively...
- Requires revision on spacing, grammar use, and punctuation
- 'How nutrition affects women' should be modified as how nutrition affects women and adolescent girls to be in line with the title and consider the impact on adolescent girls. How women's nutrition affects the national economy also entails only about women
- Does the given prevalence of some degree of anemia in the country stem from nutrition? The authors should elaborate and come with evidence for the case
- In Rwanda, 10 percent of babies born to mothers under the age of 20 are LBW compared to babies born to mothers aged 20-34 or 35-49, who are LBW 7 percent of the time each. Statements depict that a mother's age contributes to the LBW, hence the prevention of early marriage is more important in the country than the nutritional issue. Therefore, it is

better to modify or remove the statement.

- A variety of nutritional deficits, including iron deficiency and insufficient caloric intake, can increase a woman's chances of having an LBW infant and are the strongest determinants of a child's survival. Revise the English writing of the statement
- Children born to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have a low birth weight (9 percent) than children born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (4 percent). How can the authors relate to the nutrition of women and adolescent girls? Make it clear.
- Improving women's diets, access to nutrition services, and nutrition and care practices before and during pregnancy, and while breastfeeding, is critical to preventing malnutrition in all its forms (*here you should consider the targeted age category and integration means and its impact when implemented with the existing nutritional care if the country is providing under-five nutritional care*)
- Public health systems need to prevent and treat micronutrient deficiencies, encourage households to meet the dietary needs of women and adolescent girls throughout their lives, and ensure their access to high-quality health services, clean water, and adequate sanitation. (*This is thought to already be the practice of nations, so what makes a difference?*)
- Policy options are shallow; at least they should tell us the current policies Rwanda is implementing towards women and adolescent girls' nutrition.
- Kindly merge similar themes and sub-components for a better multi-sectorial approach.
- The severe nutrition-related problems in the country should be linked to and consistent with lists of calls for action
- The conclusions sections are weaker and need improvements