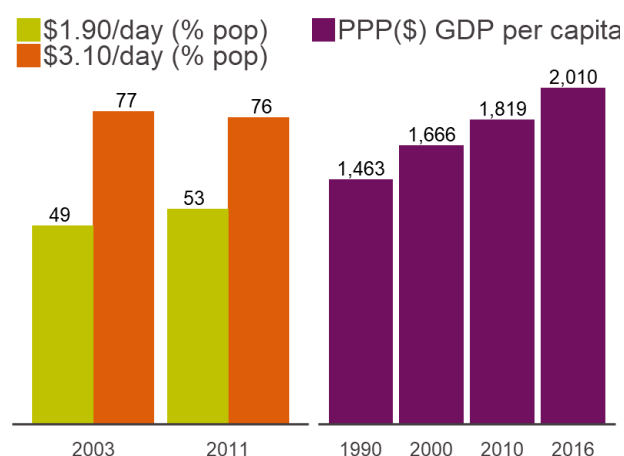


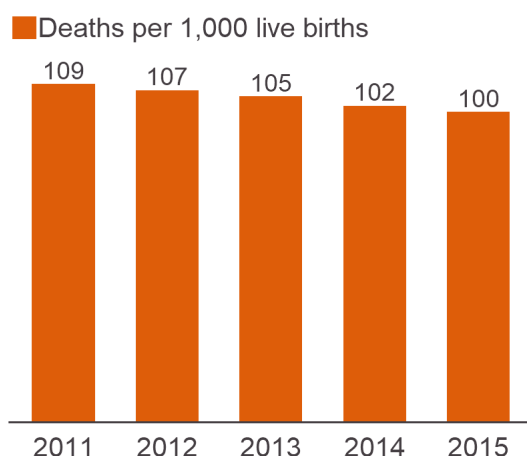
ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

Poverty rates and GDP



Source: World Bank 2017.
Note: pop: population; PPP: purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality rate



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2015.

Income inequality

| Gini index score* | Gini index rank** | Year |
|-------------------|-------------------|------|
| 43 | 107 | 2011 |

Source: World Bank 2017.
Notes: *0 = perfect equality, **100 = perfect inequality. The countries with a Gini index are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (152).

Population

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|------|
| Population (thousands) | 11,176 | 2017 |
| Under-5 population (thousands) | 1,809 | 2017 |
| Urban (%) | 45 | 2017 |
| >65 years (%) | 3 | 2017 |

Source: 2017 projections from UN Population Division 2017.

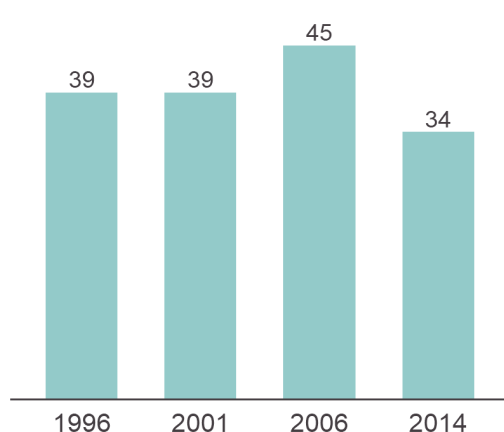
CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY

Child anthropometry

| Number of children under 5 affected (thousands) | | |
|---|-----|------|
| Stunting ¹ | 572 | 2014 |
| Wasting ¹ | 76 | 2014 |
| Overweight ¹ | 29 | 2014 |
| % of children under 5 affected | | |
| Wasting ¹ | 5 | 2014 |
| Severe wasting ¹ | 1 | 2014 |
| Overweight ¹ | 2 | 2014 |
| Low birth weight ² | 15 | 2006 |

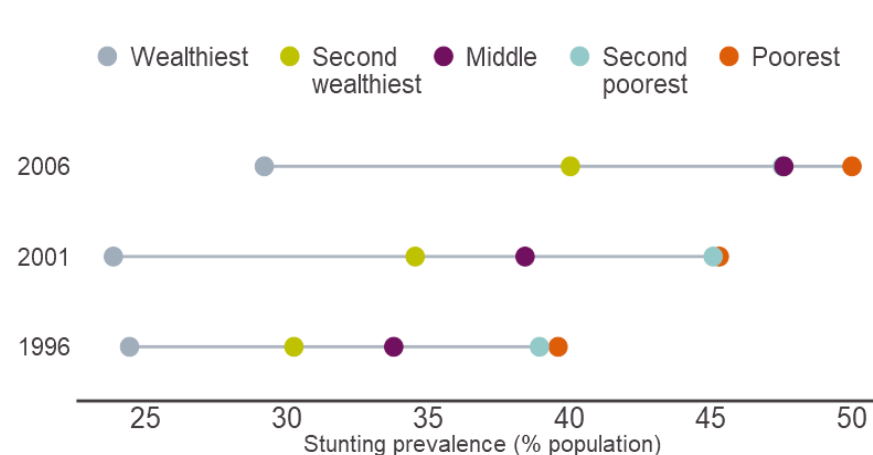
Source: WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017;¹ UNICEF 2015.²

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 (%)



Source: WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017.

Changes in stunting prevalence over time, by wealth quintile



Source: DHS surveys 1990–2011 adapted from Bredenkamp et al. 2014.

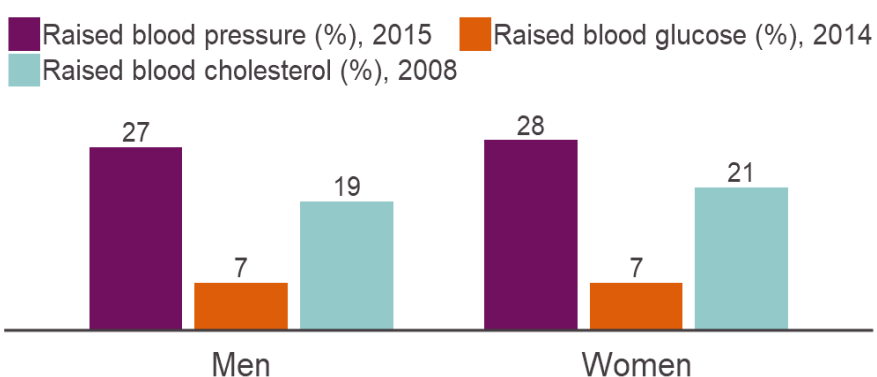
ADOLESCENT AND ADULT NUTRITION STATUS

Adolescent and adult anthropometry (% population)

| | | |
|---|----|------|
| Adolescent overweight ¹ | 10 | 2009 |
| Adolescent obesity ¹ | 0 | 2009 |
| Women of reproductive age, thinness ² | 6 | 2011 |
| Women of reproductive age, short stature ² | 2 | 2011 |

Source: WHO 2015;¹ DHS 2017.²
Note: NA: not available.

Metabolic risk factors for diet-related non-communicable diseases (%)



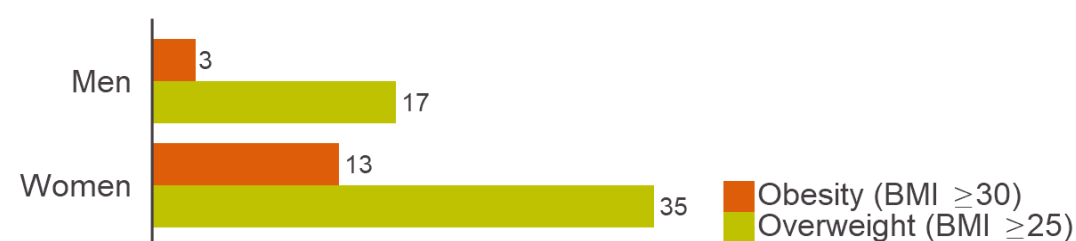
Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

Micronutrient status of population

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| Women of reproductive age with anaemia ¹ | | |
| Total population affected (thousands of people) | 1,262 | 2016 |
| Total population affected (%) | 47 | 2016 |
| Vitamin A deficiency in children 6–59 months old (%) ² | 53 | 2013 |
| Population classification of iodine nutrition (age group 5–19 years old) ³ | Risk of iodine-induced hyperthyroidism within 5–10 years following introduction of iodized salt in susceptible groups | 1999 |

Source: WHO 2017;¹ Stevens et al. 2015;² WHO 2004.³

Prevalence of adult overweight and obesity (%), 2014



Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.
Note: BMI: body mass index.

PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2017

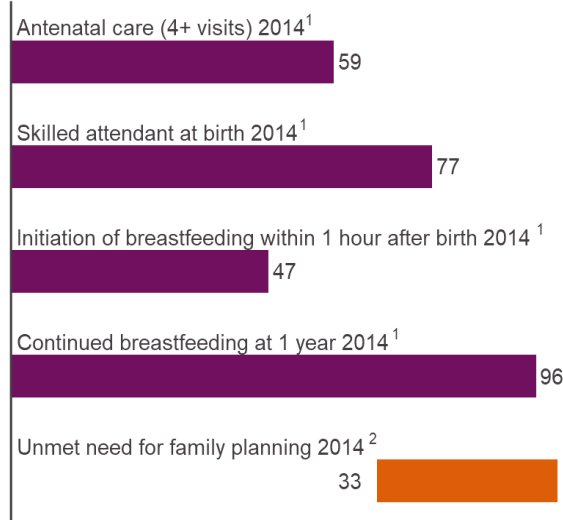
| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Under-5 stunting | Under-5 wasting | Under-5 overweight | WRA anaemia | EBF |
| NA | On course | NA | Some progress | On course |
| Adult female obesity | Adult male obesity | Adult female diabetes | Adult male diabetes | |
| Off course | Off course | Off course | Off course | |

Source: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017, WHO 2017, Stevens GA et al 2013, and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.
Notes: Some targets are excluded from analysis as data needs further strengthening or methodological work before it can be used, these are: low birth weight, adolescent obesity, hypertension and salt intake. See Global Nutrition Report 2017, Appendix 1 for more information. EBF: exclusive breastfeeding; NA: not available; WRA: women of reproductive age.

Benin

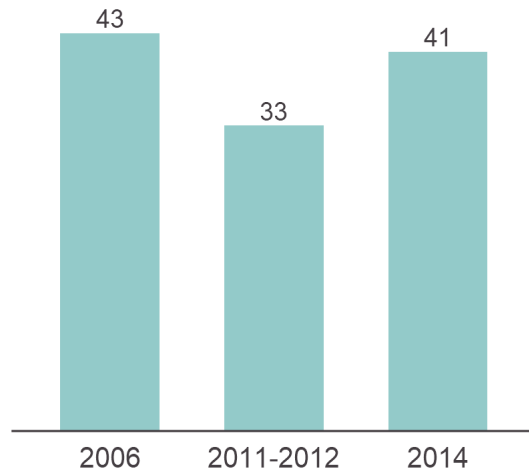
INTERVENTION COVERAGE AND CHILD-FEEDING PRACTICES

Continuum of care (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016;¹ UN Population Division 2017.²

Rate of exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016.

Intervention coverage (%)

| Intervention | Percentage (%) | Year |
|---|----------------|------|
| Severe acute malnutrition, geographic coverage ¹ | 42 | 2012 |
| Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage ² | 99 | 2014 |
| Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving ORS ² | 50 | 2011 |
| Immunisation coverage, DTP3 ³ | 82 | 2016 |
| Iodised salt consumption ² | 86 | 2011 |

Source: UNICEF/Coverage Monitoring Network/ACF International 2012;¹ UNICEF 2016;² WHO 2016.³ Note: Geographical coverage is defined as the % of physical facilities that provide intervention. Full coverage is defined as the % of children that receive the full intervention (two doses). DTP3: 3 doses of combined diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine; ORS: oral rehydration salts.

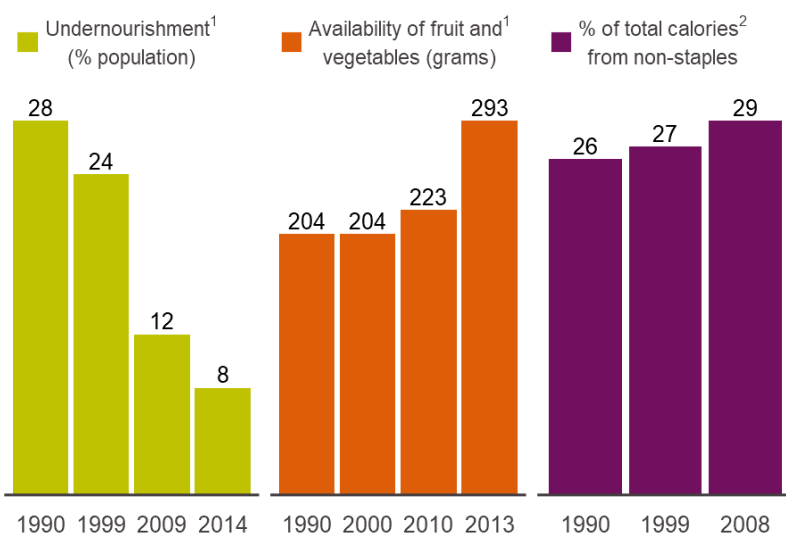
Infant and young child (6–23 months) feeding practices (%)

| Feeding Practice | Percentage (%) | Year |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Minimum acceptable diet | 16 | 2011–2012 |
| Minimum dietary diversity | 25 | 2014 |

Source: UNICEF 2016.

UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS

Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2015;¹ FAOSTAT 2014.²

Gender-related determinants

| Determinant | Value | Year |
|---|-------|------|
| Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) ¹ | 20 | 2014 |
| Gender Inequality Index (score*) ² | 0.61 | 2015 |
| Gender Inequality Index (country rank) ² | 144 | 2015 |

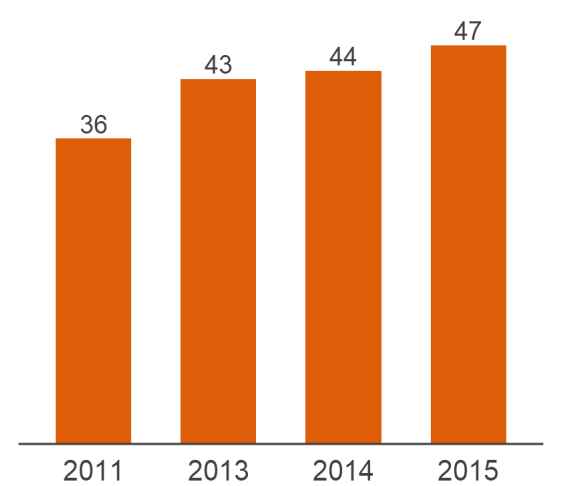
Source: UNICEF 2016;¹ UNDP 2016.² Note: *0: low inequality, 1: high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

| Health Worker Type | Value | Year |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| Physicians | 0.15 | 2013 |
| Nurses and midwives | 0.6 | 2013 |
| Community health workers | 0.01 | 2004 |

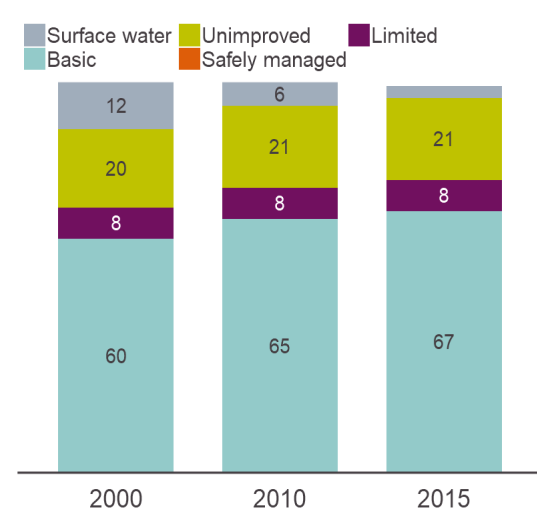
Source: WHO 2017.

Female secondary education enrolment (% population)



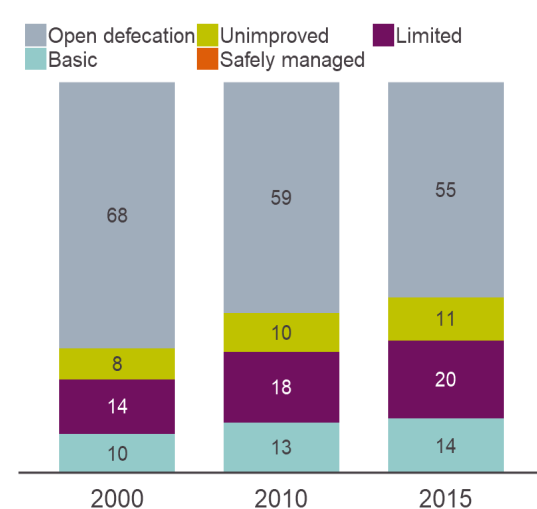
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2017. Note: Enrolment can be larger than 100% when women/girls enrolled exceeds the secondary school age group.

Drinking water coverage (% population)



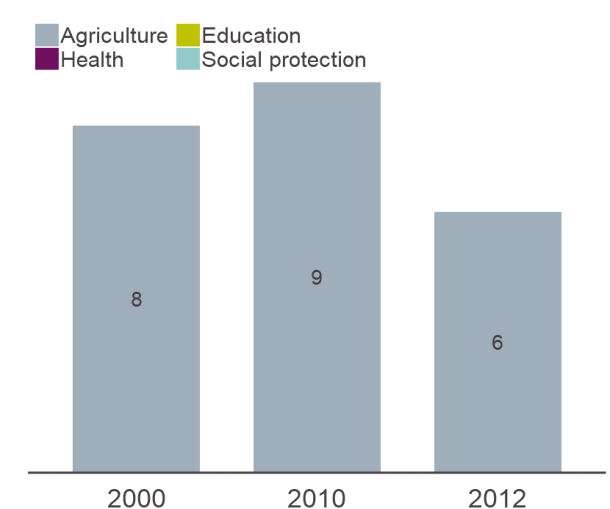
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

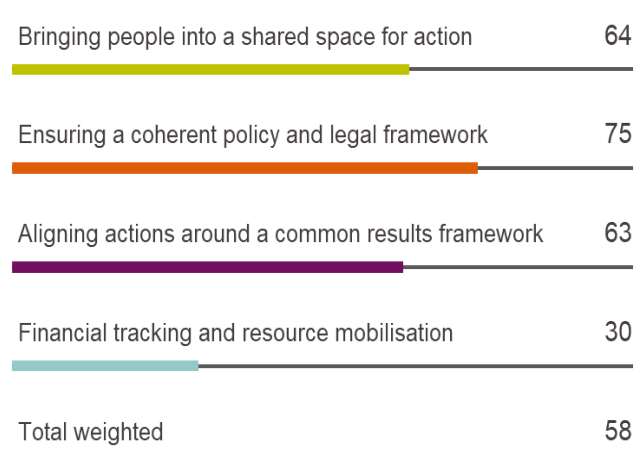
Government expenditures (% total)



Source: IFPRI 2015.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND POLICY, LEGISLATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) country institutional transformations (%), 2017



Source: SUN 2017.

For complete source information: <http://globalnutritionreport.org/the-report/technical-notes>

Policy and legislative provisions

| Provision | Level | Year |
|--|------------------------|-----------|
| National implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes ¹ | Full provisions in law | 2016 |
| Extent of constitutional right to food ² | Medium | 2003 |
| Maternity Protection Convention 183 ³ | Full protections | 2011 |
| Wheat fortification legislation ⁴ | Mandatory | 2015 |
| Undernutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies ⁵ | 26 | 2011–2015 |
| Overnutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies ⁵ | 85 | 2011–2015 |

Source: WHO/UNICEF and IBFAN 2016;¹ FAO 2003;² ILO 2013;³ FFI 2015;⁴ IDS 2015.⁵

Availability and stage of implementation of guidelines/protocols/standards for the management of NCDs

| NCD Type | Availability | Year |
|----------------|--------------|------|
| All major NCDs | Unavailable | 2015 |

Source: WHO 2015. Note: NCDs: non-communicable diseases.