

## ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

## Poverty rates and GDP

GDP per capita (PPP\$) (n=4)	16,965	2016
\$1.90/day (%) (n=2)	6	2000–2013
\$3.10/day (%) (n=2)	19	2000–2013

Source: World Bank 2017.

Note: PPP: purchasing power parity.

Indicators show number of countries (n) included in analysis in brackets.

## Under-5 mortality rate

Under five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) (n=5)	10	2015
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Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2015.

## Population

Population (thousands) (n=5)	1,616,551	2017
Under-5 population (thousands) (n=5)	94,753	2017
Urban (%) (n=5)	62	2017
>65 years (%) (n=5)	12	2017

Source: 2017 projections from UN Population Division 2017.

Note: Percentage data are population-weighted means.

## CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY

## Child anthropometry

Number of children under 5 affected (millions)		
Stunting <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	5	2016
Wasting <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	2	2016
Overweight <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	5	2016

Source: WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017;<sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2015.<sup>2</sup>

Note: Percentage data are population-weighted means.

Percentage of children under 5 affected		
Stunting <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	6	2016
Wasting <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	2	2016
Severe Wasting <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	5	2016
Overweight <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	5	2016
Low birth weight <sup>2</sup> (n=0)	NA	2000–2012

## ADOLESCENT AND ADULT NUTRITION STATUS

## Adolescent and adult anthropometry (% population)

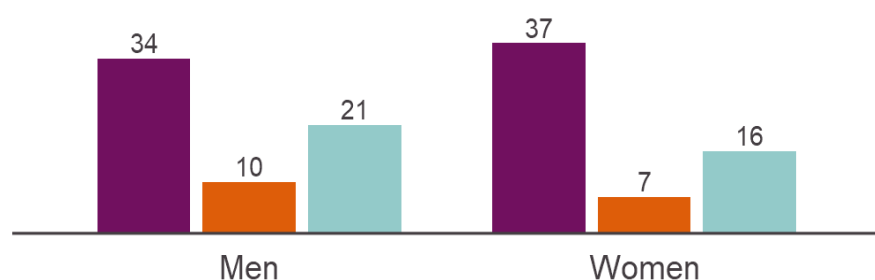
Adolescent overweight <sup>1</sup> (n=2)	19	2003–2014
Adolescent obesity <sup>1</sup> (n=2)	6	2003–2014
Women of reproductive age, thinness <sup>2</sup> (n=0)	NA	1994–2015
Women of reproductive age, short stature <sup>2</sup> (n=0)	NA	1994–2015

Source: WHO 2015;<sup>1</sup> DHS 2017.<sup>2</sup>

Note: NA: not available.

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

■ Raised blood cholesterol (%), 2008
 ■ Raised blood glucose (%), 2014
 ■ Raised blood pressure (%), 2015



Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

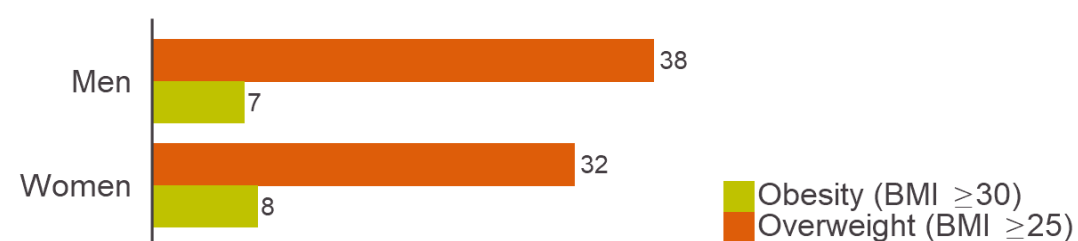
Note: n=5. Data are population-weighted means.

## Micronutrient status of population

Women of reproductive age with anaemia <sup>1</sup> (n=5)		
Total population affected (thousands)	105,716	2016
Total population affected (%)	26	2016
Vitamin A deficiency in children 6–59 months old (%) <sup>2</sup> (n=2)	4	2013
Population classification of iodine nutrition (age group 5–19 years) <sup>3</sup> (n=2)	Risk of iodine-induced hyperthyroidism within 5–10 years following introduction of iodized salt in susceptible groups	1996–2001

Source: WHO 2017;<sup>1</sup> Stevens et al. 2015;<sup>2</sup> WHO 2004.<sup>3</sup>

## Prevalence of adult overweight and obesity (%), 2014



Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

Note: BMI: body mass index. n=5. Data are population-weighted means.

## PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2017

<b>Under-5 stunting</b>	<b>Under-5 wasting</b>	<b>Under-5 overweight</b>	<b>WRA Anaemia</b>	<b>EBF</b>
1/5 on course	1/5 on course	0/5 on course	0/5 on course	0/5 on course
<b>Adult female obesity</b>	<b>Adult male obesity</b>	<b>Adult female diabetes</b>	<b>Adult male diabetes</b>	
0/5 on course	0/5 on course	3/5 on course	0/5 on course	

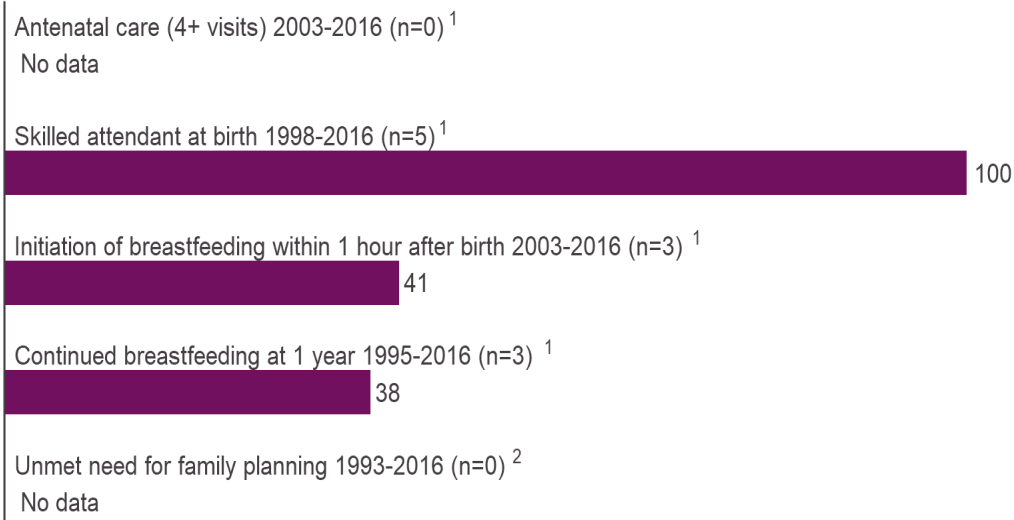
Source: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017, WHO 2017, Stevens GA et al 2013, and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

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.

# Eastern Asia

## INTERVENTION COVERAGE AND CHILD-FEEDING PRACTICES

### Continuum of care (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016;<sup>1</sup> UN Population Division 2017.<sup>2</sup>  
Note: Data are population-weighted means.

### Intervention coverage (%)

Severe acute malnutrition, geographic coverage <sup>1</sup> (n=0)	NA	2012
Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>2</sup> (n=0)	NA	2014
Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving ORS <sup>2</sup> (n=0)	NA	2000–2016
Immunization coverage, DTP3 <sup>3</sup> (n=5)	99	2016
Iodized salt consumption <sup>2</sup> (n=3)	95	2000–2013

Source: UNICEF/Coverage Monitoring Network/ACF International 2012;<sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2016;<sup>2</sup> WHO 2016.<sup>3</sup>  
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.

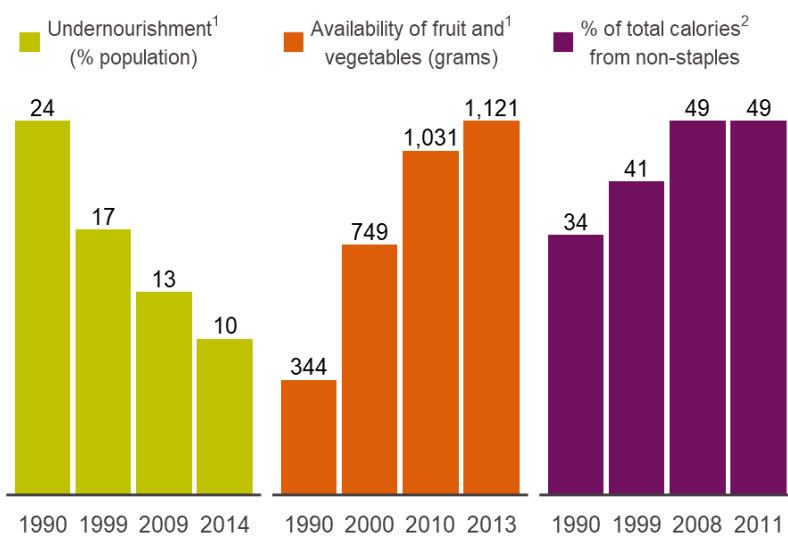
### Infant and young-child feeding practices (% 0–23 months)

Exclusive breastfeeding 0–5 months (n=3)	28	1999–2015
Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months (n=0)	NA	2010–2016
Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months (n=0)	NA	2010–2016

Source: UNICEF 2016.

## UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS

### Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2015;<sup>1</sup> FAOSTAT 2014.<sup>2</sup>  
Note: n is between 2 and 5 depending on the indicator and year.

### Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) <sup>1</sup> (n=0)	NA	2001–2015
Gender Inequality Index (score*) <sup>2</sup> (n=4)	0.16	2015
Female secondary education enrolment rate (%) <sup>3</sup> (n=3)	90	2006–2012

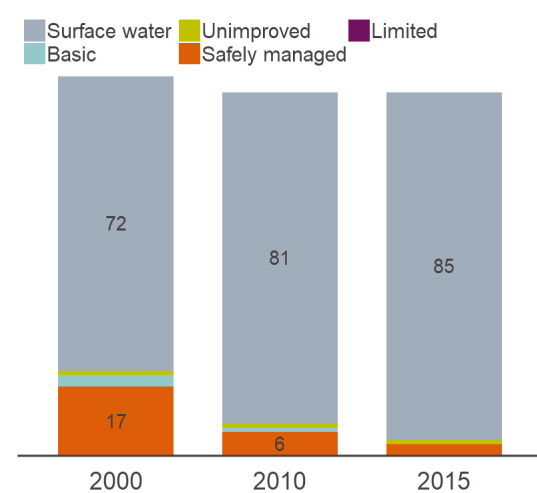
Source: UNICEF 2016;<sup>1</sup> UNDP 2016;<sup>2</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2017.<sup>3</sup>  
Note: \*0: low inequality, 1: high inequality.

### Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

Physicians (n=5)	1.6	1998–2015
Nurses and midwives (n=5)	2.54	1994–2015
Community health workers (n=2)	0.83	1992–2013

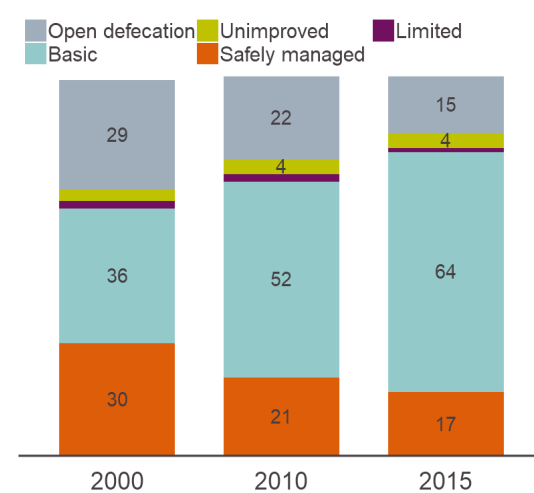
Source: WHO 2017.

### Improved drinking water coverage (%)



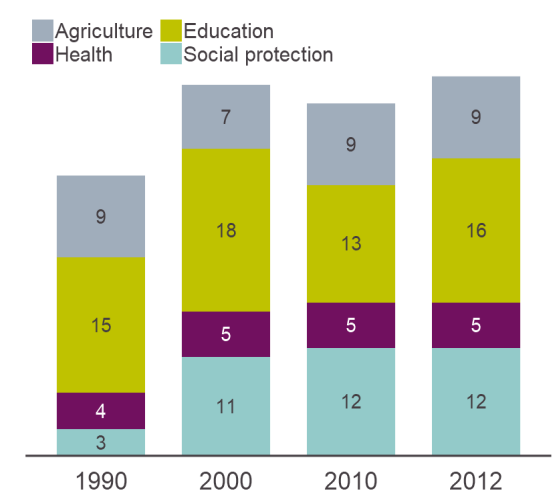
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.  
Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100. n is between 3 and 5 depending on the indicator and year.

### Improved sanitation coverage (%)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.  
Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100. n is between 3 and 5 depending on the indicator and year.

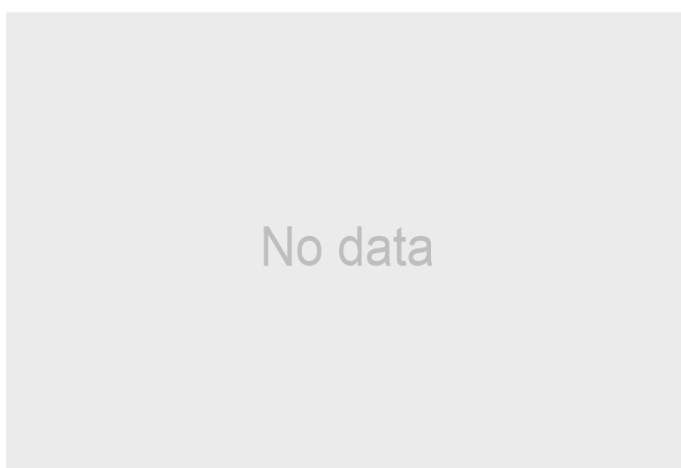
### Government expenditures (%)



Source: IFPRI 2015.  
Note: n is between 3 and 4 depending on the indicator and year.

## FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND POLICY, LEGISLATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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



Source: SUN 2017.

### Policy and legislative provisions

National implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes <sup>1</sup> (n=5)	Few provisions in law	2016
Extent of constitutional right to food <sup>2</sup> (n=4)	Medium	2003
Maternity Protection Convention 183 <sup>3</sup> (n=4)	Partial protection	2011
Wheat fortification legislation <sup>4</sup> (n=5)	Planning	2015

Source: WHO/UNICEF and IBFAN 2016;<sup>1</sup> FAO 2003;<sup>2</sup> ILO 2013;<sup>3</sup> FFI 2015;<sup>4</sup> IDS 2015.<sup>5</sup>

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

All major NCDs (n=5)	Available	2015
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Source: WHO 2015.  
Note: NCDs: non-communicable diseases.