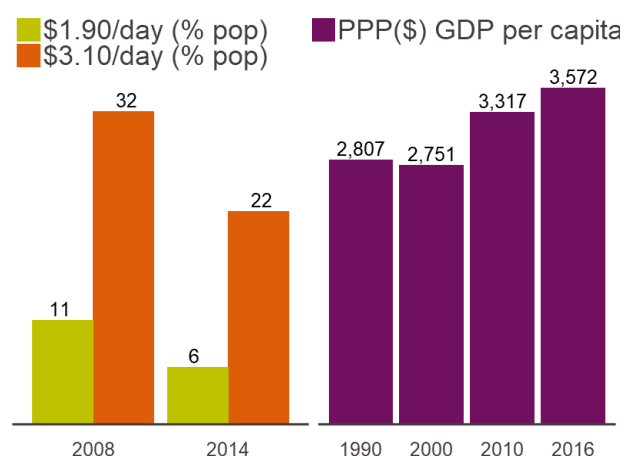


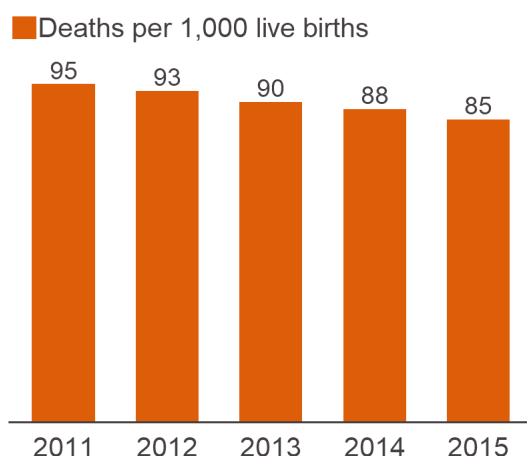
## ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

### 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
36	58	2008

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)	4,420	2017
Under-5 population (thousands)	667	2017
Urban (%)	61	2017
>65 years (%)	3	2017

Source: 2017 projections from UN Population Division 2017.

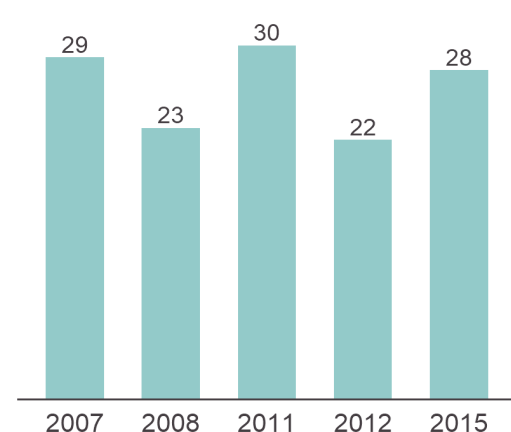
## CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY

### Child anthropometry

Number of children under 5 affected (thousands)		
Stunting <sup>1</sup>	168	2015
Wasting <sup>1</sup>	89	2015
Overweight <sup>1</sup>	8	2015
% of children under 5 affected		
Wasting <sup>1</sup>	15	2015
Severe wasting <sup>1</sup>	4	2015
Overweight <sup>1</sup>	1	2015
Low birth weight <sup>2</sup>	35	2011

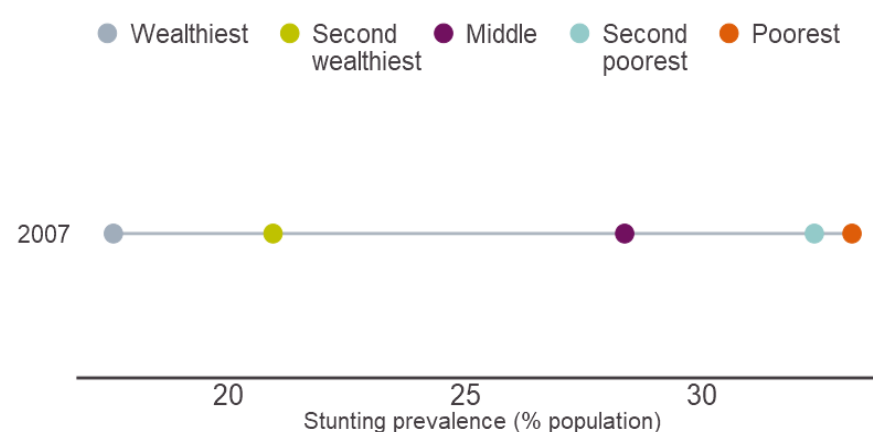
Source: WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017;<sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2015.<sup>2</sup>

### 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.

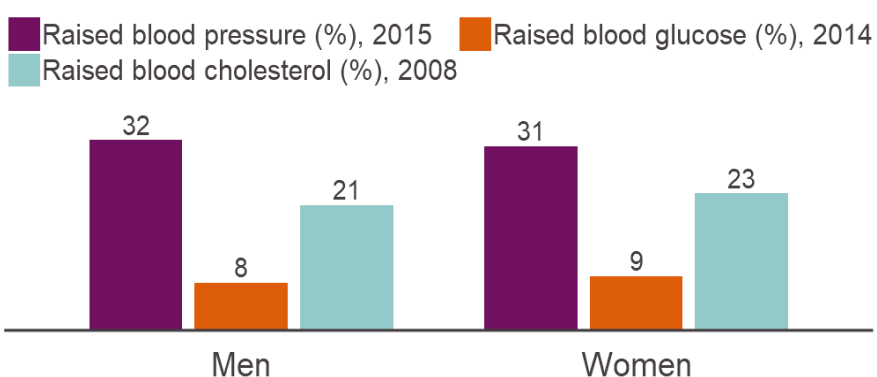
## ADOLESCENT AND ADULT NUTRITION STATUS

### Adolescent and adult anthropometry (% population)

Adolescent overweight <sup>1</sup>	23	2010
Adolescent obesity <sup>1</sup>	3	2010
Women of reproductive age, thinness <sup>2</sup>	13	2000
Women of reproductive age, short stature <sup>2</sup>	1	2000

Source: WHO 2015;<sup>1</sup> DHS 2017.<sup>2</sup>  
Note: NA: not available.

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



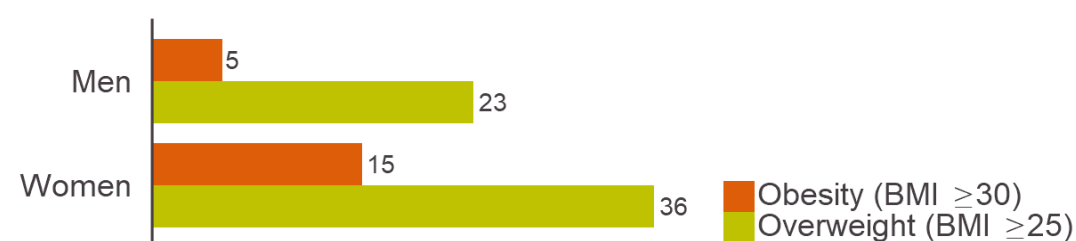
Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

### Micronutrient status of population

Women of reproductive age with anaemia <sup>1</sup>		
Total population affected (thousands of people)	375	2016
Total population affected (%)	37	2016
Vitamin A deficiency in children 6–59 months old (%) <sup>2</sup>	56	2013
Population classification of iodine nutrition (age group 5–19 years old) <sup>3</sup>	Mild iodine deficiency	1995

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.

## PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2017

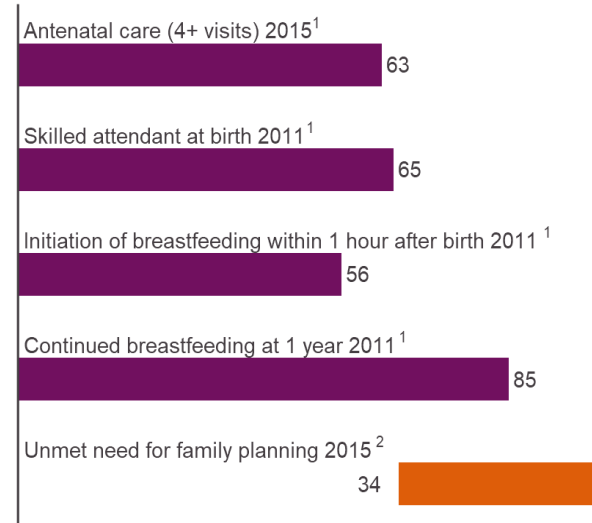
<b>Under-5 stunting</b> No progress or worsening	<b>Under-5 wasting</b> No progress or worsening	<b>Under-5 overweight</b> Off course	<b>WRA anaemia</b> Some progress	<b>EBF</b> NA
<b>Adult female obesity</b> Off course	<b>Adult male obesity</b> Off course	<b>Adult female diabetes</b> Off course	<b>Adult male diabetes</b> 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.

# Mauritania

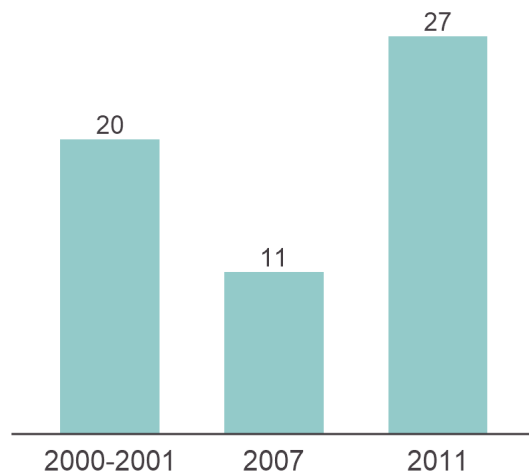
## INTERVENTION COVERAGE AND CHILD-FEEDING PRACTICES

### Continuum of care (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016;<sup>1</sup> UN Population Division 2017.<sup>2</sup>

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



Source: UNICEF 2016.

### Intervention coverage (%)

Severe acute malnutrition, geographic coverage <sup>1</sup>	88	2012
Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>2</sup>	89	2014
Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving ORS <sup>2</sup>	19	2011
Immunisation coverage, DTP3 <sup>3</sup>	73	2016
Iodised salt consumption <sup>2</sup>	7	2010

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.

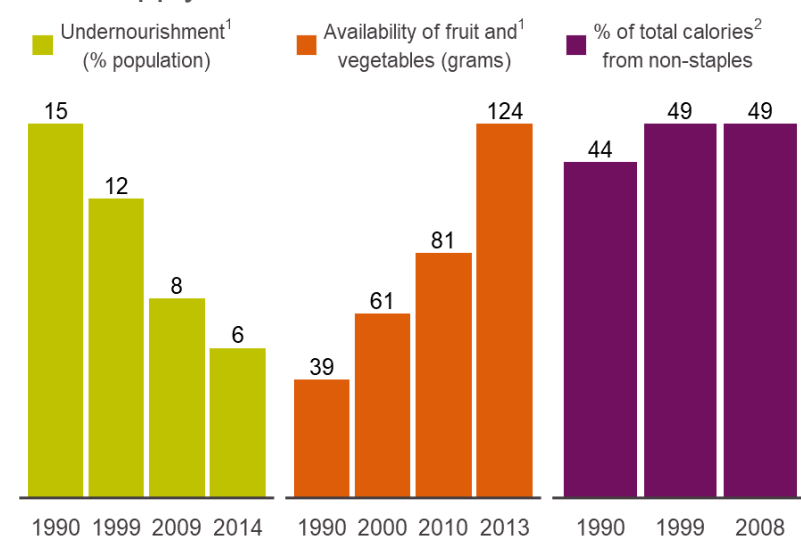
### Infant and young child (6–23 months) feeding practices (%)

Minimum acceptable diet	NA	NA
Minimum dietary diversity	NA	NA

Source: UNICEF 2016.

## UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS

### Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2015;<sup>1</sup> FAOSTAT 2014.<sup>2</sup>

### Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) <sup>1</sup>	22	2015
Gender Inequality Index (score*) <sup>2</sup>	0.63	2015
Gender Inequality Index (country rank) <sup>2</sup>	147	2015

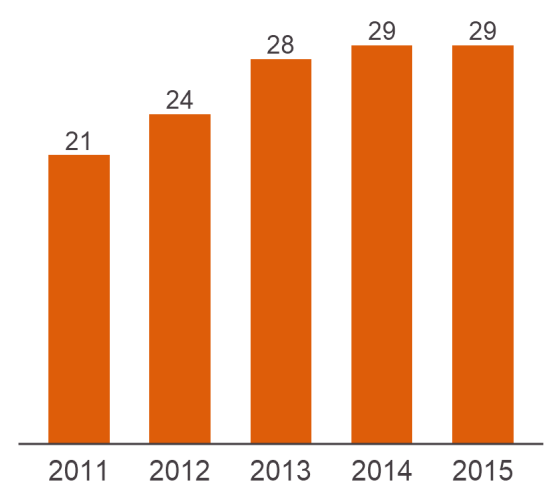
Source: UNICEF 2016;<sup>1</sup> UNDP 2016.<sup>2</sup> Note: \*0: low inequality, 1: high inequality.

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

Physicians	0.13	2009
Nurses and midwives	0.66	2009
Community health workers	0.28	2009

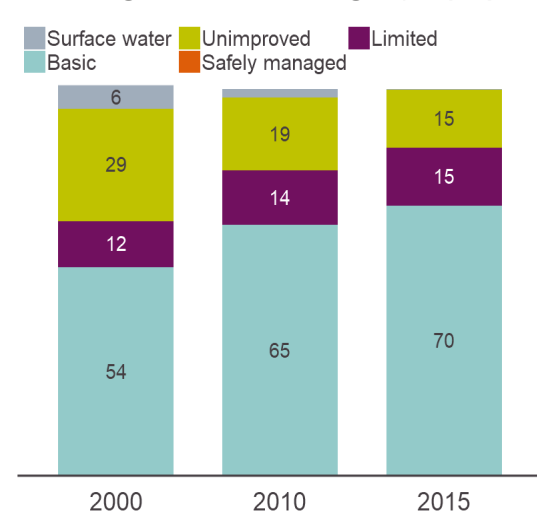
Source: WHO 2017.

### Female secondary education enrolment (% population)



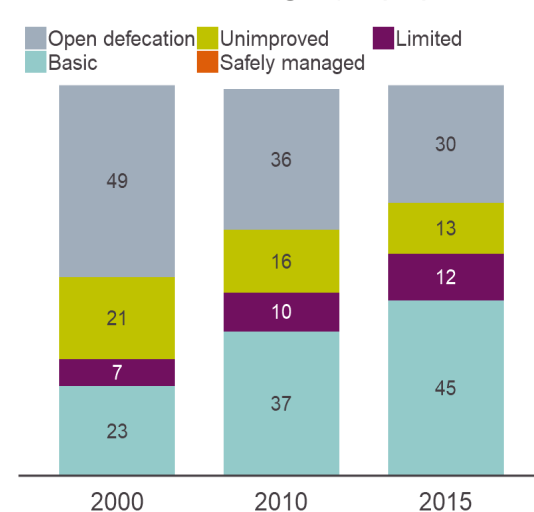
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2017. Note: Enrolment can be larger than 100% when women/girls enrolled exceeds the secondary school age group.

### Drinking water coverage (% population)



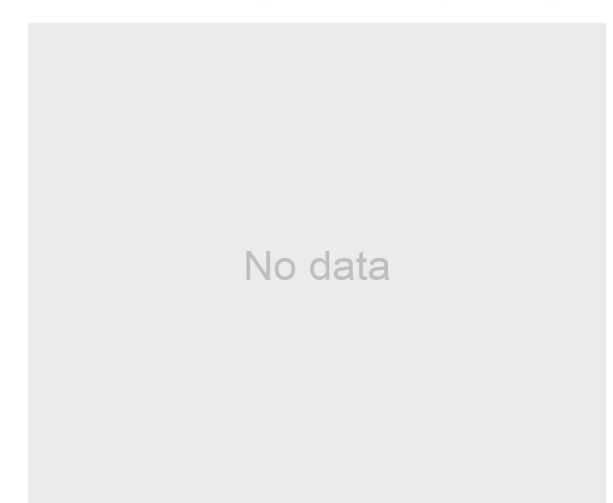
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

### Sanitation coverage (% population)



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

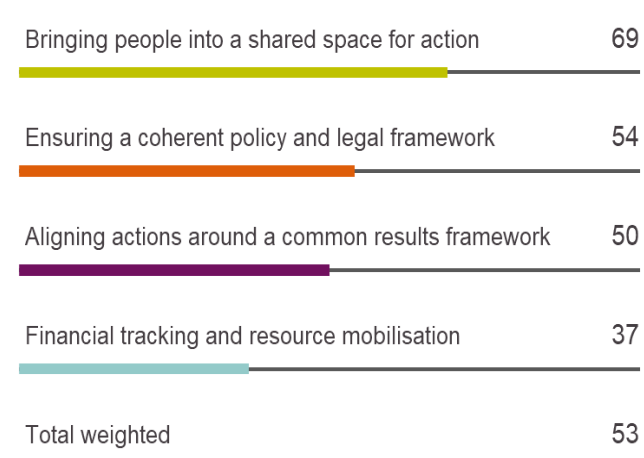
### Government expenditures (% total)



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

National implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes <sup>1</sup>	No legal measures	2016
Extent of constitutional right to food <sup>2</sup>	NA	2003
Maternity Protection Convention 183 <sup>3</sup>	Full protections	2011
Wheat fortification legislation <sup>4</sup>	Mandatory	2015
Undernutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies <sup>5</sup>	12	2011–2015
Overnutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies <sup>5</sup>	56	2011–2015

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