

ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

Poverty rates and GDP

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| GDP per capita (PPP\$) (n=7) | 42,908 | 2016 |
| \$1.90/day (%) (n=0) | NA | 2000–2013 |
| \$3.10/day (%) (n=0) | NA | 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=8) | 4 | 2015 |
|--|---|------|

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

Population

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Population (thousands) (n=9) | 193,431 | 2017 |
| Under-5 population (thousands) (n=7) | 9,852 | 2017 |
| Urban (%) (n=9) | 79 | 2017 |
| >65 years (%) (n=7) | 20 | 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 ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2016 |
| Wasting ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2016 |
| Overweight ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2016 |

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

Note: Percentage data are population-weighted means.

| | | |
|---|----|-----------|
| Percentage of children under 5 affected | | |
| Stunting ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2016 |
| Wasting ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2016 |
| Severe Wasting ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2016 |
| Overweight ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2016 |
| Low birth weight ² (n=8) | 7 | 2000–2012 |

ADOLESCENT AND ADULT NUTRITION STATUS

Adolescent and adult anthropometry (% population)

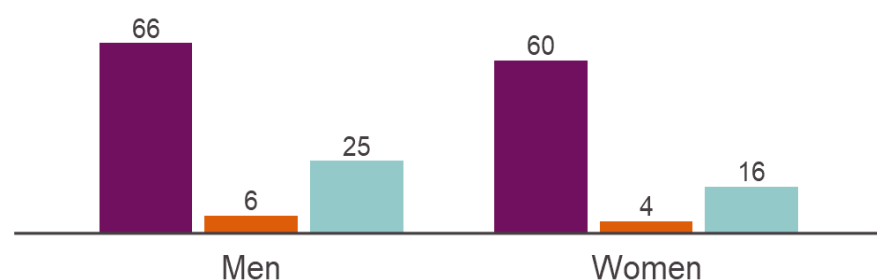
| | | |
|---|----|-----------|
| Adolescent overweight ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2003–2014 |
| Adolescent obesity ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2003–2014 |
| Women of reproductive age, thinness ² (n=0) | NA | 1994–2015 |
| Women of reproductive age, short stature ² (n=0) | NA | 1994–2015 |

Source: WHO 2015;¹ DHS 2017.²

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.

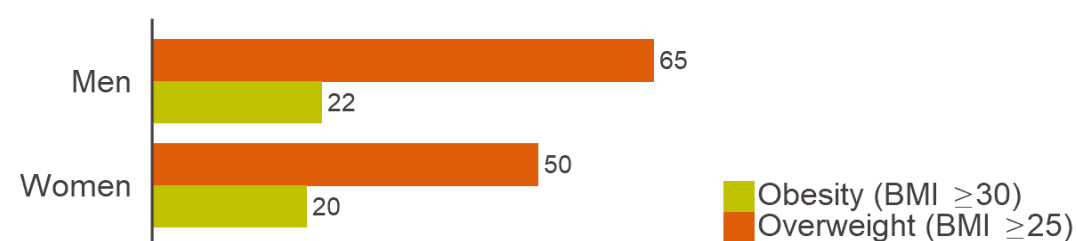
Note: n=7. Data are population-weighted means.

Micronutrient status of population

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|
| Women of reproductive age with anaemia ¹ (n=7) | | |
| Total population affected (thousands) | 7,020 | 2016 |
| Total population affected (%) | 17 | 2016 |
| Vitamin A deficiency in children 6–59 months old (%) ² (n=0) | NA | 2013 |
| Population classification of iodine nutrition (age group 5–19 years) ³ (n=7) | Optimal iodine nutrition | 1996–2001 |

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. n=7. Data are population-weighted means.

PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2017

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Under-5 stunting | Under-5 wasting | Under-5 overweight | WRA Anaemia | EBF |
| 0/9 on course | 0/9 on course | 0/9 on course | 0/9 on course | 0/9 on course |
| Adult female obesity | Adult male obesity | Adult female diabetes | Adult male diabetes | |
| 0/9 on course | 0/9 on course | 7/9 on course | 1/9 on course | |

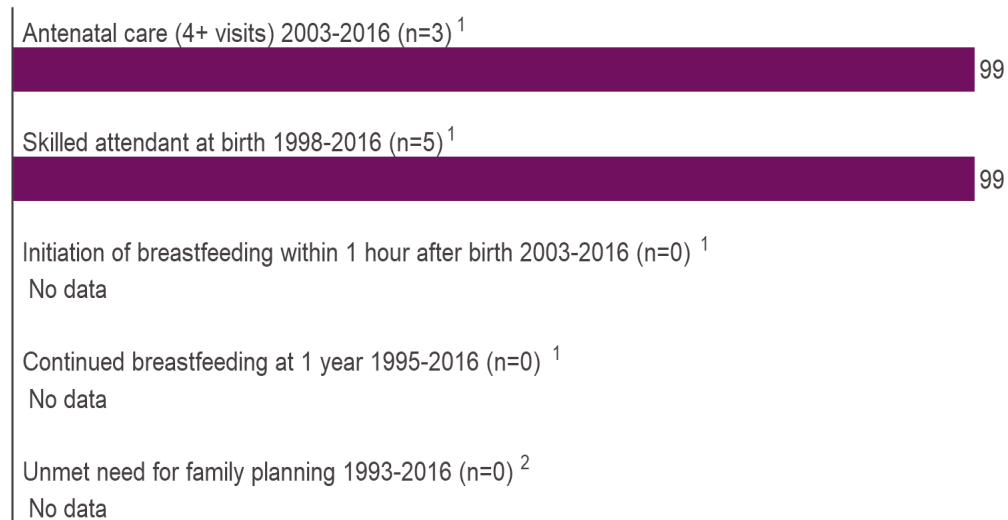
Source: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017, WHO 2017, Stevens GA et al 2013, and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

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.

Western Europe

INTERVENTION COVERAGE AND CHILD-FEEDING PRACTICES

Continuum of care (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016;¹ UN Population Division 2017.²
Note: Data are population-weighted means.

Intervention coverage (%)

| | | |
|---|----|-----------|
| Severe acute malnutrition, geographic coverage ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2012 |
| Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage ² (n=0) | NA | 2014 |
| Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving ORS ² (n=0) | NA | 2000–2016 |
| Immunization coverage, DTP3 ³ (n=8) | 96 | 2016 |
| Iodized salt consumption ² (n=0) | NA | 2000–2013 |

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.

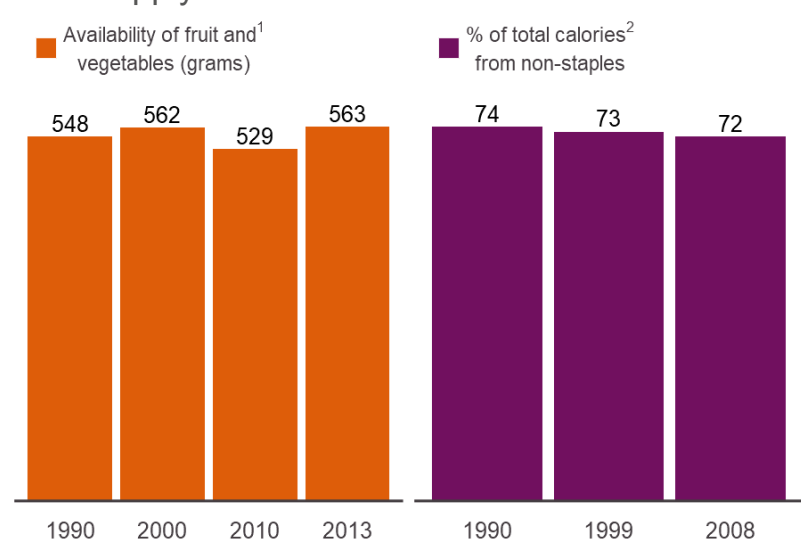
Infant and young-child feeding practices (% 0–23 months)

| | | |
|---|----|-----------|
| Exclusive breastfeeding 0–5 months (n=0) | NA | 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;¹ FAOSTAT 2014.²
Note: n is between 5 and 7 depending on the indicator and year.

Gender-related determinants

| | | |
|--|------|-----------|
| Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) ¹ (n=0) | NA | 2001–2015 |
| Gender Inequality Index (score*) ² (n=7) | 0.08 | 2015 |
| Female secondary education enrolment rate (%) ³ (n=8) | 106 | 2006–2012 |

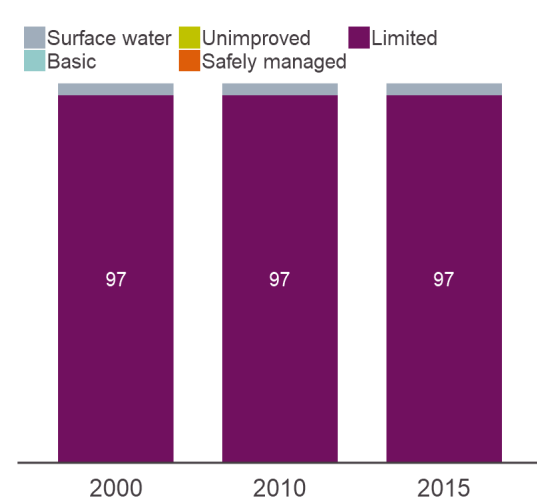
Source: UNICEF 2016;¹ UNDP 2016;² UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2017.³
Note: *0: low inequality, 1: high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Physicians (n=8) | 3.73 | 1998–2015 |
| Nurses and midwives (n=8) | 11.82 | 1994–2015 |
| Community health workers (n=0) | NA | 1992–2013 |

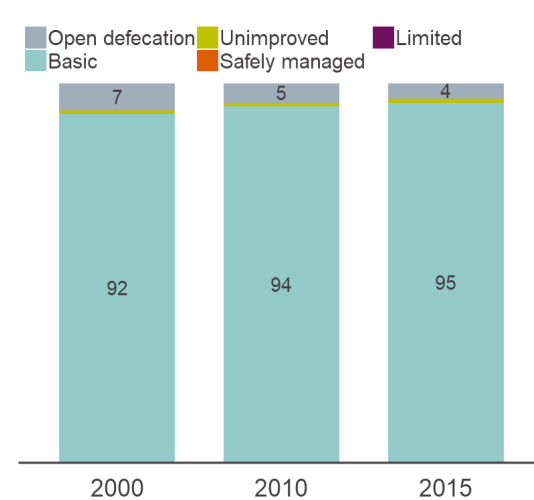
Source: WHO 2017.

Improved drinking water coverage (%)



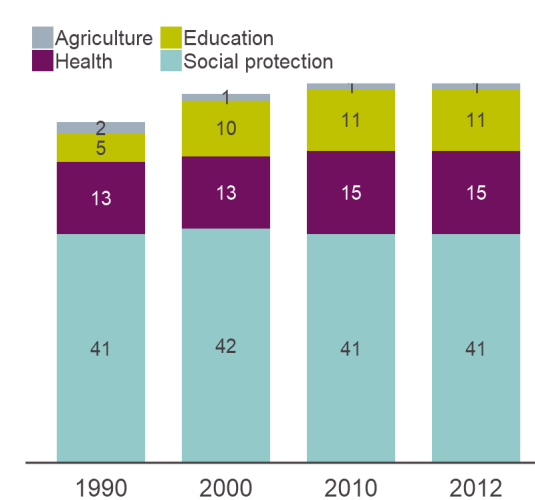
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.
Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100. n=9.

Improved sanitation coverage (%)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.
Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100. n=9.

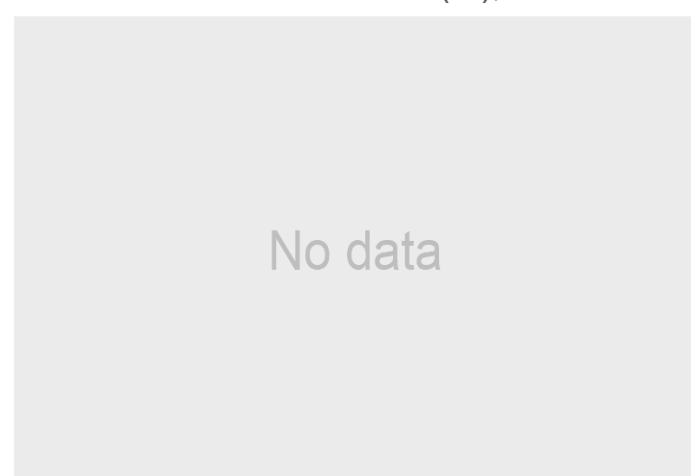
Government expenditures (%)



Source: IFPRI 2015.
Note: n is between 5 and 7 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 ¹ (n=9) | No information | 2016 |
| Extent of constitutional right to food ² (n=8) | Medium high | 2003 |
| Maternity Protection Convention 183 ³ (n=7) | Full protection | 2011 |
| Wheat fortification legislation ⁴ (n=9) | No fortification | 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

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------|
| All major NCDs (n=8) | Available | 2015 |
|----------------------|-----------|------|

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