

### **Overview**

#### **Burden classification**

#### There is insufficient data for the Global Nutrition Report to classify this country's burden

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Thresholds for a country having the form or not: stunting in children aged under 5 years  $\geq$ 20%; anaemia in women of reproductive age  $\geq$ 20%; overweight (body mass index  $\geq$ 25) in adult women aged  $\geq$ 18 years  $\geq$ 35%.

#### Progress against global nutrition targets 2018



**Under-5 stunting** 



**Under-5 wasting** NA



**Under-5 overweight** 



**WRA** anaemia





**Exclusive breastfeeding** 

Adult female obesity No progress or worsening



Adult male obesity No progress or worsening



Adult female diabetes No progress or worsening



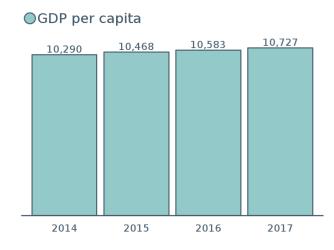
Adult male diabetes

No progress or worsening

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory. Notes: The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates. See Appendix 1 of the 2018 Global Nutrition Report for details of the methods and sources used to assess progress towards global nutrition targets.

### **Economics and demography**

### Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP\$)



Source: World Bank 2018.

**Note**: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power

### **Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)**



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

#### Income inequality

Gini index score <sup>1</sup>	Gini index rank <sup>2</sup>	Year	
NA	NA	NA	

Source: World Bank 2018.

**Notes**: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality. Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155).

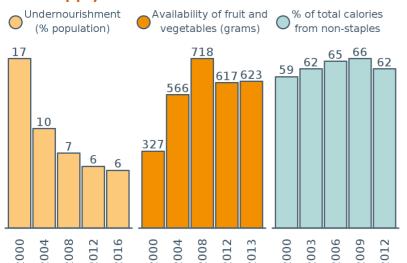
#### **Population**

Population (000)	110	2017
Under-5 population (000)	8	2018
Rural (%)	48	2017
>65 years (000)	9	2018

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

# **Underlying determinants**

### **Food supply**



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

### **Gender-related determinants**

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

Sources: UNICEF 2018; UNDP 2018.<sup>2</sup>

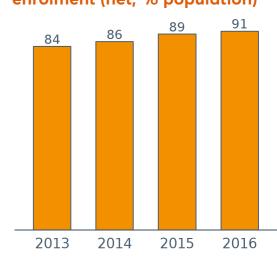
Note: \*0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

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

Physicians	0.57	2001
Nurses and midwives	4.41	2001
Community health workers	0.42	2000

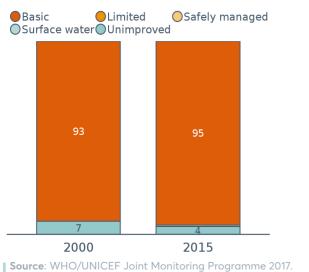
Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data

### Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)

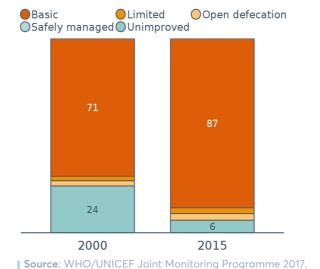


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

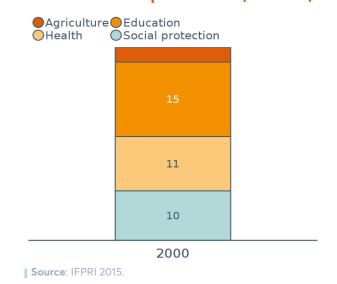
### **Drinking water coverage (% population)**



### Sanitation coverage (% population)



### Government expenditures (% total)





Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight

No data

# **Child feeding practices**

No data

Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2018.

## Children and adolescent (aged 5-19) nutrition status

Ages 5-19 by gender: underweight (%)

Boys
Girls

22.2

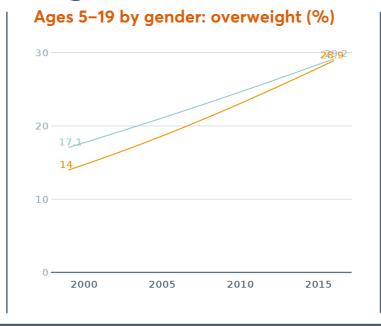
20 19.3

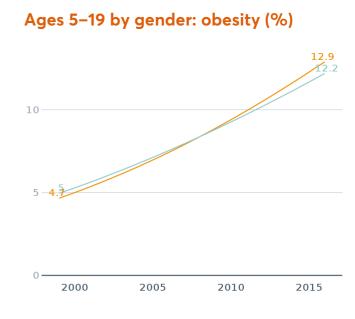
16.7

10

5

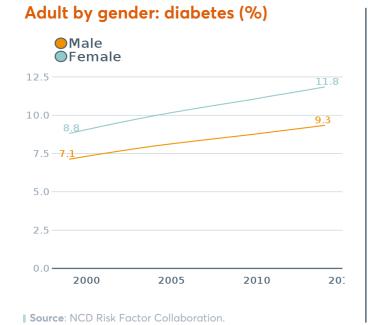
2000 2005 2010 2015

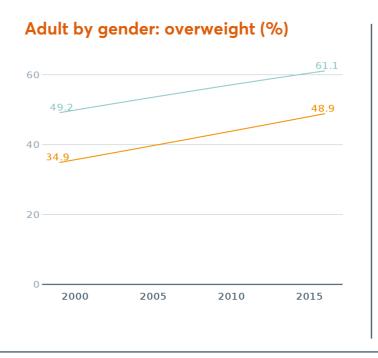


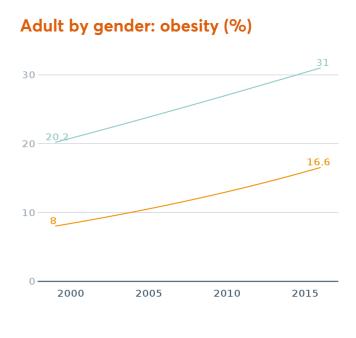


### **Adult nutrition status**

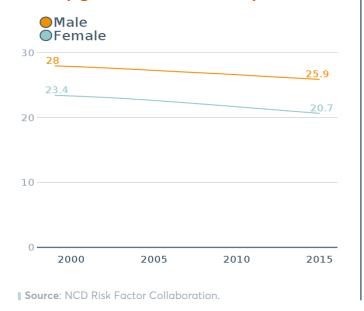
| Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.



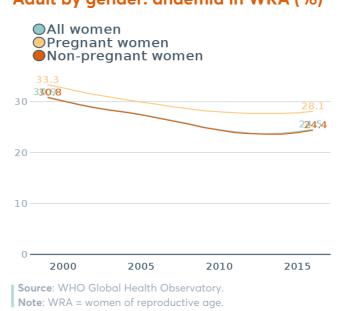




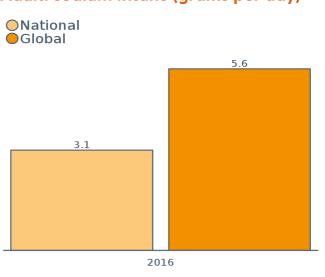
#### Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%) |



### Adult by gender: anaemia in WRA (%)

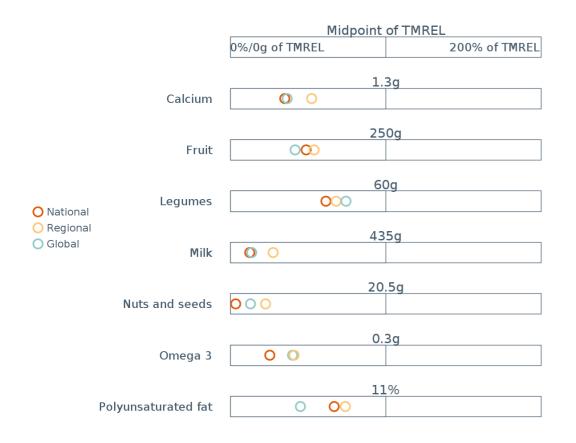


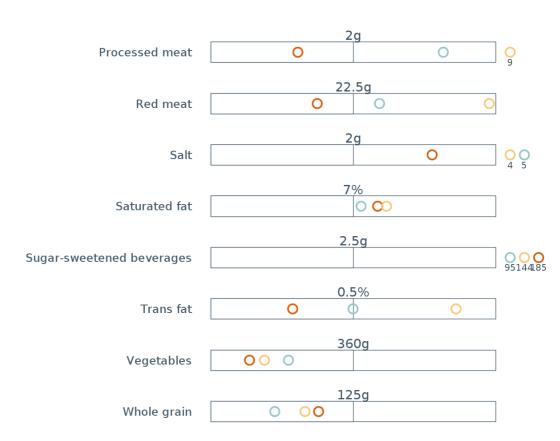
### Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)



**Source**: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

## **Dietary needs**





Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. TMREL = theoretical minimum risk exposure level.

# Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

### **Development assistance** Basic nutrition ODA received -% of total ODA 1.00 4 \$0.75 millions \$0.50 0.25 ᅌ 0.00 . 0

Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

**Notes**: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2016 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

2012

2014

### **National policies**

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	NA
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	No
Food-based dietary guidelines	Yes
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	Yes

**Sources**: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

#### Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

2010

Stunting	Anaemia	Low birth weight	Child overweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting	Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

2016

## Intervention coverage

2008

Coverage/practice indicator	%	Male	Female	Year
Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment		NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months		NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days		NA	NA	NA
Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy			NA	NA
Household consumption of any iodised salt	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: Kothari M. and Huestis A., based on 2016 Global Nutrition Report and UNICEF global databases, 2018. Notes: Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005–2017.