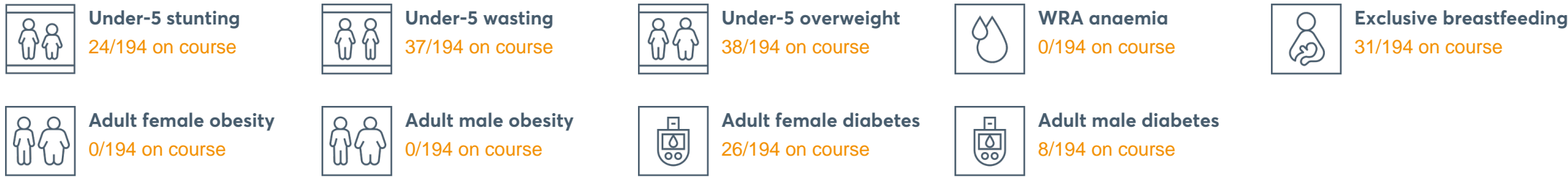


Overview

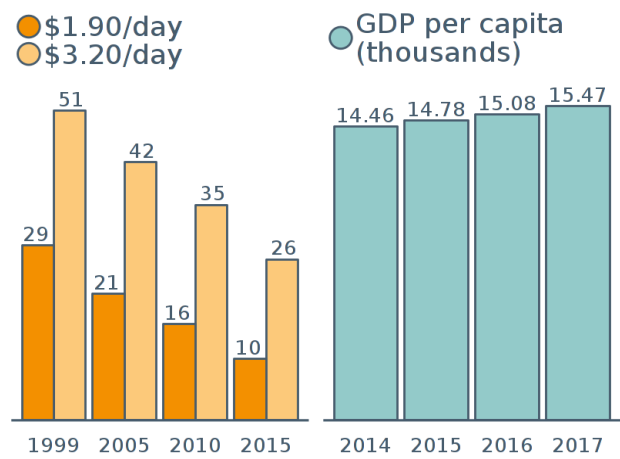
Progress against global nutrition targets 2018



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.

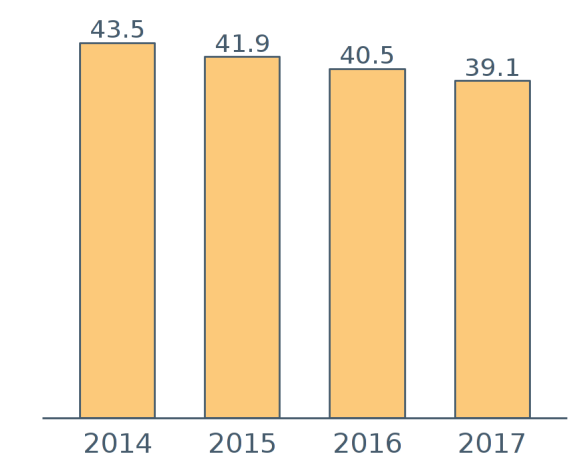
Economics and demography

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



Source: World Bank 2018.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)



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

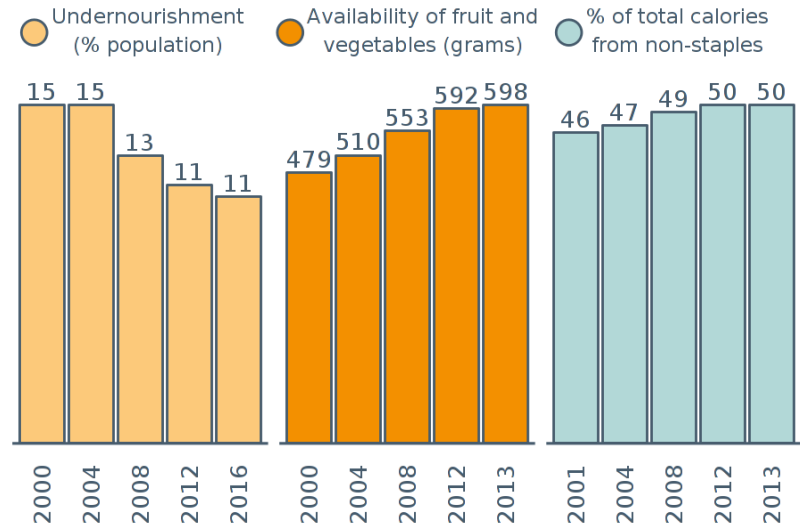
Population

Population (millions)	7,633	2018
Under-5 population (millions)	677	2018
Rural (%)	45	2017
≥65 years (millions)	675	2018

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

Underlying determinants

Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

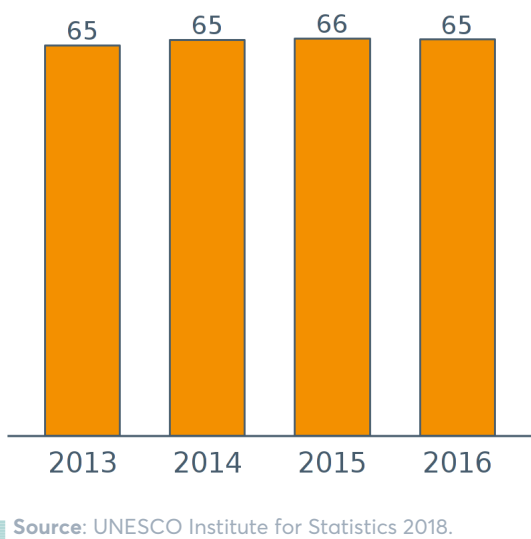
Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%)	18	2015
Population density of health workers per 1,000 people		
Physicians	1.49	2016
Nurses and midwives	3.4	2016
Community health workers	0.52	2016

Source: UNICEF 2018.
Note: n = 114.

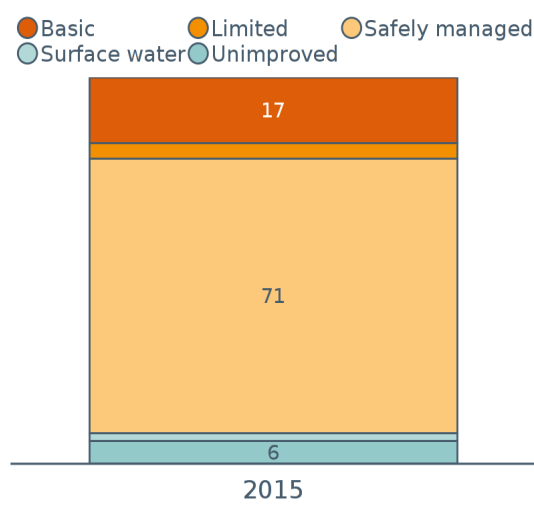
Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data. n = 191

Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)



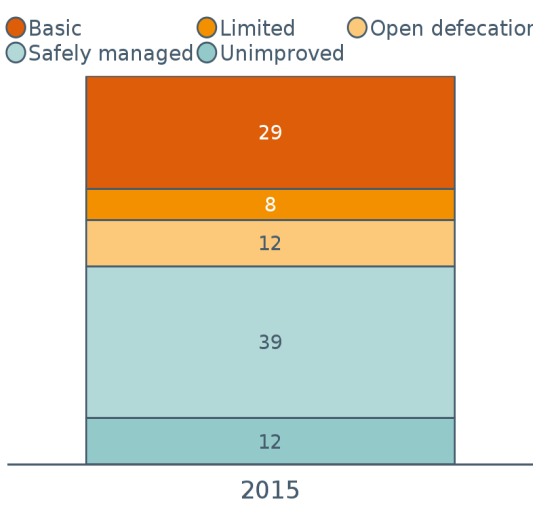
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

Drinking water coverage (% population)



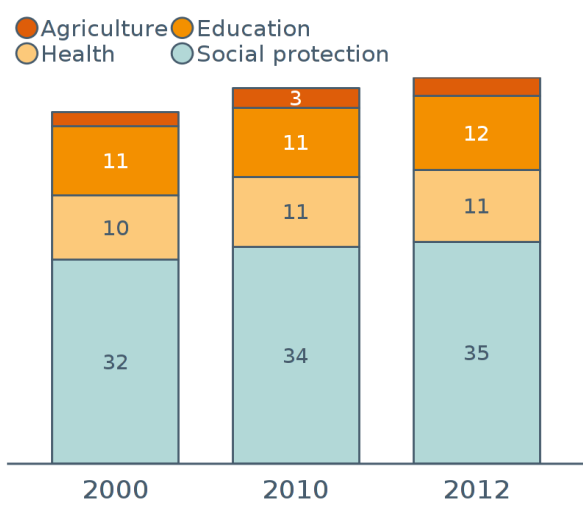
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

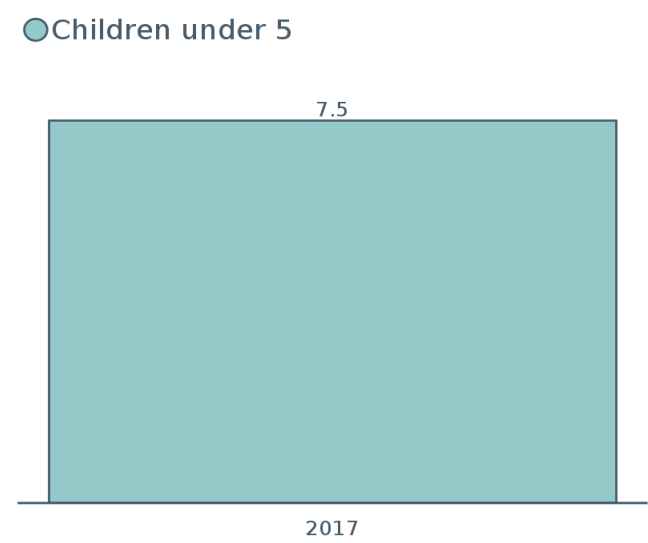
Government expenditures (% total)



Source: IFPRI 2015.

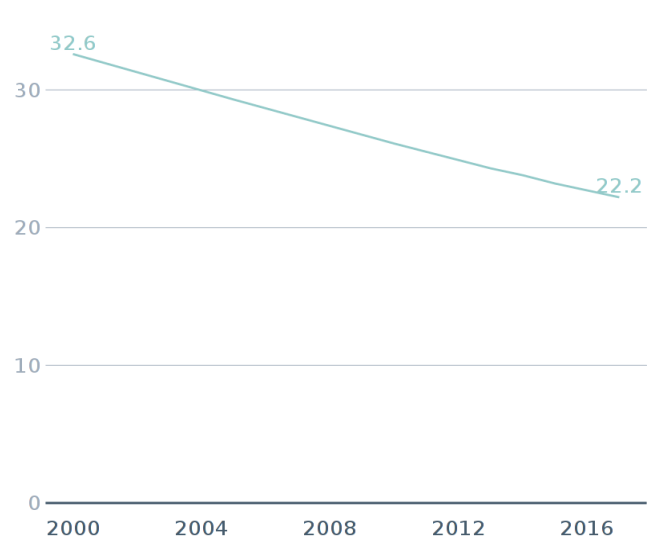
Children (under 5) nutrition status

Under 5: wasting (%)



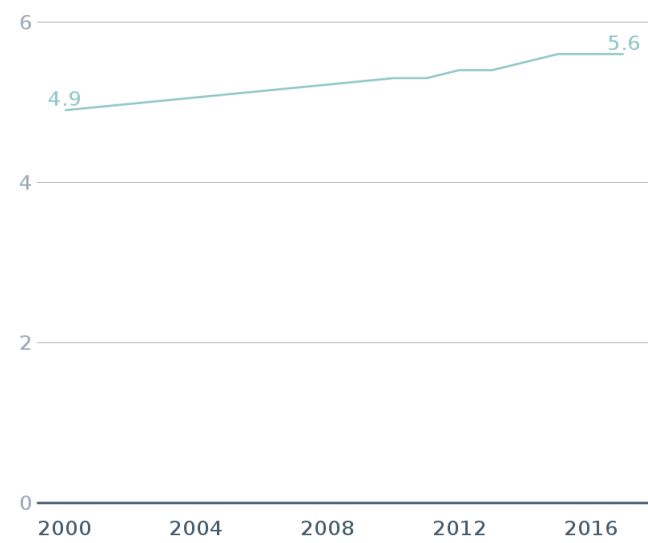
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5: stunting (%)



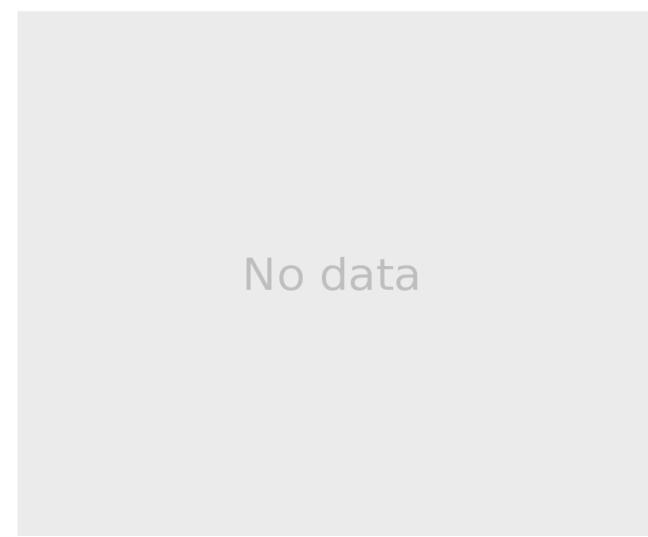
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5: overweight (%)



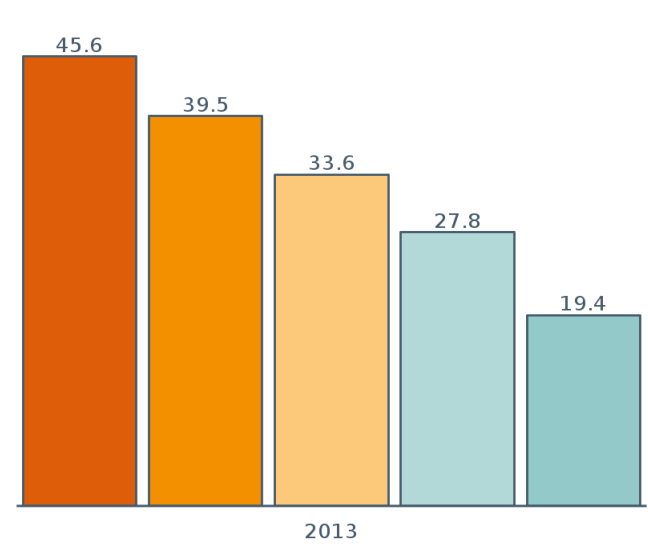
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5 by household income: wasting (%)



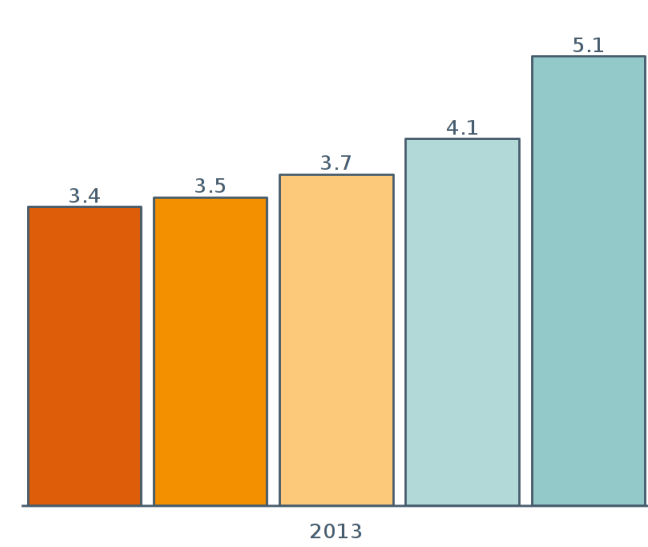
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5 by household income: stunting (%)



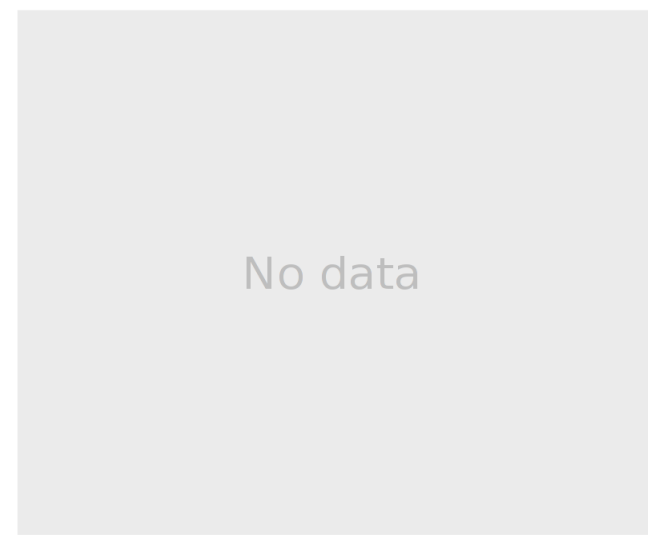
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 82

Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)



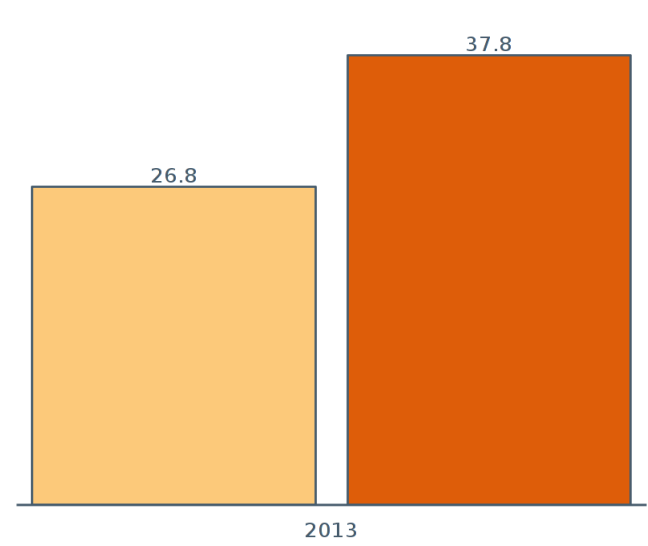
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 82

Under 5 by household location: wasting (%)



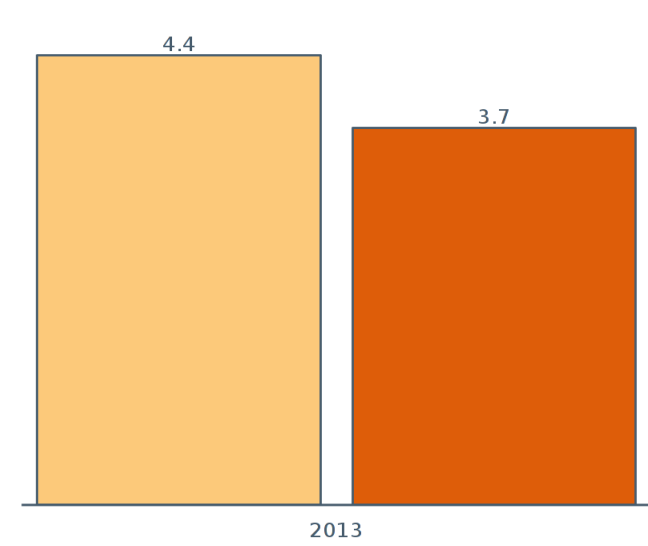
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5 by household location: stunting (%)



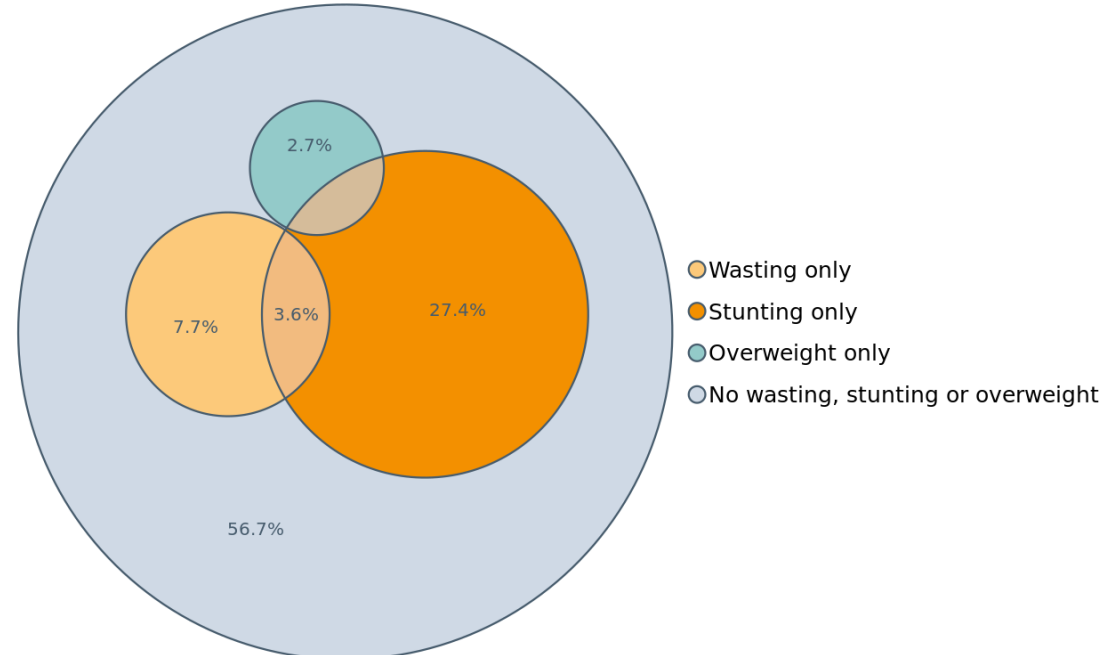
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 86

Under 5 by household location: overweight (%)



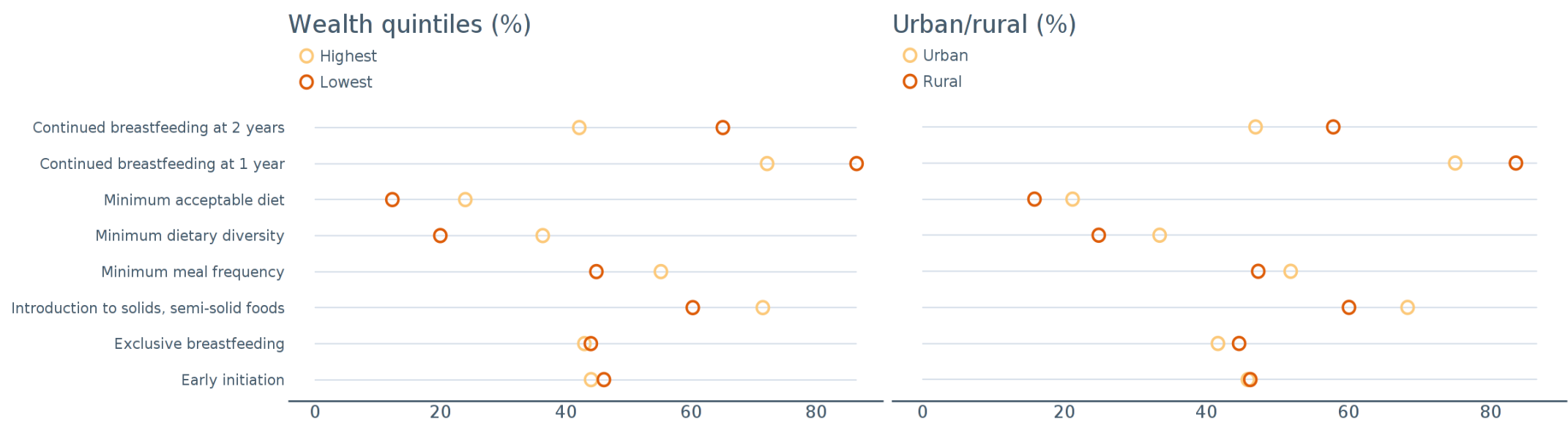
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 86

Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight



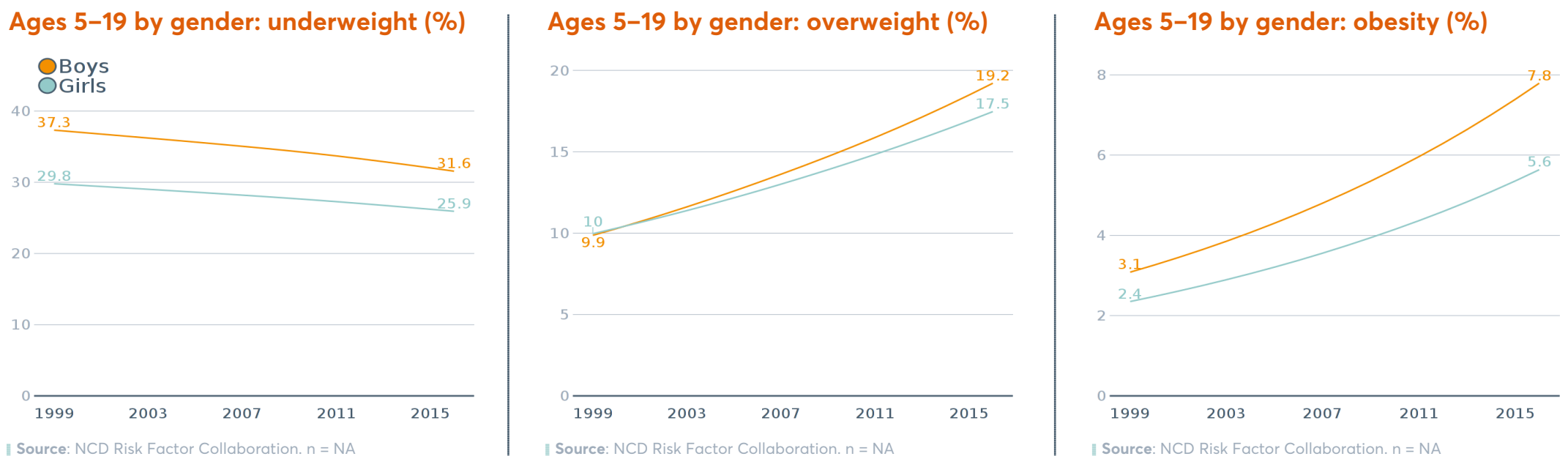
Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Overlapping Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, New York, May 2018.
Notes: Percentage of children under 5 years of age who experience different and overlapping forms of malnutrition. n = 106

Child feeding practices

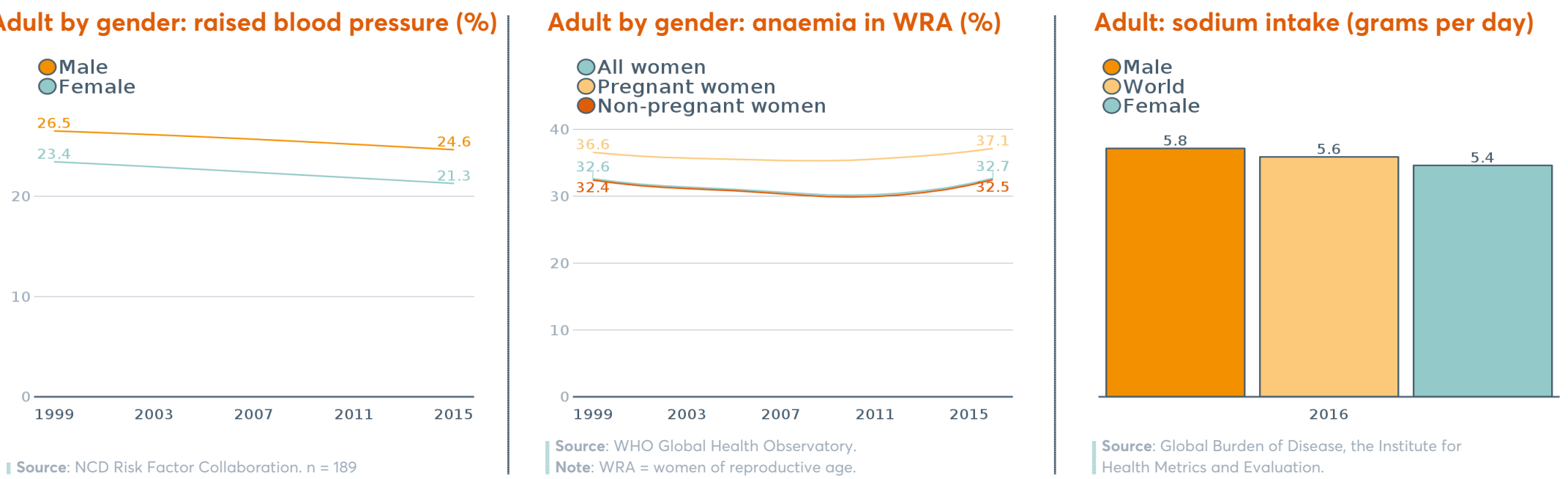
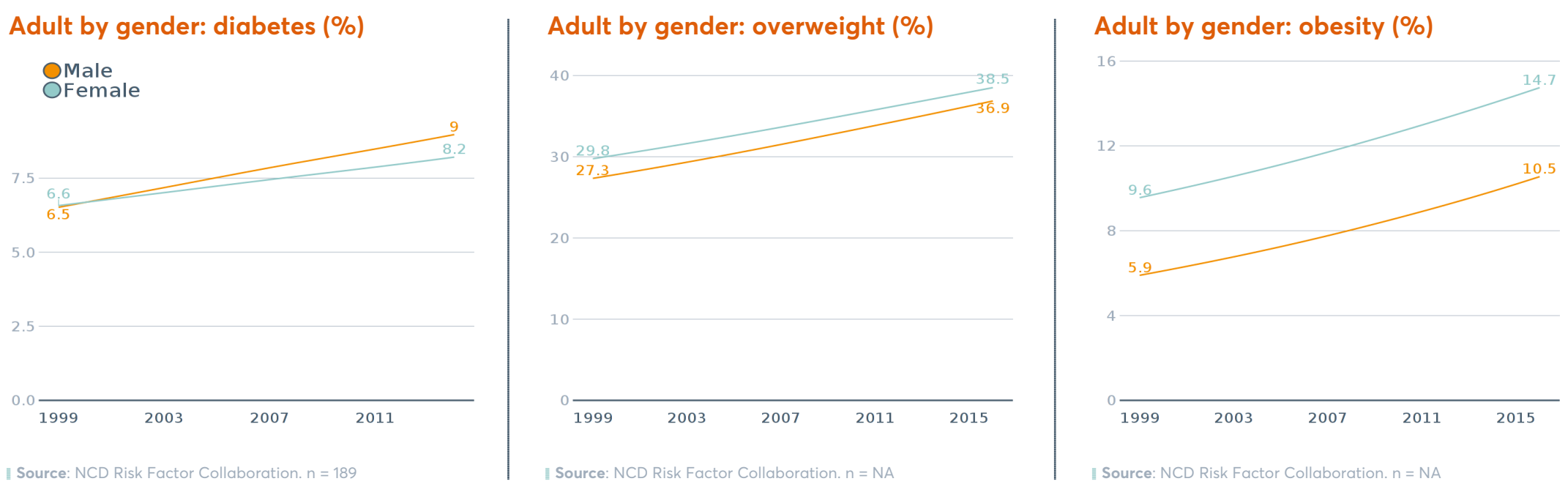


Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2018. n = 90

Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status

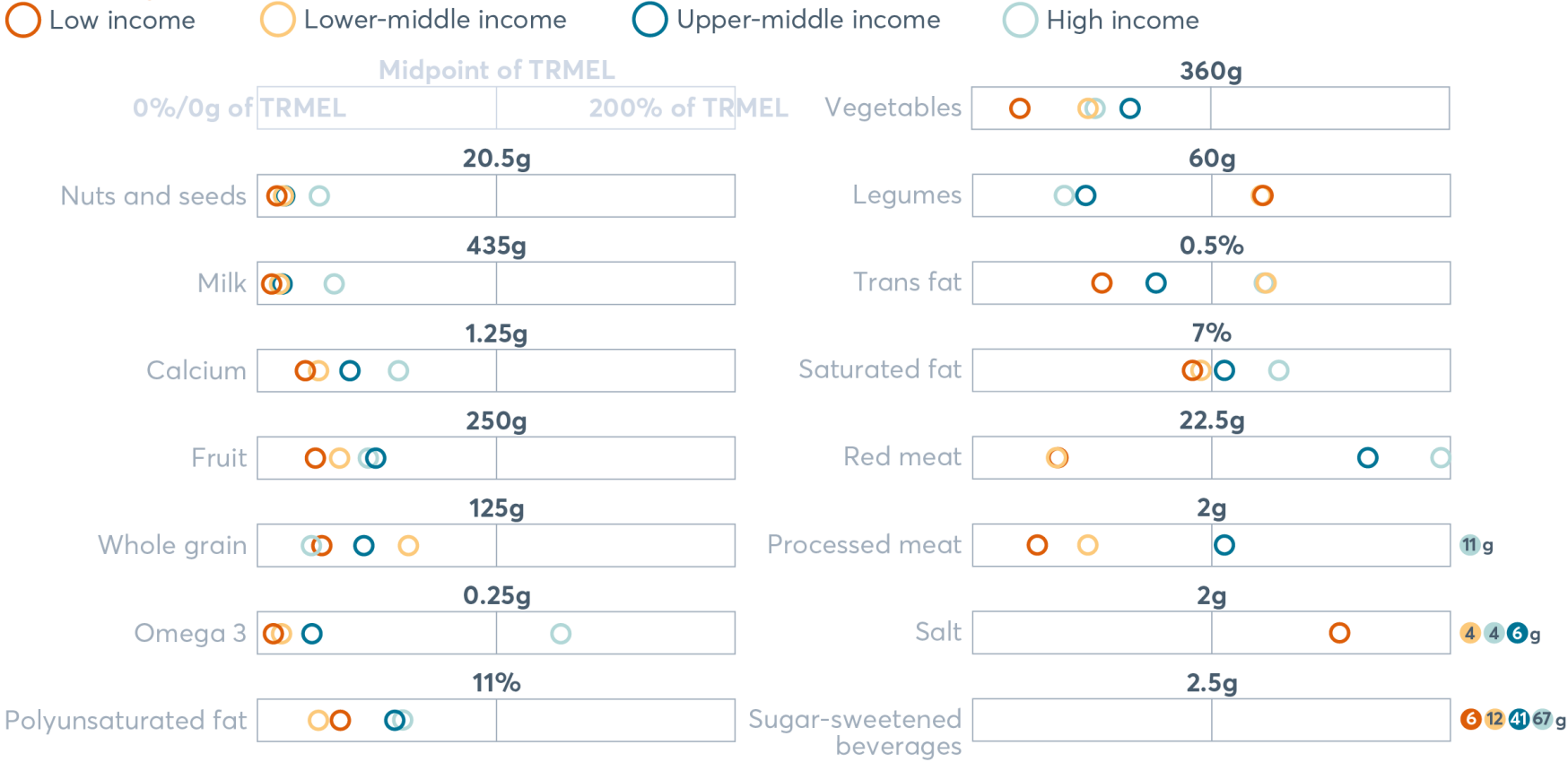


Adult nutrition status



Dietary needs

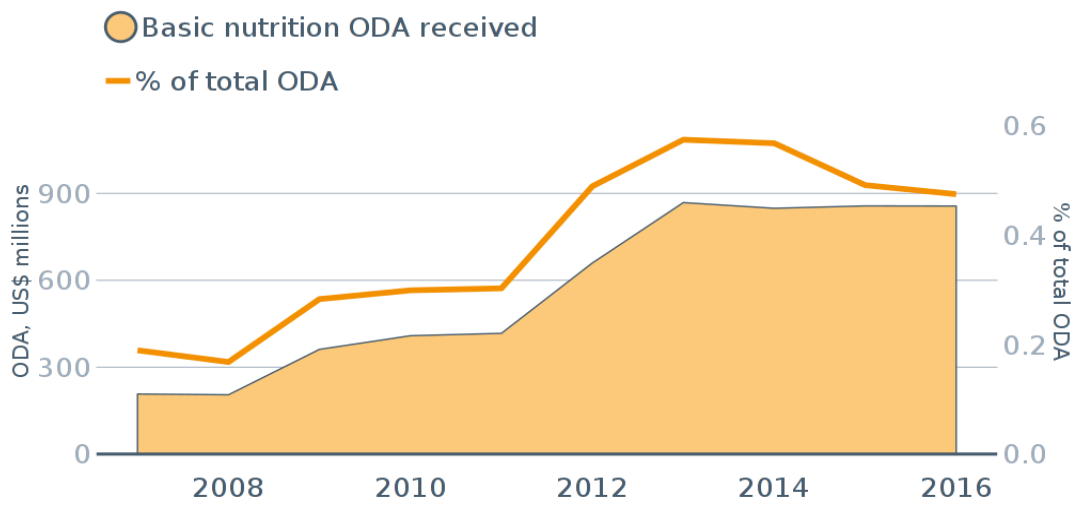
Consumption of food groups and components, 2016



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

Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

Development assistance



Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).
Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA per capita, constant 2016 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	107/194
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	38/194
Food-based dietary guidelines	91/194
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	100/194

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

Stunting	Anaemia	Low birth weight	Child overweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting	Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
111/194	87/194	100/194	138/194	126/194	101/194	107/194	158/194

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Intervention coverage

Coverage/practice indicator	%	Male	Female	n
Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	15	NA	NA	46
Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	58	58	58	58
Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	18	18	17	56
Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy	73		73	62
Household consumption of any iodised salt	89	NA	NA	53

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.