

## **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



Under-5 overweight



WRA anaemia

No progress or worsening



**Exclusive breastfeeding** 

NA



Adult female obesity
No progress or worsening



Adult male obesity
No progress or worsening



Adult female diabetes
On course



Adult male diabetes

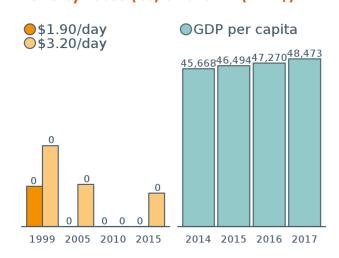
No progress or worsening

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 |  |
|-------------------------------|----|------------------------------|------|--|
|                               | 28 | 16                           | 2015 |  |

Source: World Bank 2018.

**Notes**: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality. Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155). <sup>2</sup>

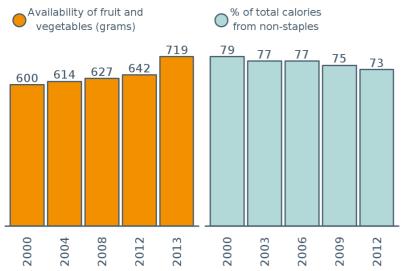
#### **Population**

| Population (000)         | 17,036 | 2017 |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Under-5 population (000) | 899    | 2018 |
| Rural (%)                | 9      | 2017 |
| ≥65 years (000)          | 3,275  | 2018 |

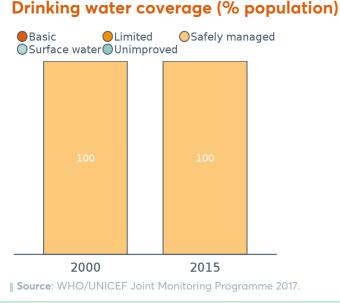
Source: UN Population Division 2017.

## **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>         | 0.04 | 2017 |
| Gender Inequality Index (country rank) <sup>2</sup>   | 3    | 2017 |

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

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

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

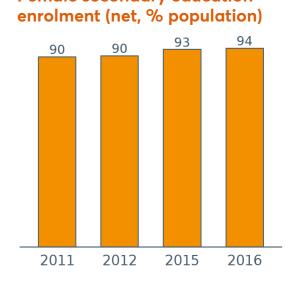
| Physicians               | 3.48 2015  |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Nurses and midwives      | 10.54 2014 |
| Community health workers | NA NA      |

Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD,

## Sanitation coverage (% population)

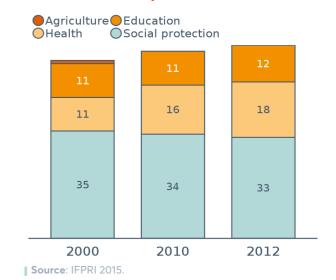
# Basic Limited Open defecation Safely managed Unimproved 97 97 97 Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

## Female secondary education



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

#### Government expenditures (% total)



## **Children (under 5) nutrition status**

| Under 5 by gender: wasting (%)  | Under 5 by gender: stunting (%)                | Under 5 by gender: overweight (%)            |
|---|--|--|
| No data   | No data  | No data                                      |
| <b>Sources</b> : UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. |  |  |
| Under 5 by household income: wasting (%   | (%) Under 5 by household income: stunting      | Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)  |
| No data   | No data  | No data                                      |
| <b>Sources</b> : UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. |  |  |
| Under 5 by household location: wasting (%   | 6) Under 5 by household location: stunting (%) | Under 5 by household location: overweight (% |
| No data   | No data  | No data                                      |
| <b>Sources</b> : UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. |  |  |
| Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stuntin   | g and overweight                               |  |
|   |  |  |
|   | No data  |  |

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.

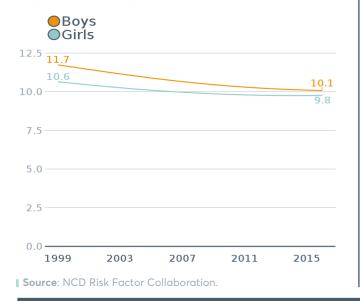
## **Child feeding practices**

No data

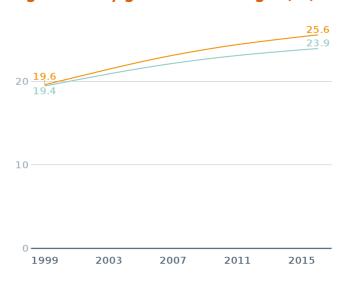
Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2018.

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

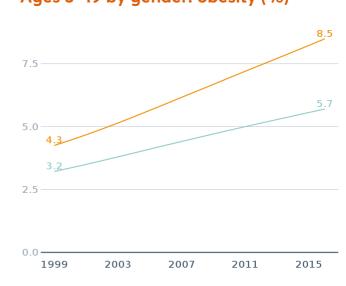
Ages 5-19 by gender: underweight (%)



Ages 5-19 by gender: overweight (%)

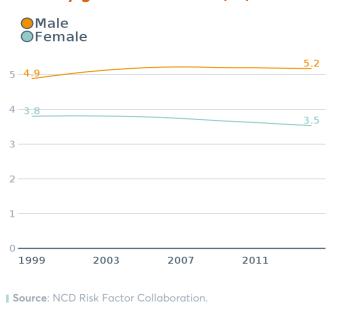


Ages 5-19 by gender: obesity (%)

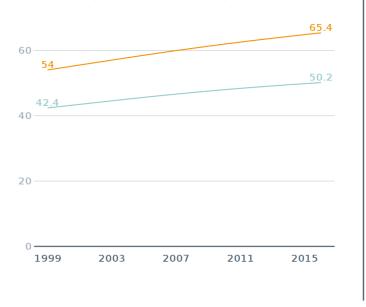


## **Adult nutrition status**

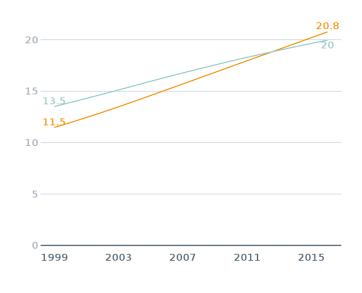
Adult by gender: diabetes (%)



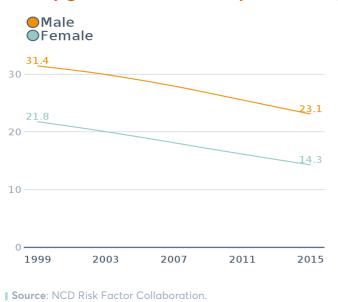
#### Adult by gender: overweight (%)



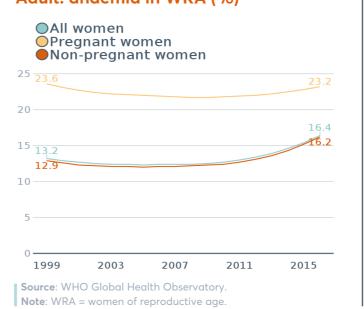
#### Adult by gender: obesity (%)



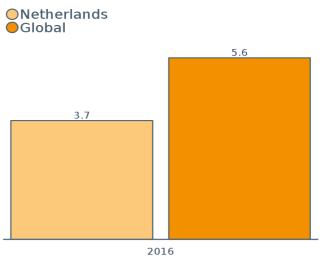
#### Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%)



## Adult: anaemia in WRA (%)

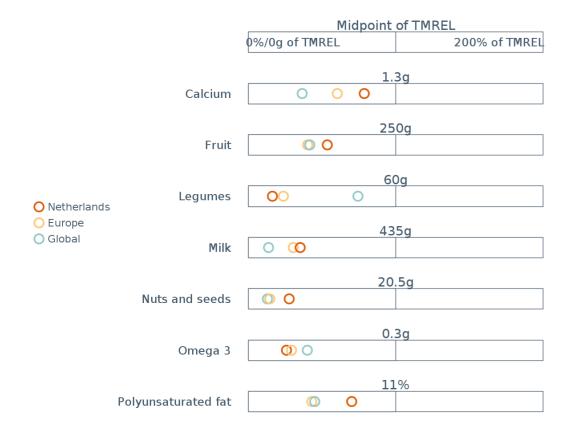


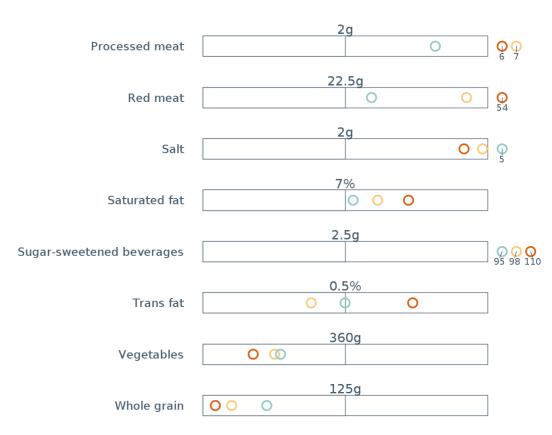
## Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)



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** -% of total ODA Basic nutrition ODA disbursed 40 ODA, US\$ millions 1.0% of total 0.0 2016

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.

Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

2012

2014

### **National policies**

| Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation  | No  |
|--|-----|
| 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

| Stunting | Anaemia | Low birth weight | Child overweight | Exclusive<br>breastfeeding | Wasting | Salt intake | Overweight adults and adolescents |  |
|----------|---------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| No       | No      | No               | Yes              | No                         | No      | No          | Yes                               |  |

## Intervention coverage

2010

2008

| Coverage/practice indicator   | %  | Male | Female | Year |
|---|----|------|--------|------|
| Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment   | NA | NA   | NA     | NA   |
| Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months                                  | NA | 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     | 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.