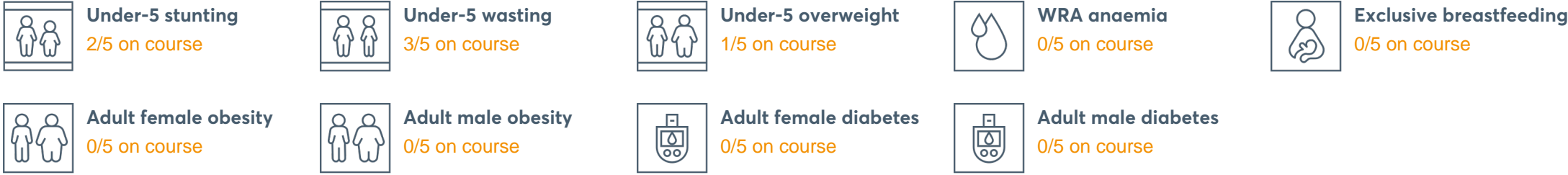




Central Asia

Overview

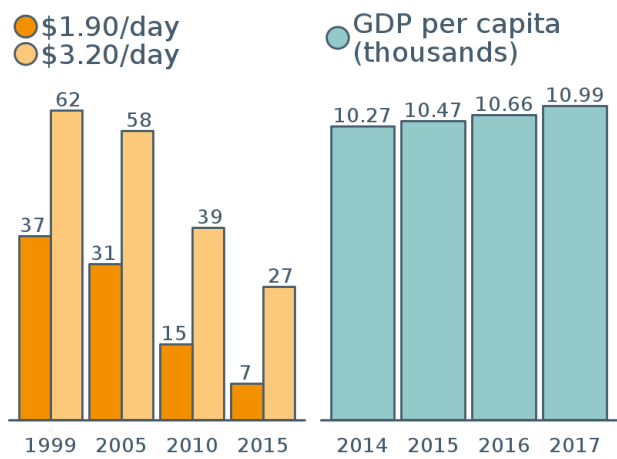
Progress against global nutrition targets 2018



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.

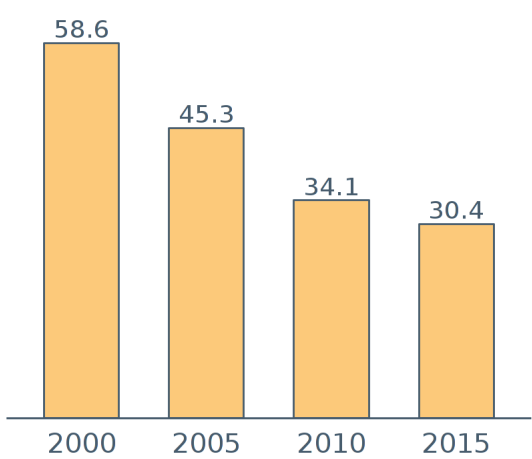
Economics and demography

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



Source: World Bank 2018.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power parity. n = 5 (poverty); n = 5 (GDP).

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)



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

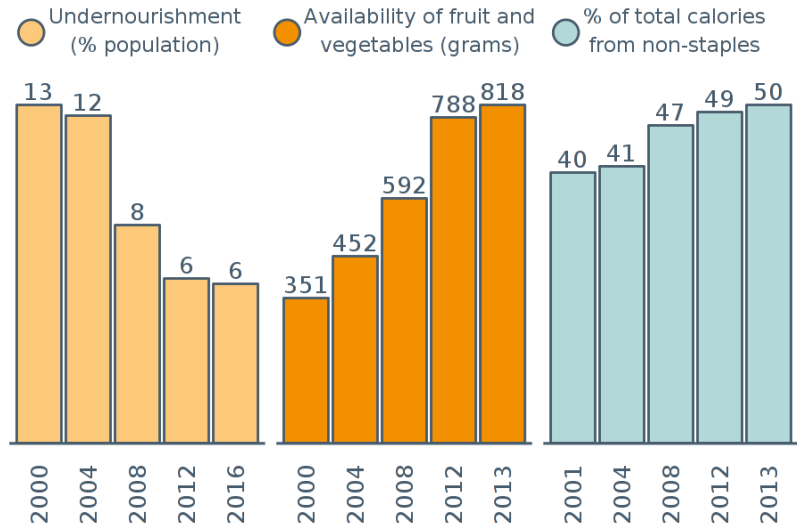
Population

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----|------|
| Population (millions) | 71 | 2017 |
| Under-5 population (millions) | 8 | 2018 |
| Rural (%) | 52 | 2017 |
| ≥65 years (millions) | 4 | 2018 |

Source: UN Population Division 2017.
Notes: n = 5 (rural only).

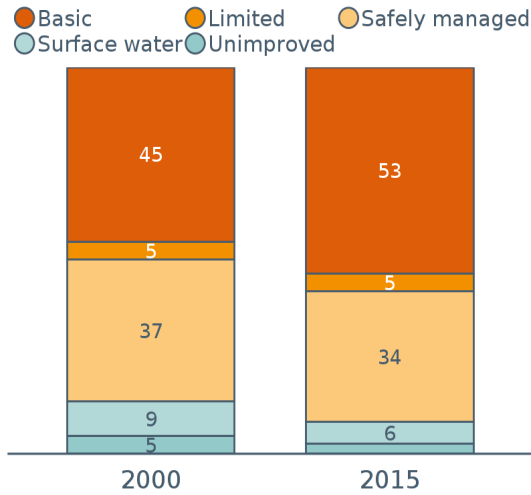
Underlying determinants

Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Drinking water coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. n = 5

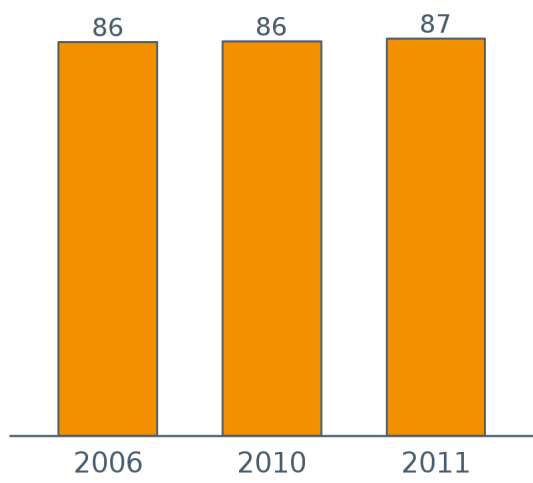
Gender-related determinants

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) | 2 | 2015 |
| Population density of health workers per 1,000 people | | |
| Physicians | 2.51 | 2016 |
| Nurses and midwives | 9.44 | 2016 |
| Community health workers | NA | NA |

Source: UNICEF 2018.
Note: n = 5.

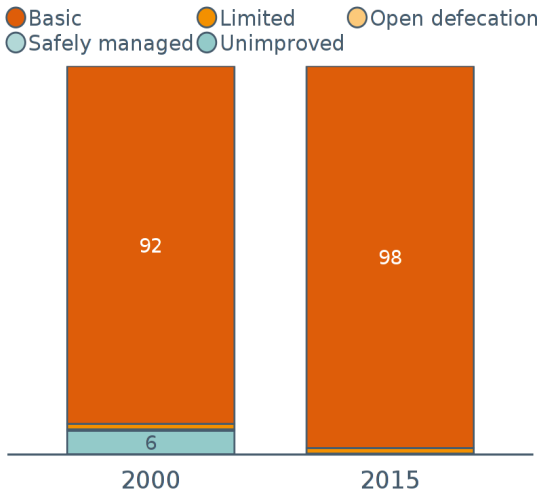
Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data. n = 5

Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)



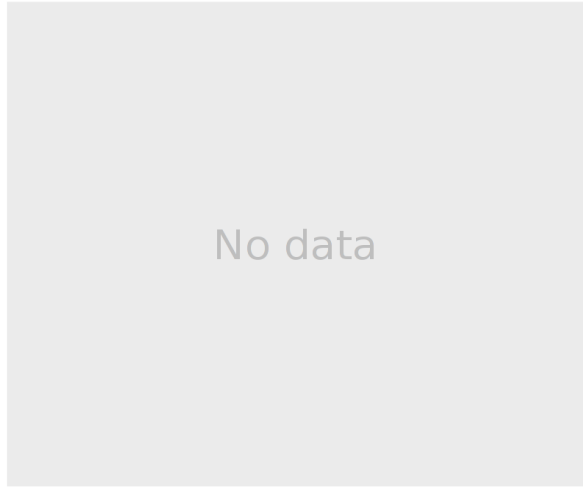
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018. n = 3

Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.
Note: n = 5

Government expenditures (% total)

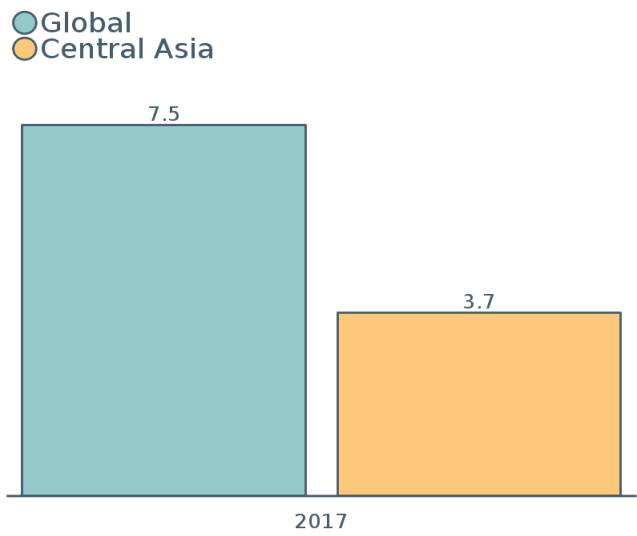


Source: IFPRI 2015. n = NA

Central Asia

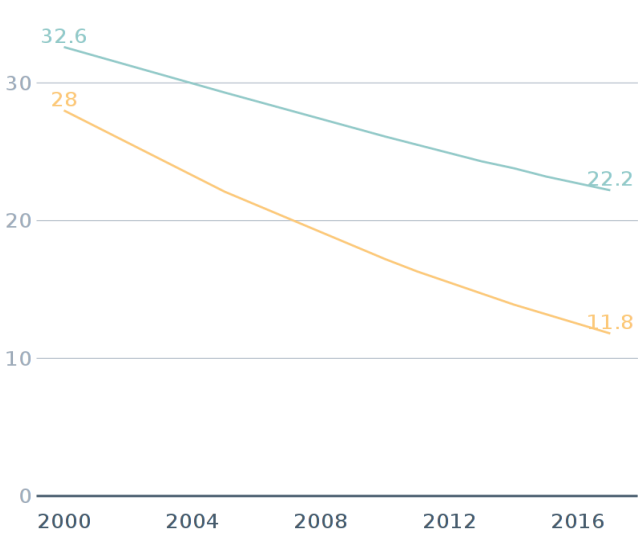
Children (under 5) nutrition status

Under 5: wasting (%)



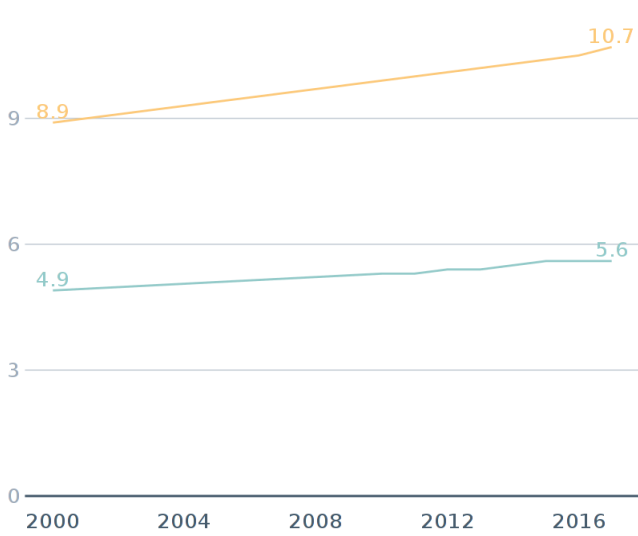
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5: stunting (%)



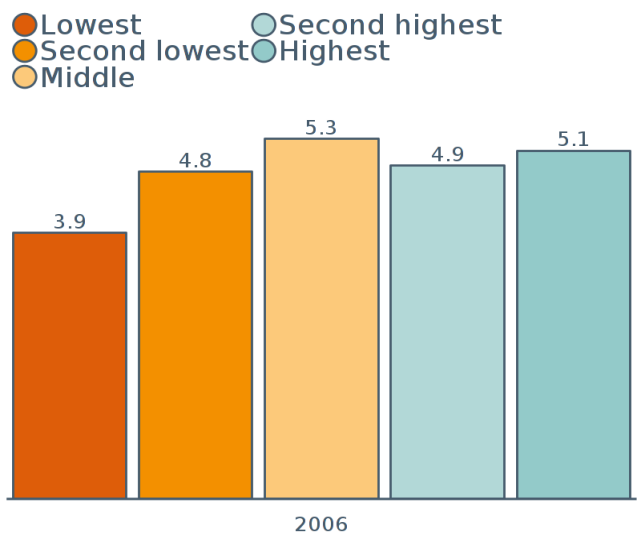
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5: overweight (%)



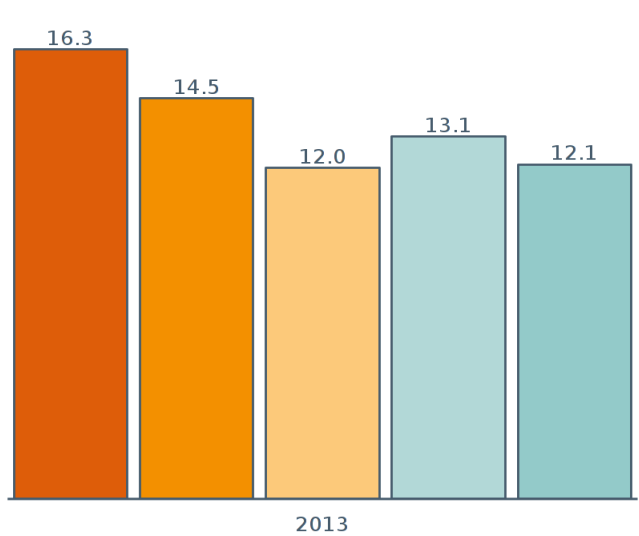
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Under 5 by household income: wasting (%)



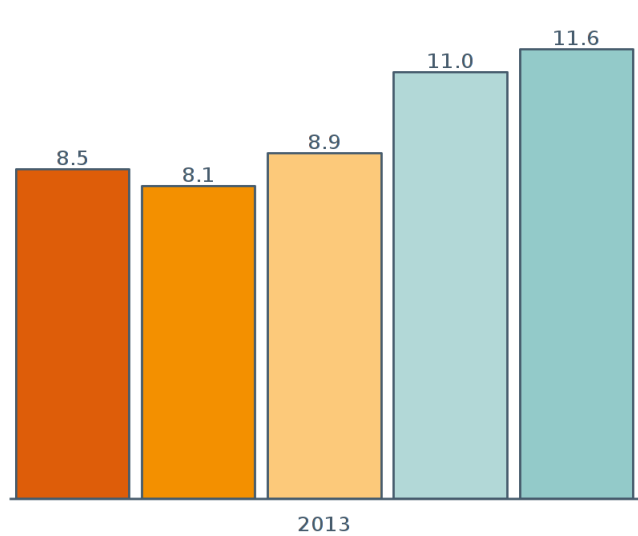
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 4

Under 5 by household income: stunting (%)



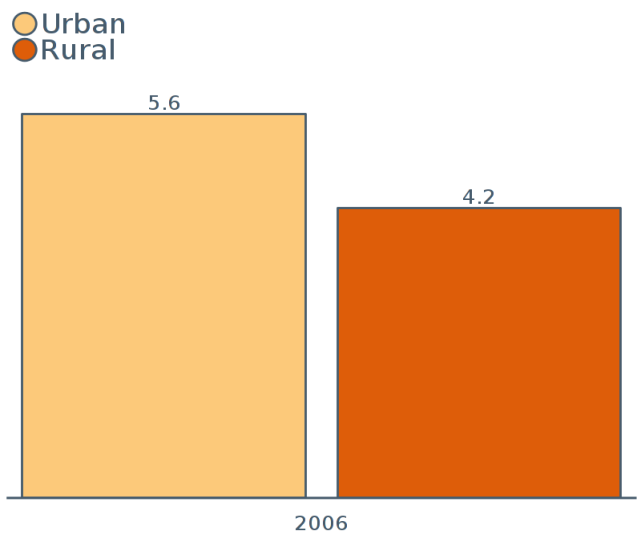
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 5

Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)



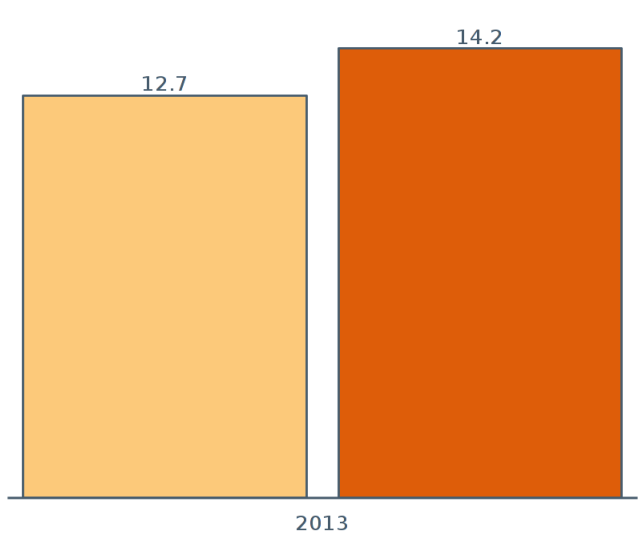
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 5

Under 5 by household location: wasting (%)



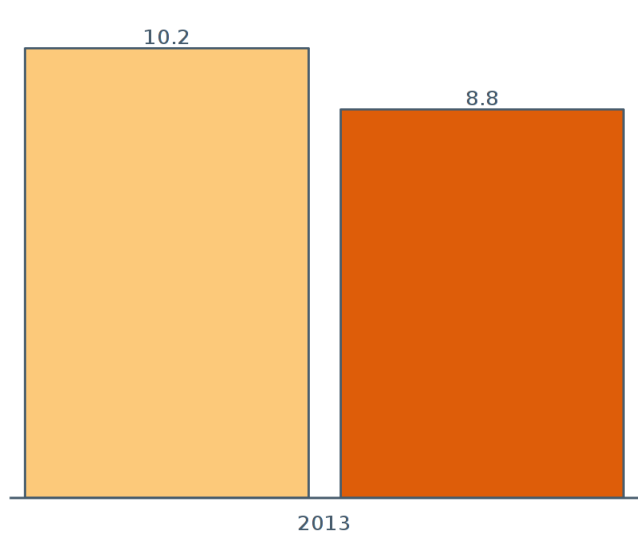
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 4

Under 5 by household location: stunting (%)



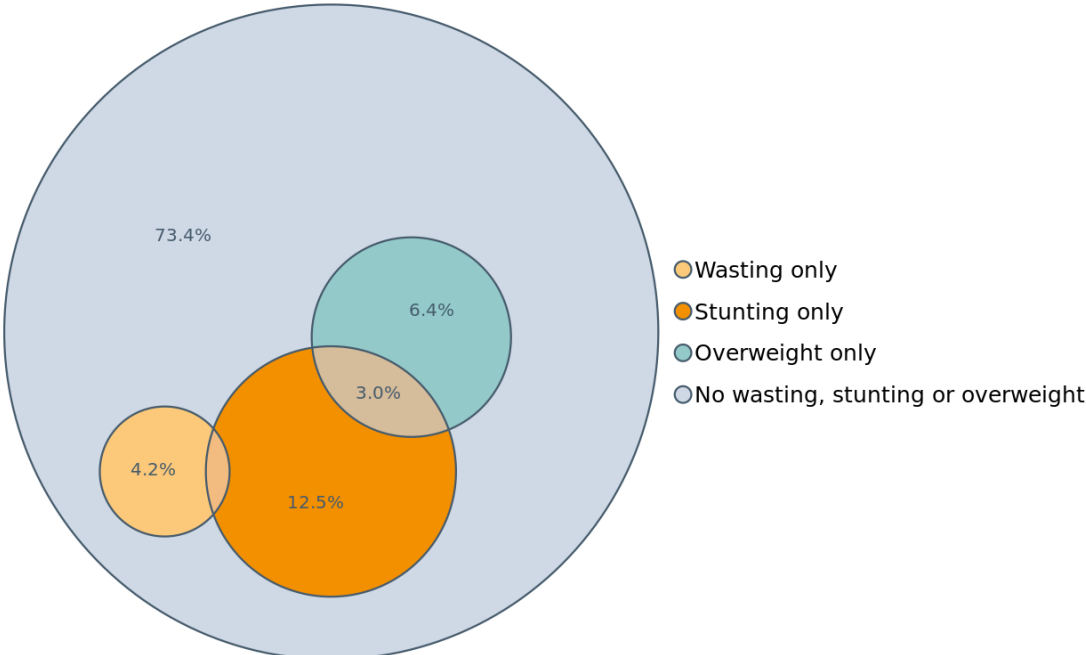
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 5

Under 5 by household location: overweight (%)



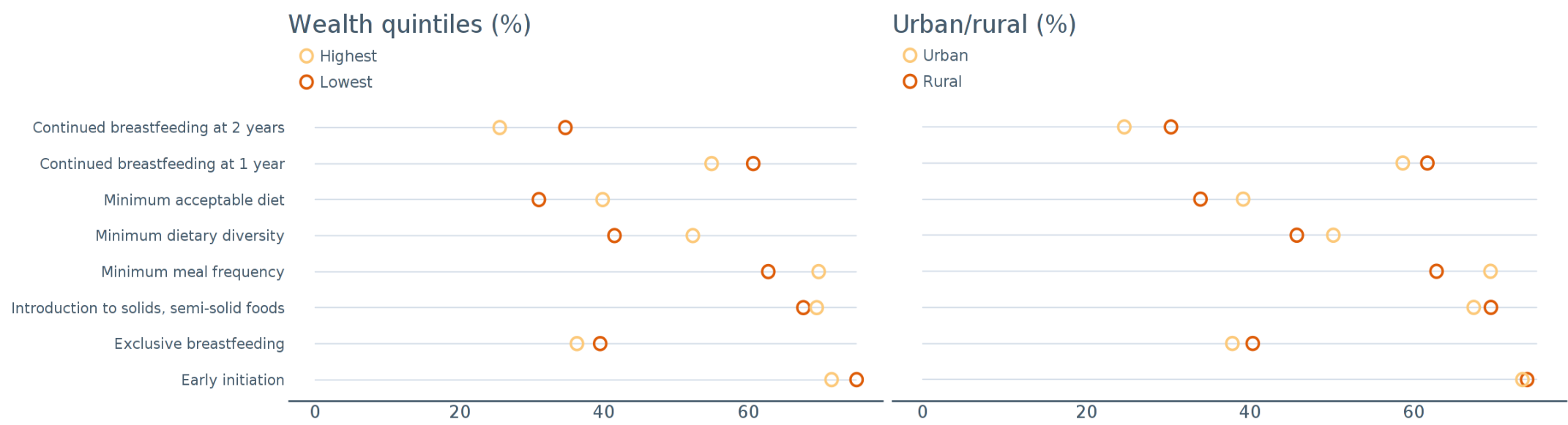
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates. n = 5

Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight



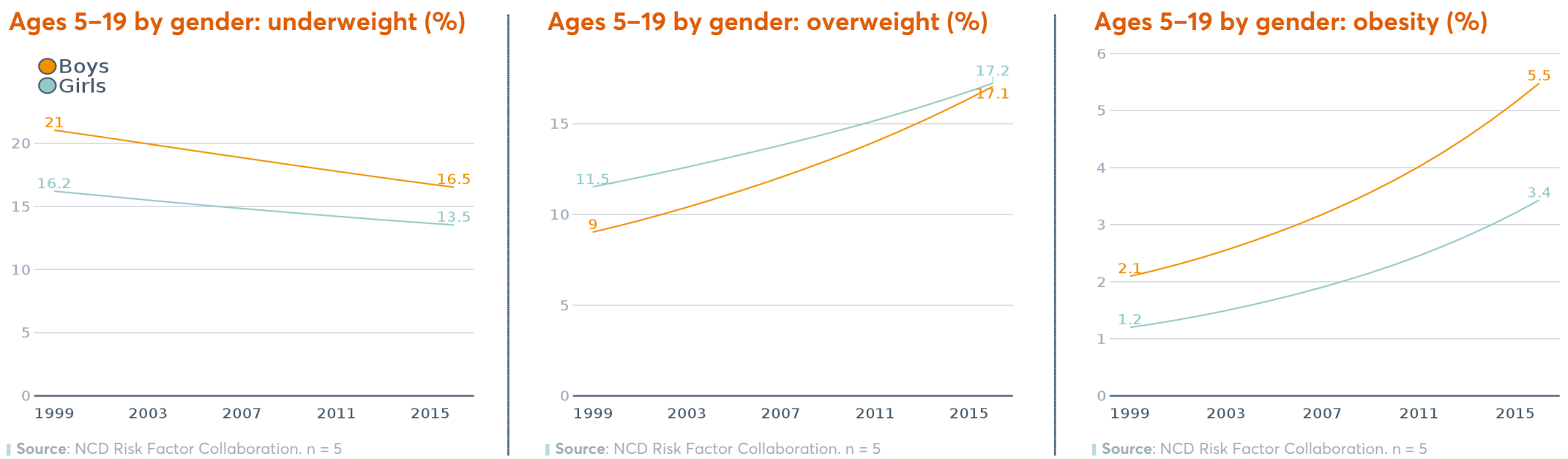
Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Overlapping Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, New York, May 2018.
Notes: Percentage of children under 5 years of age who experience different and overlapping forms of malnutrition. n = 5

Child feeding practices

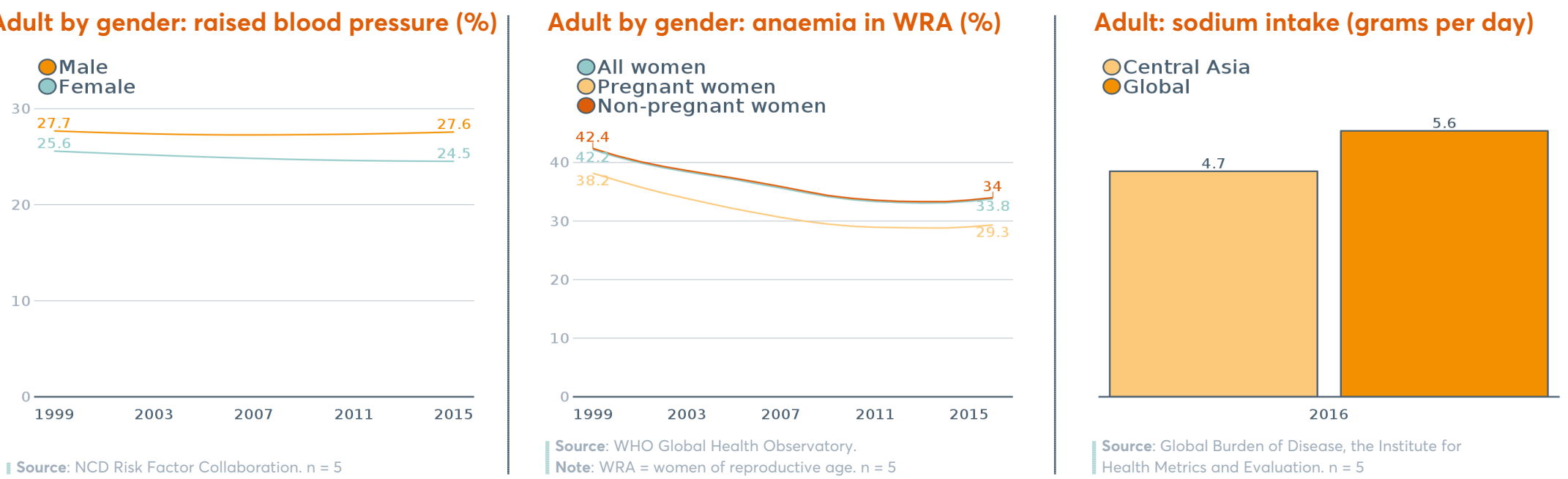
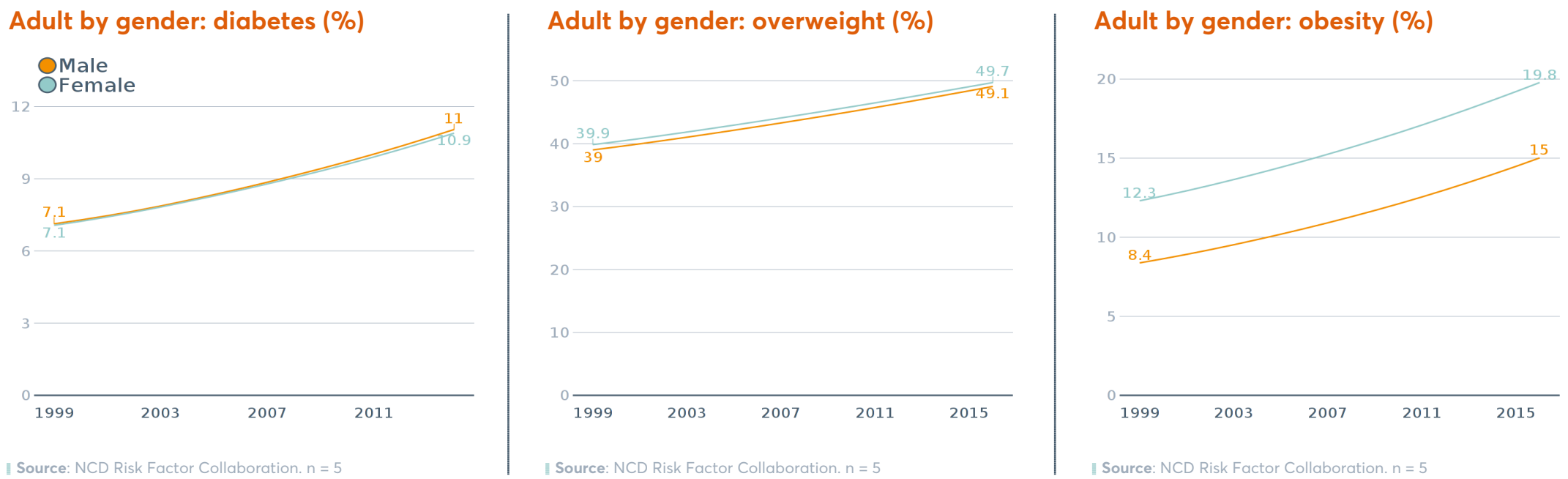


Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2018. n = 4

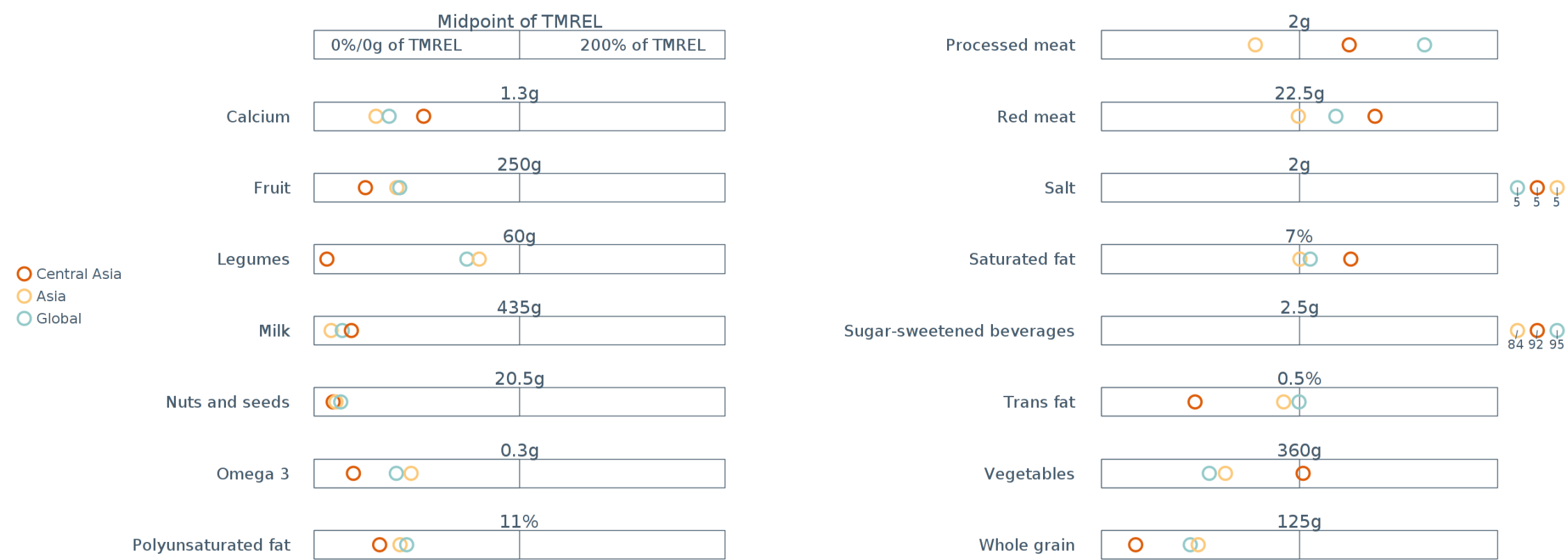
Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status



Adult nutrition status



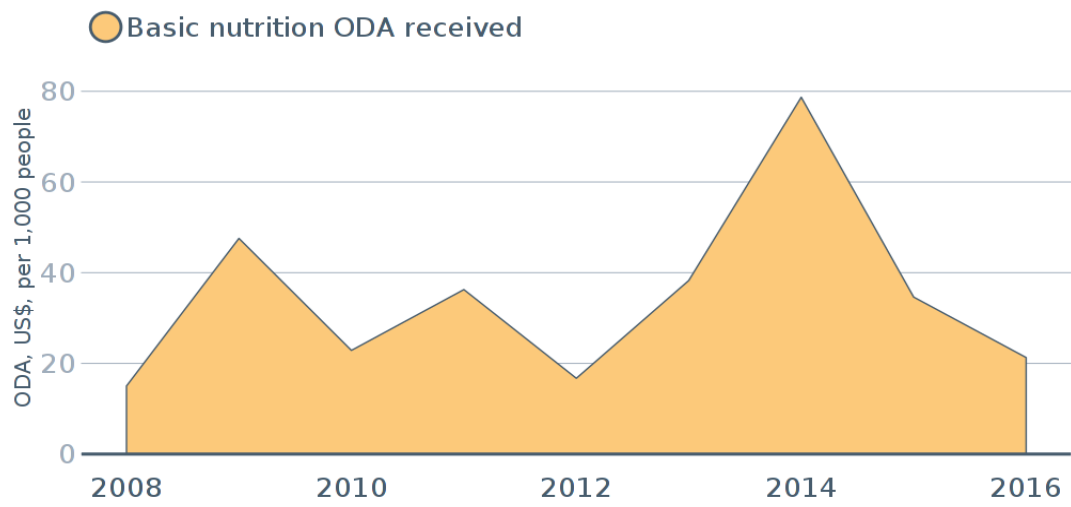
Dietary needs



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. n = 5

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 | 5/5 |
| Sugar-sweetened beverage tax | 0/5 |
| Food-based dietary guidelines | 0/5 |
| Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan | 1/5 |

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 |
| 2/5 | 3/5 | 0/5 | 2/5 | 2/5 | 2/5 | 4/5 | 4/5 |

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