

## Subregional overview

### Malnutrition burden

In the Micronesia subregion, there has been some progress towards achieving global nutrition targets. The global targets for male diabetes and female diabetes each have one country on course to meet them. However, not a single country in the subregion is on course to meet the targets for under-five overweight, under-five stunting, under-five wasting, infant exclusive breastfeeding, anaemia in women of reproductive age, low birth weight, male obesity, and female obesity. Five countries in the subregion have insufficient data to comprehensively assess their progress towards these global targets.

Although it performs relatively well against other subregions, Micronesia still experiences a malnutrition burden among its under-five population. The average prevalence of overweight in under-fives is 4.1% - the lowest compared to other subregions in Oceania. The prevalence of stunting in under-fives is 34.8%, this is significantly greater than the global average of 21.9%. Conversely, The Micronesia subregion's prevalence of wasting in under-fives of 3.5% is less than the global average of 7.3%.

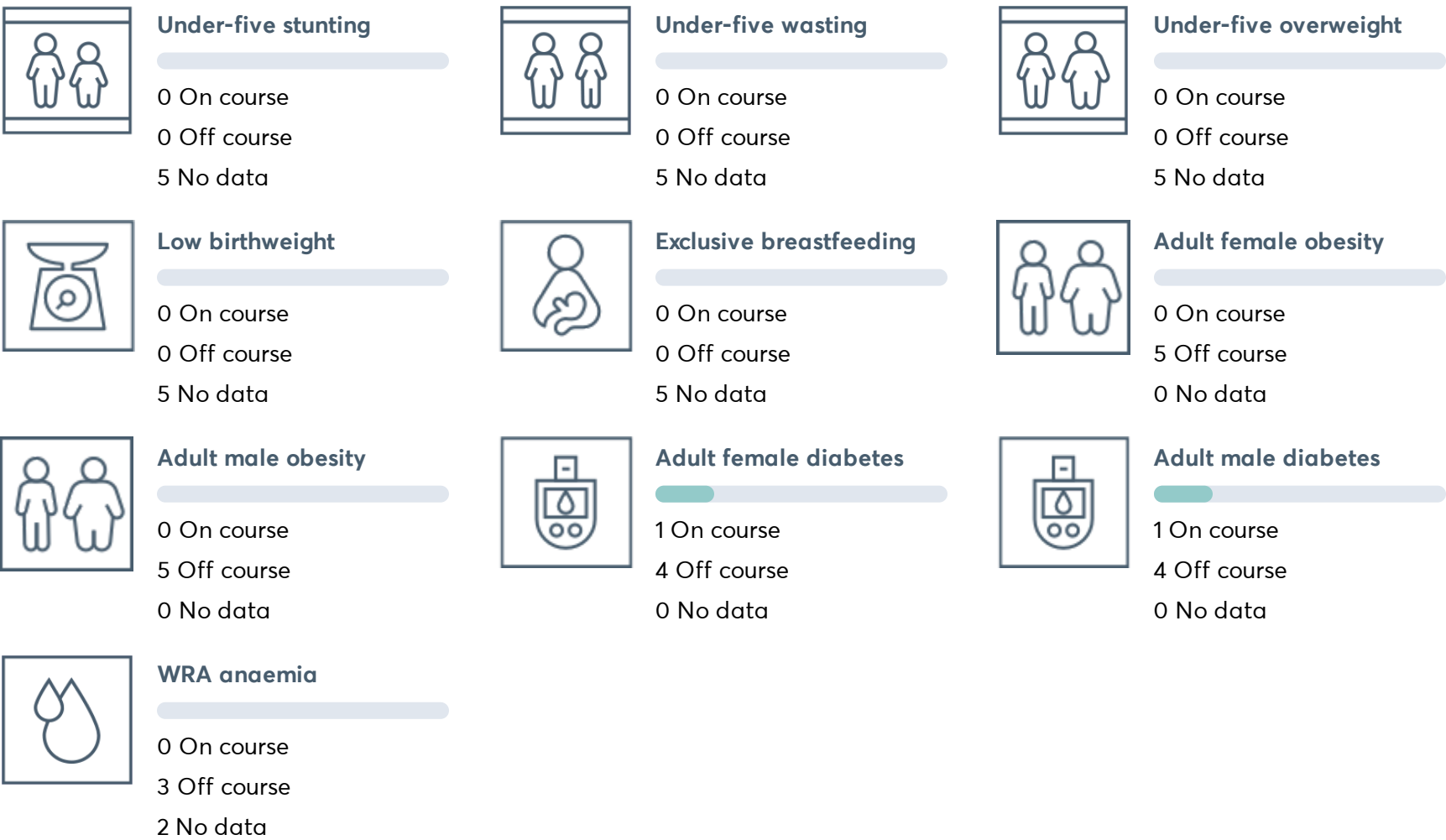
Some 42.3% of infants under 23 months in the Micronesia subregion are exclusively breastfed, while there is insufficient data on low birth weight.

The Micronesia subregion's adult population also face a malnutrition burden. An average of 25.1% of women of reproductive age have anaemia, and 22.8% of adult women have diabetes, compared to 21.7% of men. Meanwhile, 53.1% of women and 43.6% of men have obesity.

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

Notes: Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

### Progress against global nutrition targets 2018

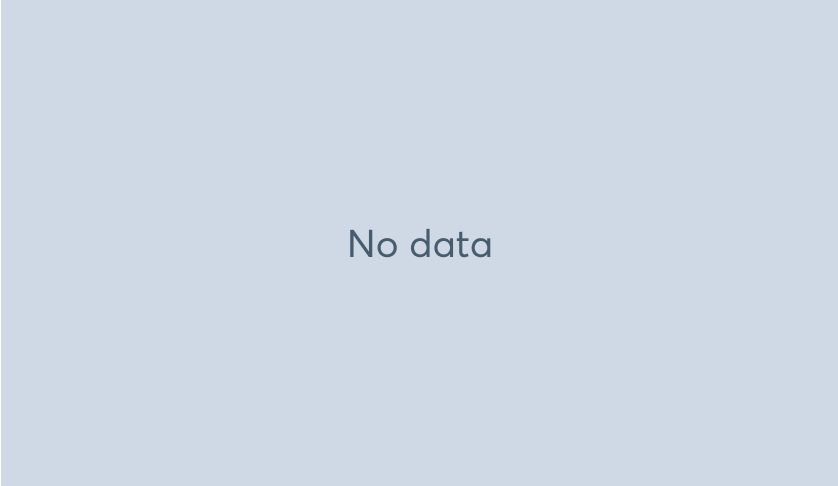


Sources: UNICEF global databases Infant and Young Child Feeding, UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory and Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: WRA = Women of a reproductive age; NA = not applicable. The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

## Child (under-five) nutrition status

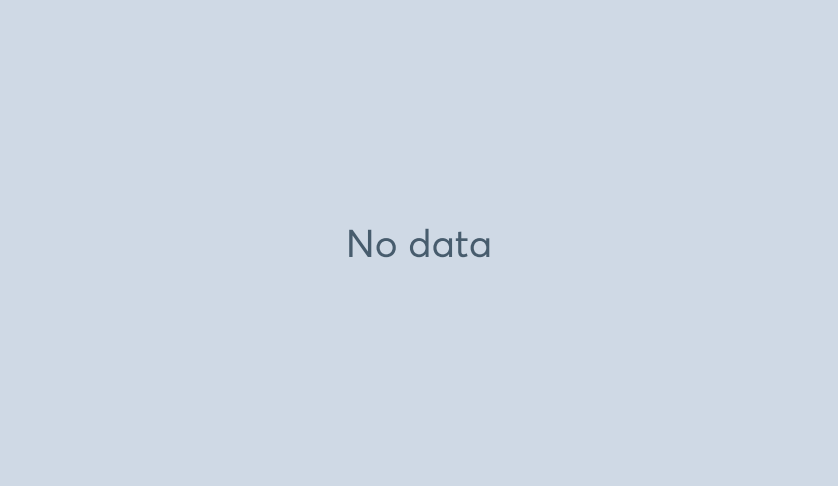
### Coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight



Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). UNICEF Global Databases: Overlapping Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, January 2019, New York.

Notes: Percentage of children under-five years of age who experience different and overlapping forms of malnutrition.

### Low birth weight



Source: UNICEF/WHO Low birthweight estimates, 2019 edition.

# Child (under-five) nutrition status over time

Wasting by gender



Stunting by gender



Overweight by gender



Wasting by location



Stunting by location



Overweight by location



Wasting by income



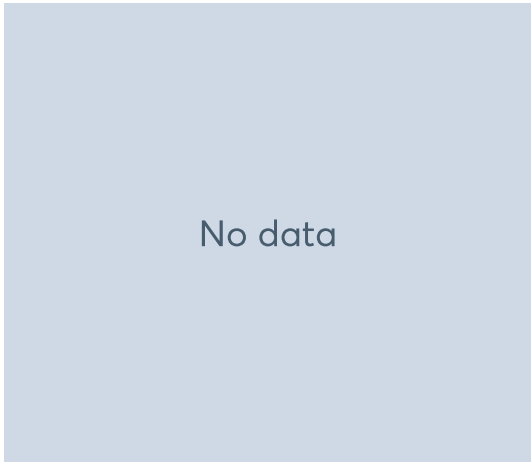
Stunting by income



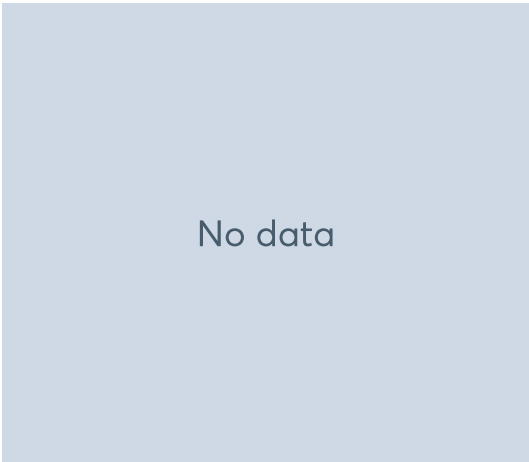
Overweight by income



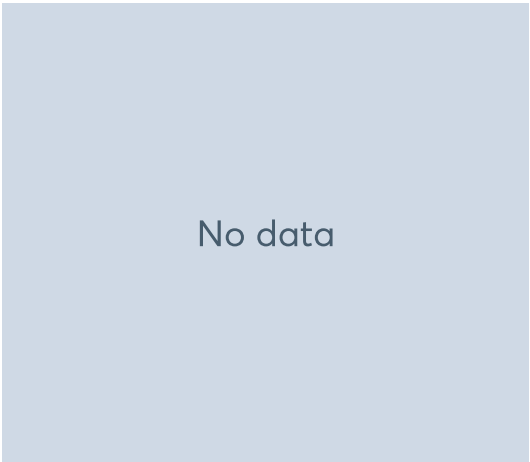
Wasting by mother's education



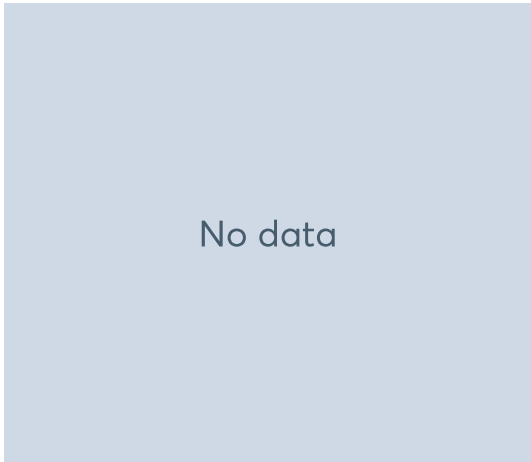
Stunting by mother's education



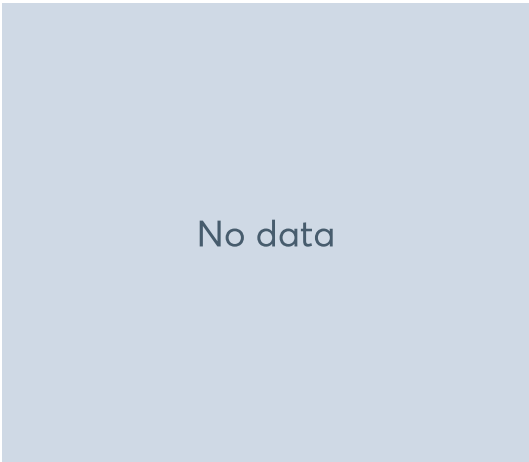
Overweight by mother's education



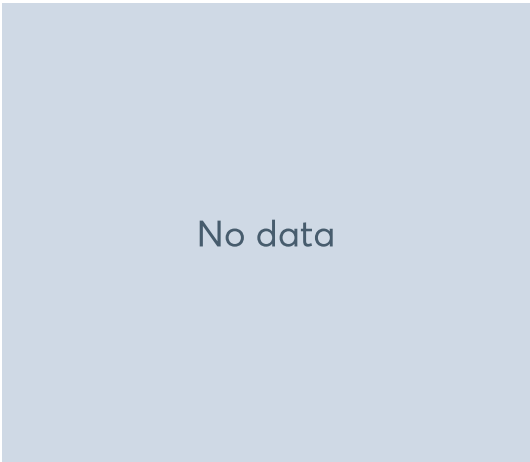
Wasting by age



Stunting by age



Overweight by age



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

Notes: Regional figures are from UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019) where available and are aggregated otherwise.

# Infant and young child feeding over time

Exclusive breastfeeding by gender	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by gender	Minimum acceptable diet by gender	Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by gender
No data	No data	No data	No data
Exclusive breastfeeding by location	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by location	Minimum acceptable diet by location	Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by location
No data	No data	No data	No data
Exclusive breastfeeding by income	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by income	Minimum acceptable diet by income	Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by income
No data	No data	No data	No data

Exclusive breastfeeding by mother's education	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by mother's education	Minimum acceptable diet by mother's education	Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by mother's education
No data	No data	No data	No data
Exclusive breastfeeding by age	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by age	Minimum acceptable diet by age	Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by age
No data	No data	No data	No data

Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2019.

Notes: Regional figures are from UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019) where available and are aggregated otherwise.

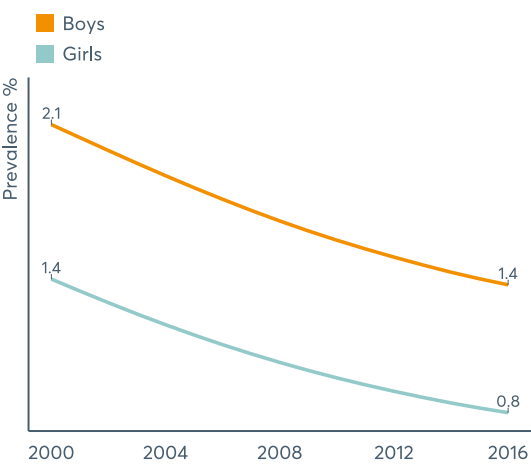
## Infant and young child feeding

No data	No data
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Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding: Exclusive breastfeeding, Predominant breastfeeding, New York, May 2019.

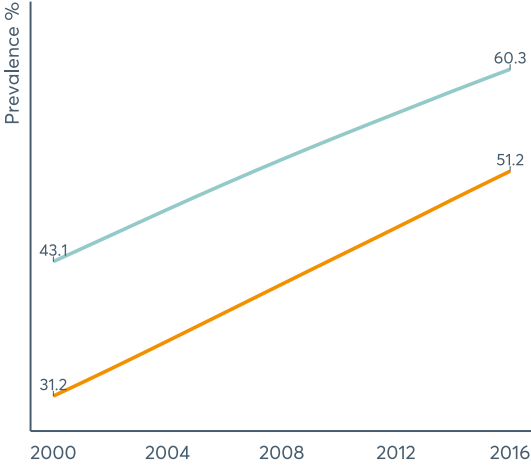
# Child and adolescent (aged 5-19) nutrition status

Underweight by gender



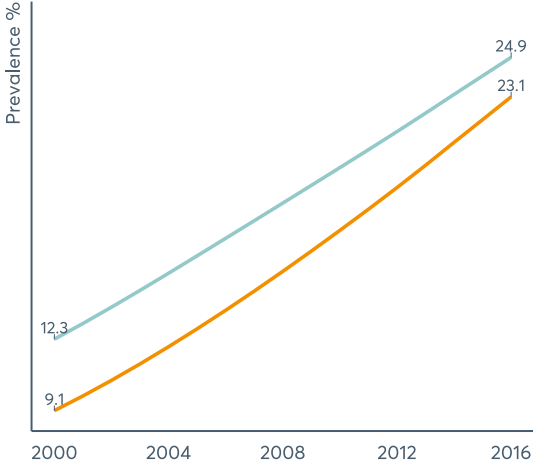
Sources: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.  
Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

Overweight by gender



Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

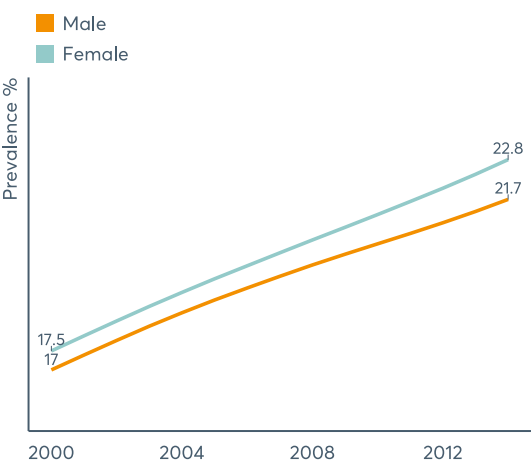
Obesity by gender



Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

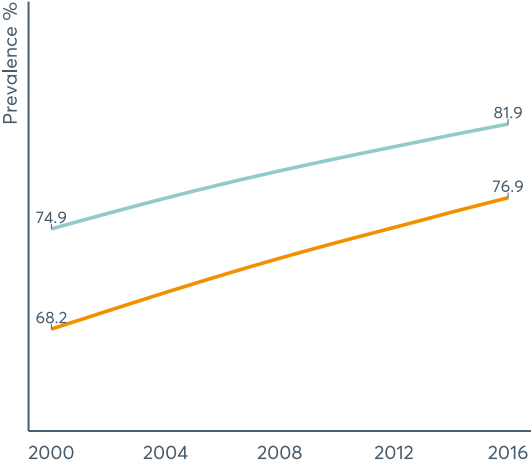
# Adult nutrition status

## Diabetes by gender



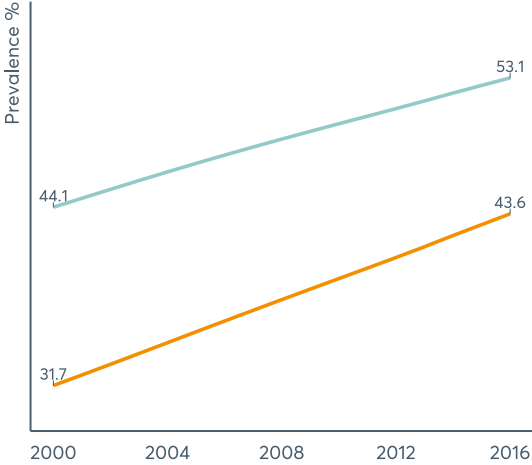
Sources: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.  
Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

## Overweight by gender



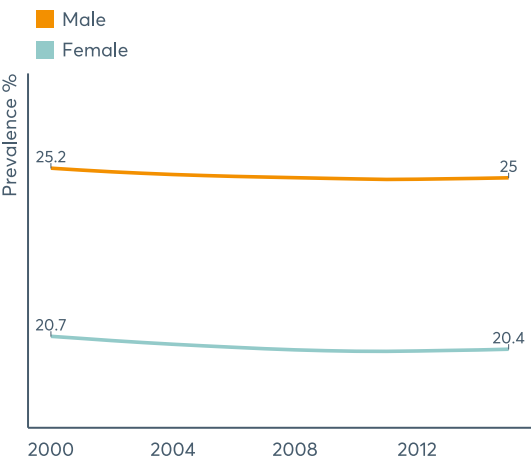
Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

## Obesity by gender



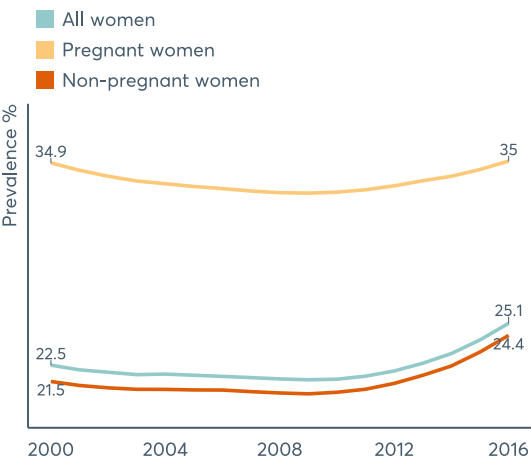
Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

## Raised blood pressure by gender



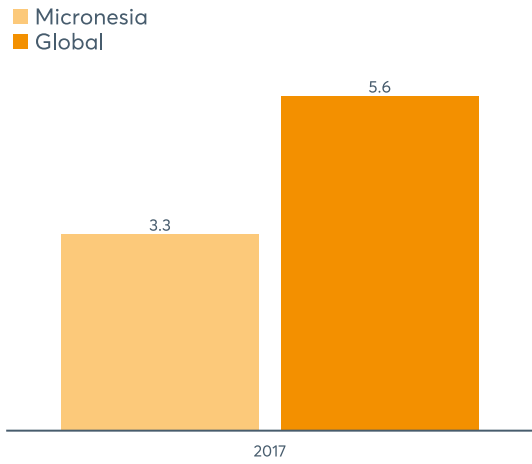
Sources: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.  
Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

## Anaemia in WRA



Source: WHO Global Health Observatory.  
Notes: WRA = women of reproductive age. Based on population weighted means of 3 countries.

## Salt intake (grams per day)



Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.  
Notes: Based on population weighted means of 3 countries.



# Dietary needs

## Consumption of food groups and components, 2016



Sources: TMREL = theoretical minimum risk of exposure level. Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. Based on population weighted means of 3 countries.

# Intervention coverage

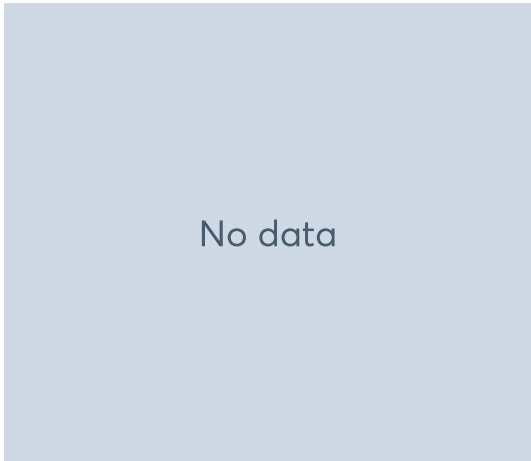
Coverage/practice indicator	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girl (%)	Year
Children 0-59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	No data	No data	No data	No data
Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	No data	No data	No data	No data
Children 6-59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	No data	No data	No data	No data
Women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received iron tablets or syrup during antenatal care	No data	NA	NA	No data
Household consumption of any iodised salt	No data	NA	NA	No data

Sources: Huestis A. and Kothari M., based on 2016 Global Nutrition Report and UNICEF global databases, 2019.

Notes: NA = not applicable. Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005-2018.

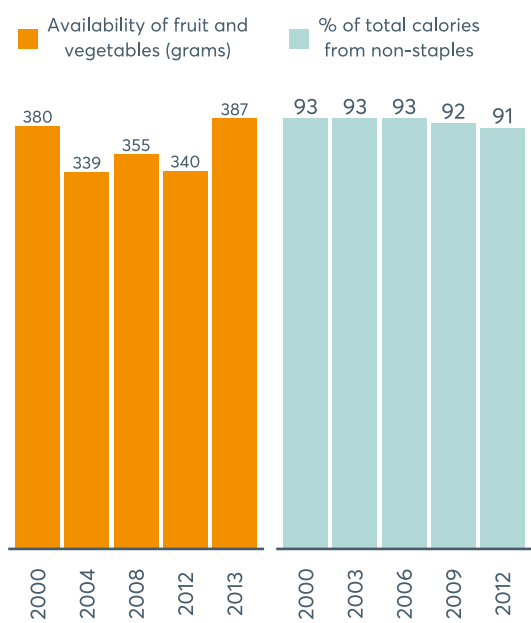
# Determinants

## Undernourishment



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

## Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

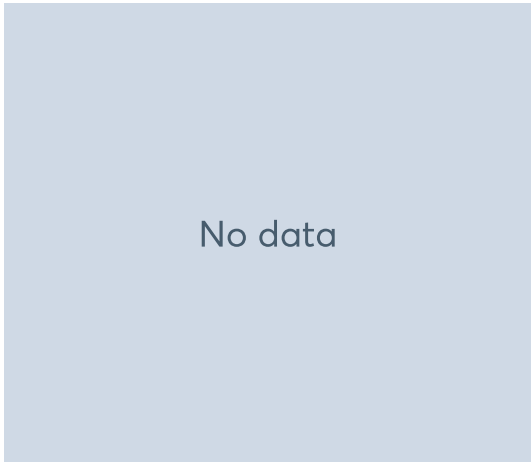
## Gender-related determinants

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

Sources: <sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2018; <sup>2</sup> UNDP 2018.

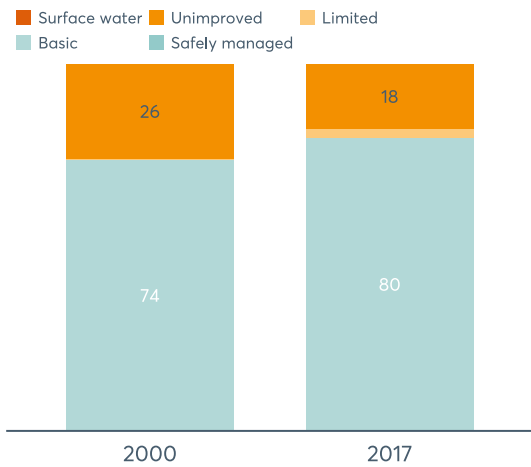
Notes: <sup>\*</sup> 0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality. Based on population weighted means of 3 countries.

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



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

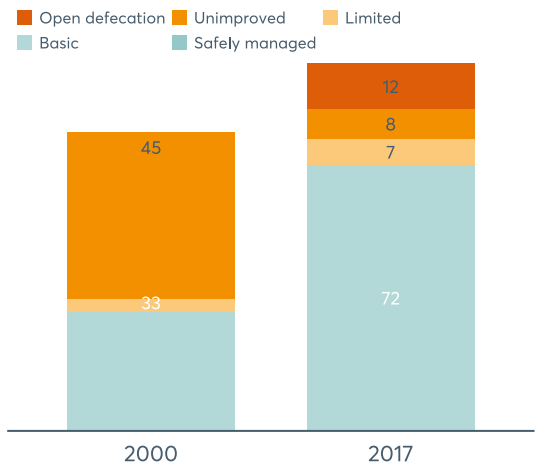
## Drinking water coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019.

Notes: Based on population weighted means of between 4 and 5 countries.

## Sanitation coverage (% population)

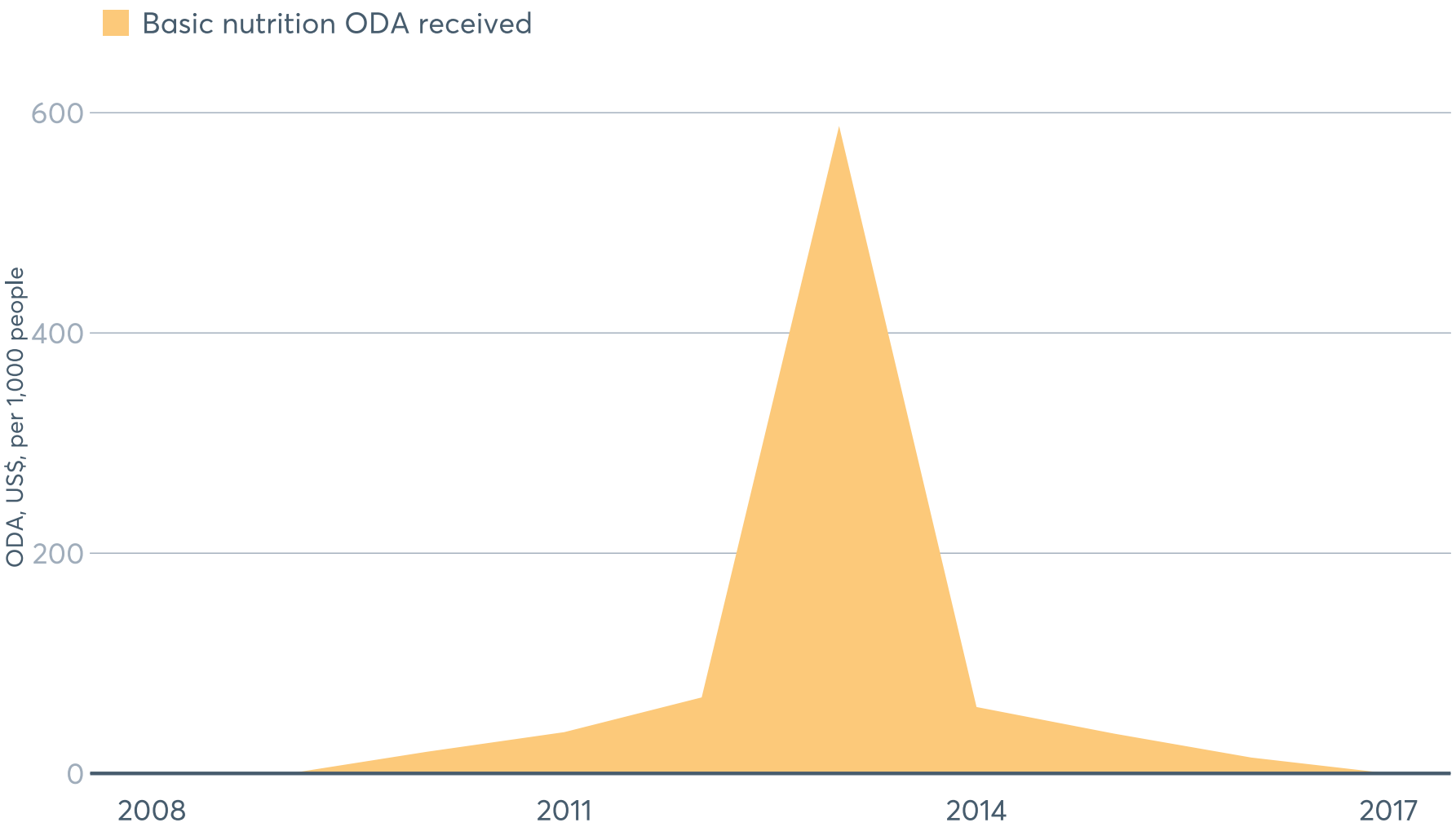


Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019.

Notes: Based on population weighted means of between 4 and 5 countries.

# Resources, policies and targets

## 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 disbursements, constant 2017 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

# National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	1/5
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	4/5
Food-based dietary guidelines	0/5
Policy to reduce salt consumption	1/5
Operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce unhealthy diet related to NCDs	4/5
Operational, multisectoral national NCD policy, strategy or action plan	1/5
Operational policy, strategy or action plan for diabetes	3/5
Policy to reduce the impact on children of marketing of foods and beverages high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, free sugars or salt	0/5
Policy to limit saturated fatty acids and virtually eliminate industrially produced trans-fats	0/5

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, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Value refers to the number of countries with policy. NA = not applicable; NCD = non-communicable disease.

Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

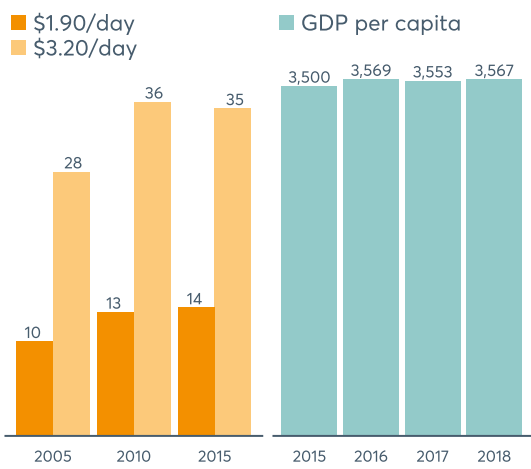
Stunting	Anaemia
1/5	1/5
Low birth weight	Child overweight
2/5	3/5
Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting
4/5	2/5
Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
2/5	5/5
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	
0/5	

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

Notes: Value refers to the number of countries with target.

# Economics and demography

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



Sources: World Bank 2019, IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2019.

Notes: PPP = purchasing power parity. Based on population weighted means of between 2 and 5 countries.

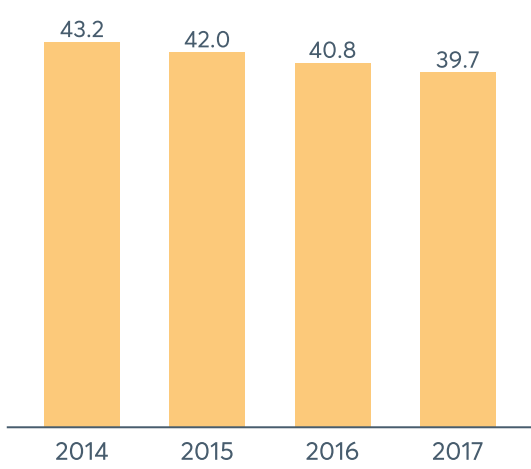
## Income inequality

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

Sources: World Bank 2019.

Notes: <sup>1</sup> 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality.<sup>2</sup> Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (120).

## Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)



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

Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

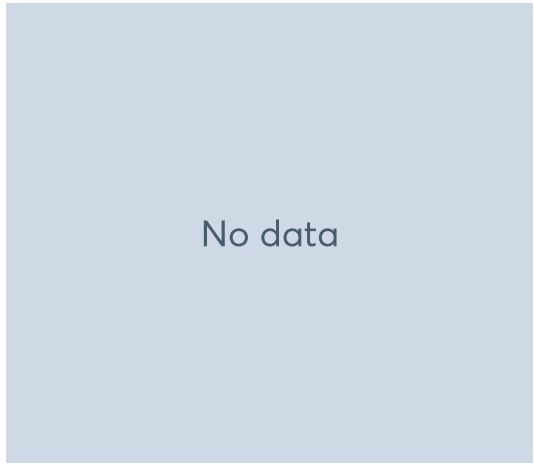
## Population

Population (thousands)	94	2018
Under-five population (thousands)	54	2019
Rural (%)	50	2018
>65 years (thousands)	36	2019

Sources: World Bank 2019, UN Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019.

Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.

## Government revenues (\$m)



Sources: IMF Article IV staff reports (country specific) and IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2019).

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

Physicians	0.34	2016
Nurses and midwives	4.08	2016
Community health workers	No data	No data

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

Notes: Based on population weighted means of 5 countries.