



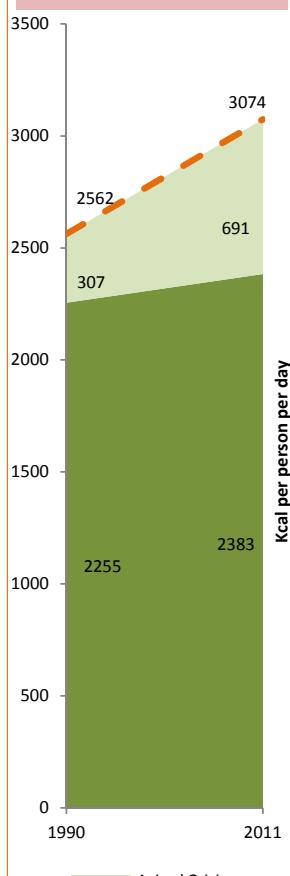
## Key Indicators

- Huge diversity exists in China, and averages may not reflect the food and nutrition security situation in different parts of the country. China has experienced rapid growth in per-capita GDP and Dietary Energy Supply (DES), combined with a sharp decrease in undernutrition, but disparities between rural and urban areas remain high.
- Child mortality and undernutrition have consistently been reduced over the last decades and will achieve the desired Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target by 2015.
- Despite improvements in undernutrition, overweight and obesity have increased, while anaemia is high and will need to be addressed through public health interventions such as supplementation and food fortification.

**Figure 1.1 Food Availability**

From 1990 to 2011:

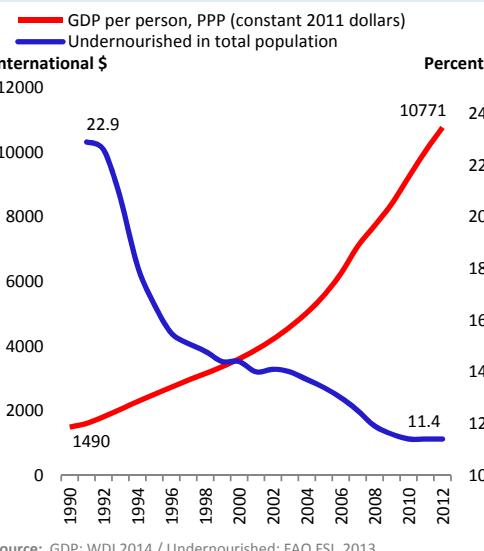
- DES increased 20%
- Animal-origin supply increased 125%
- Vegetal-origin products increased just 6%, but remain the major DES source



**Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth**

From 1990-2012:

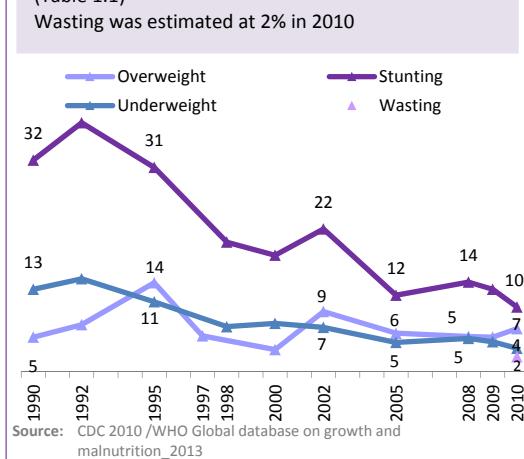
- GDP increased 623%
- Undernourishment declined 50%, although 11% of people remain undernourished



**Figure 1.3 Children Malnutrition From 1990 to 2010**

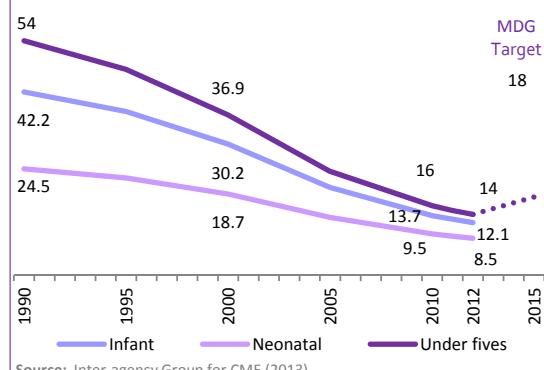
- Stunting declined 71%
- Underweight declined 73%
- Overweight increased 5% to 7%
- Only 3% of infants are born with Low Birth Weight (Table 1.1)

Wasting was estimated at 2% in 2010



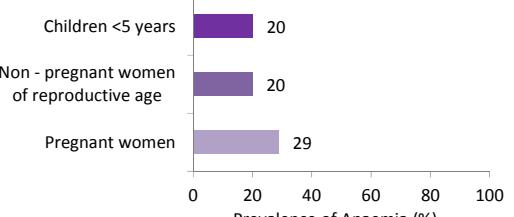
**Figure 1.4 Child Mortality From 1990 to 2012:**

- Under-5 mortality reduced 74% and already achieved the MDG target
- Infant mortality reduced 71%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 65%



**Figure 1.5 Anaemia prevalence**

- Anaemia remains a public health issue, for pregnant women (29%), non-pregnant women (20%) and children under 5 (20%)
- Deworming and iron supplementation can successfully reduce rates of anaemia among children and pregnant women



**Anthropometry (Table 1.1)**

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	8.5 %	1996
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	18.9 %	2002
* BMI values calculated using adult cut off points, population < 20 should be analyzed using WHO growth reference for school aged children and adolescents		
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	3 %	2008

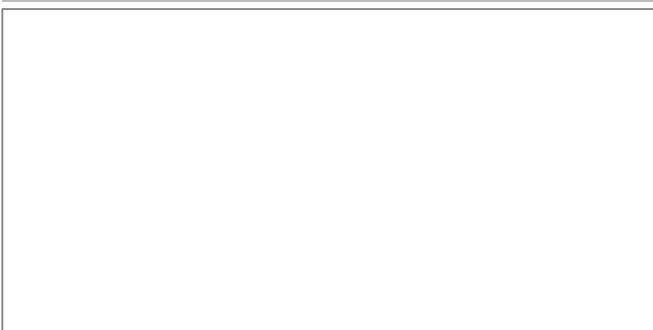
Source: NHSS 2008/ WHO Global Database on BMI & DHS 2008



# China - Food and Nutrition Security Profiles



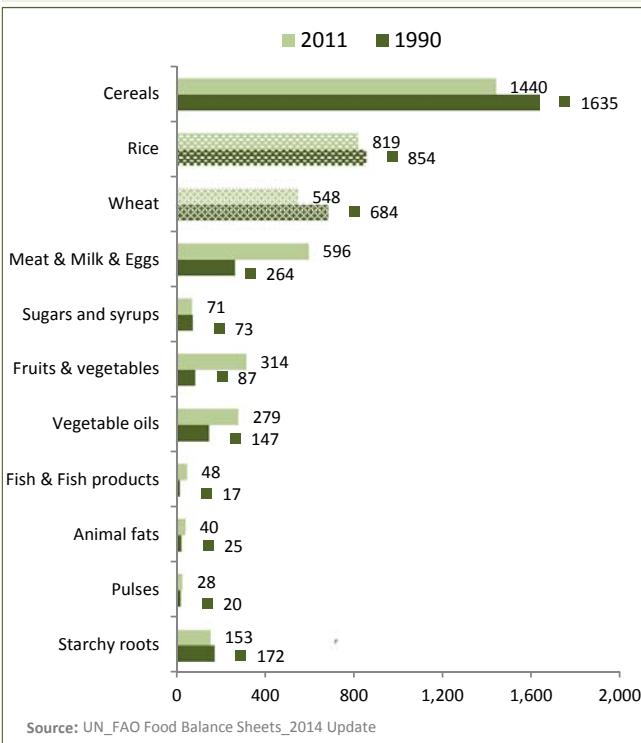
## Food Availability / Food Access



### Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group

(kcal/person/year) Total dietary energy supply = 3,074 (2011)

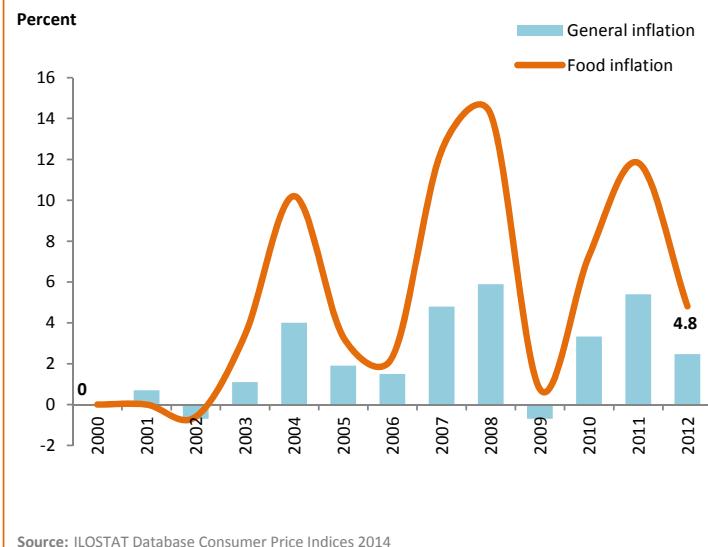


- Although cereals remain as the most important source of food energy, they decreased 12% in their contribution of total DES in 2011
- Dietary diversity has improved: Fruits and vegetables have notably increased availability of 261%, fish increased 182% and meat, milk and eggs 126%.
- Both rice and wheat have decreased their contribution, by 4% and 20% respectively

### Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

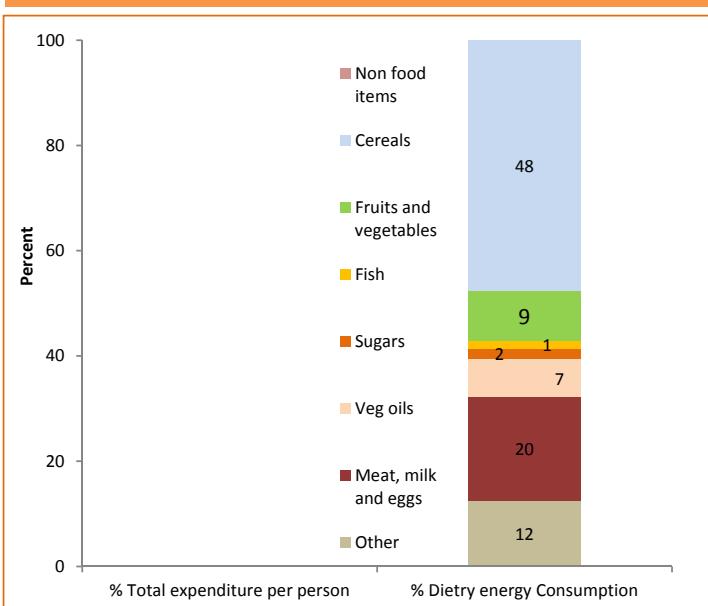
General and food inflation



- Food inflation is consistently higher than general inflation
- Cereals contribute to 48% of total dietary energy consumption

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure

(2009)





## Food Utilization

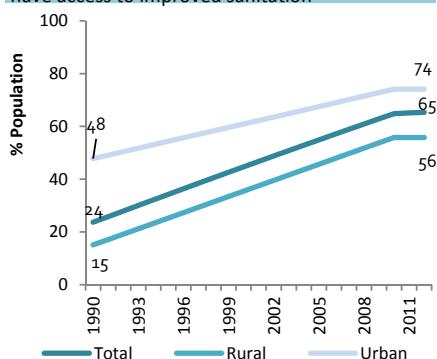
*Food utilization refers both to household preparation practices of foods, which influence the nutrient content of consumed foods, and to the absorption of nutrients by the human body after consumption. Nutrient absorption in the gut is strongly influenced by health status, particularly the presence of diarrhoea. Hygienic environmental conditions related to water and sanitation are important determinants of health and infection incidence and prevalence. In China, water and sanitation conditions have improved during the past 20 years. These improvements have contributed to the reduction in malnutrition among under-5 shown in Fig 1.3.*

## Water and Sanitation

**Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation**

*From 1990 to 2012:*

- Access to improved sanitation increased 176% in 22 years
- Disparities between rural and urban areas have decreased (from 33% to 18%), although access among rural populations still stands at only 56%
- 35% of the overall population still does not have access to improved sanitation

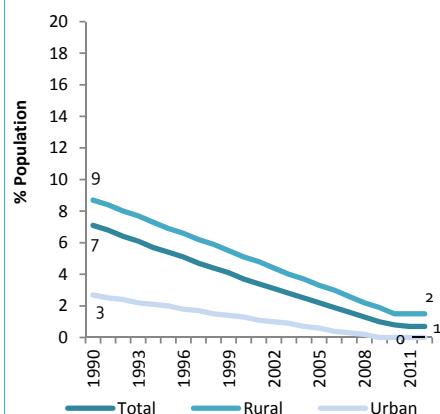


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.2 Open Defecation**

*From 1990 to 2012:*

- Open defecation decreased 85% in 22 years
- The practice has disappeared in urban areas and remains prevalent among only 2% of rural populations

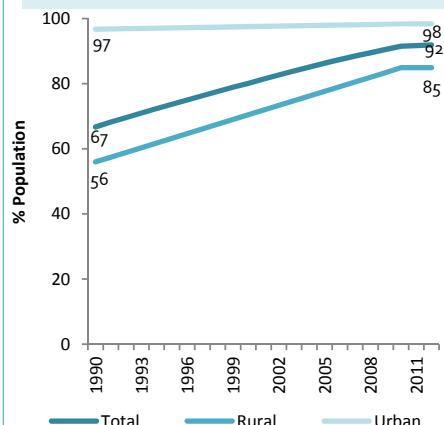


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Water Sources**

*From 1990 to 2012:*

- Disparities in access to improved water sources between urban and rural areas have been reduced but remain significant
- At least 92% of people have sustainable access to improved water

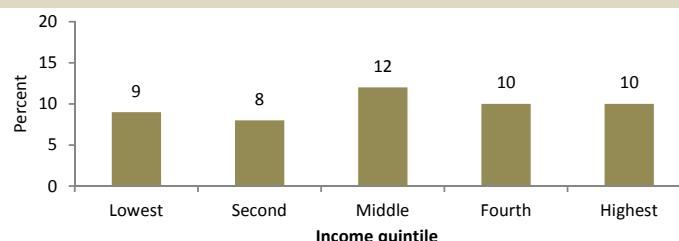


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

## Food Safety

**Figure 3.4 Diarrhoea**

- Diarrhoea among under 3 is not related to income in China, as no significant differences can be found between income levels and diarrhoea prevalence in children under 3.



Source: Baseline Survey Integrated Maternal and Child Health Project 2011-2013

**Management of Diarrhoea (Table 3.1)**

### Zinc

Share of children under age 5 with diarrhoea receiving zinc treatment

### Existing policy framework

Zinc Supplementation and Reformulated Oral Rehydration Salt in the Management of Diarrhea

Source:

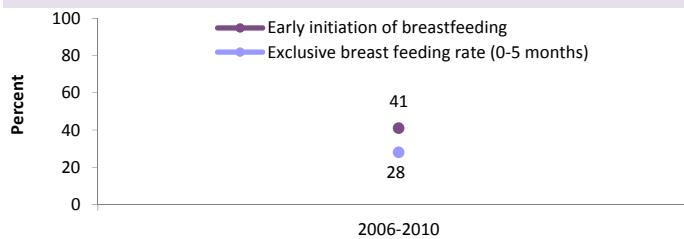


## Food Utilization

### Nutrition and Health

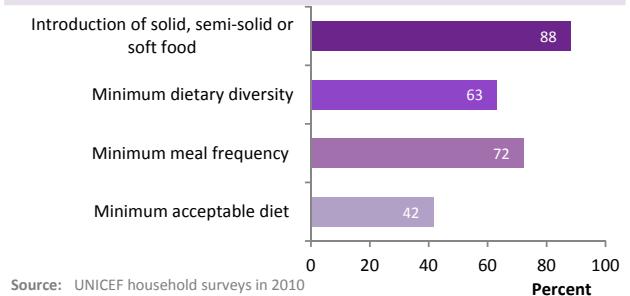
**Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breast Feeding**

- Early initiation of breastfeeding stood at 41% during 2006-2010
- Exclusive breastfeeding was 28% in the same period
- Policies are relatively supportive of exclusive breastfeeding. Maternity leave is 13 weeks, with paid nursing breaks of 1 hour per day after returning to work. Extended leave of up to 1 year at 80% of pay also may be provided.



**Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding**

- Introduction of complementary feeding is timely
- 72% of children attain the minimum meal frequency
- 63% Meet the recommended dietary diversity
- Only 42% receive the minimum acceptable diet



**Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding**

No Data

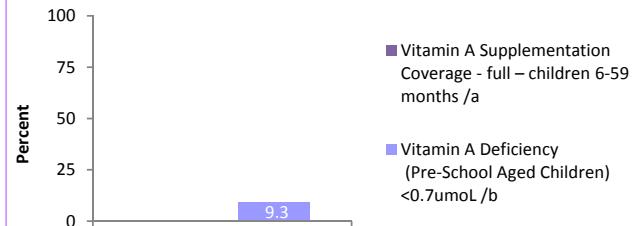
**Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty**

No Data

**Micronutrient Status**

**Figure 3.9 Vitamin A**

- Vitamin A deficiencies (9 % among pre-schoolers) do not indicate a severe public health issue



**Iodine (Table 3.2)**

Households consuming iodized salt (2011)/a	96.8 %
Iodine deficiency (Urinary Iodine Concentration <100ug/L) among school-age children (2011) /b	12.2 %
*Optimal UIE 100 - 199ug/L	

Source: a/UNICEF State of the World's Children 2014 b/2011 IDD survey report China



Enabling environment for Nutrition and Food security - Policy documents addressing nutrition issues			
Nutrition related issues covered in these policies			
		Covered	Comments
Maternal and Child Undernutrition	Child undernutrition	yes	
	Low Birth Weight	yes	
	Maternal undernutrition	yes	
Obesity and diet related NCDs	Child obesity	Adults	
	Adult obesity		
	Diet related NCDs	yes	
Infant and Young Child Nutrition	Breastfeeding	yes	
	Complementary feeding	yes	
	Int'l Code of Marketing of BMS	yes	Many - but not all - provisions of the Int'l Code on BMS; under revision to increase scope of ban of marketing;
Vitamins and Minerals	Supplementation: Vitamin A children/women	no	No Vitamin A supplementation policy; updated deworming guidelines?
	Iron Folate children/women	Folic Acid(pregnant)	Adoption of policy to use zinc with Oral Rehydration Salts in management of diarrhoea
	Zinc children	Child	Micronutrient supplementation guidelines for children in targeted areas
Underlying and contextual factors	Other vitamins & min child/women		Ying Yan Bao complementary food supplement called for 6-to 24-mo-old children in 10 provinces
	Food fortification	yes	Mandatory: Salt , Voluntary: Flour (1%) ..
	Food Safety	yes	
Food safety policies or legislation	Food security	yes	
	Food Aid	no	
	Nutrition and Infection	no	
	Gender	??	Paid nursing breaks of 1hr per day after return to work;
	Maternal leave	13 weeks	extended leave of up to one year at 80% of pay may be provided
Food safety policies or legislation			
<b>1. Five-Year Plan to Upgrade Food Safety Regulations (2012)</b>			
14 government departments, including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Agriculture, will be revamping outdated standards, reviewing and abolishing any contradicting or overlapping standards and working out new regulations			
<b>2. Food Safety Law – (2009)</b>			
Aims to ensure food safety from the very base of the food chain to the way foods are advertised. It covers standards for the use of pesticides, fertilizers, feeding and breeding programmes in the agricultural production of food to stringent rules on the use of additives in manufactured foods. Food Safety Commission to be established that will coordinate and oversee the new food supervision apparatus. Nationwide significant health risk warning and early response system in place.			
<b>3. Government's White Paper on Food Quality and Safety – (2007)</b>			
China does have a basic food hygiene law; however, its scope does not extend to the whole food chain (UN report 2008); the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) clearly recognized that improving food safety is a critical national task			
<b>4. State Council Leading Group on Product Quality and Food Safety – (2007)</b>			
<b>5. Decision on Further Strengthening Food Safety Supervision – (2004)</b>			
<b>6. Hazard free Food Action Plan (2001)</b>			
Agricultural policies addressing food security			
China considers self-sufficiency the foundation of its food security strategy. However, it faces a severe shortage of land and water resources in per capita terms – 40% and 28% of world average respectively...			



# China - Food and Nutrition Security Profiles



Policy Table - 2

Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)			Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)		Year
Population size (thousands) /a	1,350,695	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	7.8 %	2012	
Average annual population growth /a	0.49 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	10,771	2012	
Proportion of population urbanised /c	51.8 %	2012	Gini index /c (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	42.06	2009	
Number of children <5 years (thousand) /a	87,100	2012		42.48	2005	
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-	Unemployment rate /c	-	-	
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /c	Male	74	2010	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	11.8	2009
	Female	76.5	2010	Poverty gap ratio /e	4	2005
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	6.7	2006-2008	Income share held by households /c	Poorest 20%	4.67 %	2009
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	34.8 %	2011		Richest 20%	47.09 %	2009
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment)	-	-				
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)			Year			
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /c	9	2012	Sources:			
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d	-	-	a/ World Bank, Health Nutrition and Population Statistics, 2013 update.			
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /d (%)	-	-	b/ FAOSTAT 2014 Update;			
			c/ World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, 2014 Update;			
			d/ UNICEF, State of the World Children 2014 (data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified);			
			e/ UN Statistics Division, MDG database 2013 Update.			

*The information included in this Food Security and Nutrition profile, is backed by recognized, validated and properly published information available until June 2014. Although updated information might be available at national level from different sources, until requirements of quality, validity and proper publication are met, it has not been included in this profile.*



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

