

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Table 1.2.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 2—Zero Hunger

ADB Regional Member	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round		Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons					
	2.1.1: Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)		2.2.1: Prevalence of Stunting among Children under 5 Years of Age ^c (%)		2.2.2a: Prevalence of Malnutrition (Wasting) among Children under 5 Years of Age ^c (%)		2.2.2b: Prevalence of Malnutrition (Overweight) among Children under 5 Years of Age ^c (%)	
	2000 ^a	2015 ^b	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	46.1	23.0	59.3 (2004)	40.9 (2013)	8.6 (2004)	9.5 (2013)	4.6 (2004)	5.4 (2013)
Armenia	23.8	4.4	17.7	9.4	2.5	4.2	16.0	13.6
Azerbaijan	23.2	<2.5	24.1	18.0 (2013)	9.0	3.1 (2013)	6.2	13.0 (2013)
Georgia	13.7	7.0	14.7 (2005)	11.3 (2009)	3.0 (2005)	1.6 (2009)	21.0 (2005)	19.9 (2009)
Kazakhstan	5.9	<2.5	17.5 (2006)	8.0 (2015)	4.9 (2006)	3.1 (2015)	16.9 (2006)	9.3 (2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	16.3	6.4	18.1 (2006)	12.9 (2014)	3.4 (2006)	2.8 (2014)	10.7 (2006)	7.0 (2014)
Pakistan	23.4	19.9	41.5 (2001)	45.0 (2012)	14.2 (2001)	10.5 (2012)	4.8 (2001)	4.8 (2012)
Tajikistan	42.4	30.1	42.1	26.8 (2012)	9.4	9.9 (2012)	6.7 (2005)	6.6 (2012)
Turkmenistan	8.2	5.5	28.1	11.5 (2015)	7.1	4.2 (2015)	4.5 (2006)	5.9 (2015)
Uzbekistan	16.4	6.3	25.3 (2002)	...	8.9 (2002)	...	11.1 (2002)	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	16.1	9.7	17.8	8.1 (2013)	2.5	1.9 (2013)	3.4	6.6 (2010)
Hong Kong, China	2.4	<2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	<2.5	<2.5	2.5 (2003)	2.5 (2010)	0.9 (2003)	1.2 (2010)	6.2 (2003)	7.3 (2010)
Mongolia	35.1	19.6	29.8	10.8 (2013)	7.1	1.0 (2013)	12.7	10.5 (2013)
Taipei, China	4.0	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	20.8	15.1	50.8	36.1 (2014)	12.5	14.3 (2014)	0.9	1.4 (2014)
Bhutan	...	...	34.9 (2008)	33.6 (2010)	4.7 (2008)	5.9 (2010)	4.4 (2008)	7.6 (2010)
India	17.2	14.5	47.9 (2006)	38.4 (2015)	20.0 (2006)	21.0 (2015)	1.9 (2006)	2.1 (2015)
Maldives	14.0	8.5	31.9 (2001)	20.3 (2009)	13.4 (2001)	10.2 (2009)	3.9 (2001)	6.5 (2009)
Nepal	22.0	8.1	57.1 (2001)	35.8	11.3 (2001)	9.7	0.7 (2001)	1.2
Sri Lanka	29.6	22.1	18.4	17.3	15.5	15.1	1.0	2.0
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	3.1	<2.5	...	19.7 (2009)	...	2.9 (2009)	...	8.3 (2009)
Cambodia	29.2	15.3	49.2	32.4 (2014)	16.9	9.6 (2014)	4.0	2.0 (2014)
Indonesia	17.8	7.9	42.4	36.4 (2013)	5.5	13.5 (2013)	1.5	11.5 (2013)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	37.6	17.1	48.2	43.8 (2011)	17.5	6.4 (2011)	2.7	2.0 (2011)
Malaysia	2.8	<2.5	17.2 (2006)	20.7	...	11.5	...	6.0
Myanmar	48.4	16.9	40.8	29.2	10.7	7.0	2.4	1.3
Philippines	20.4	13.8	33.8 (2003)	33.4 (2015)	6.0 (2003)	7.1 (2015)	2.4 (2003)	3.9 (2015)
Singapore	...	...	4.4	...	3.6	...	2.6	...
Thailand	18.8	9.5	15.7 (2006)	10.5	4.7 (2006)	5.4	8.0 (2006)	8.2
Viet Nam	24.3	10.7	43.4	24.6 (2015)	6.1	6.4 (2015)	2.5	5.3 (2015)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4.8	4.6	7.5 (2004)	...	6.3 (2004)	...	5.1 (2004)	...
Kiribati	4.4	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	24.0 (2007)	...	1.0 (2007)	...	2.8 (2007)	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	43.9 (2005)	49.5 (2010)	4.4 (2005)	14.3 (2010)	3.4 (2005)	13.8 (2010)
Samoa	5.3	3.2	...	4.7 (2014)	...	3.7 (2014)	...	5.4 (2014)
Solomon Islands	15.1	13.9	32.8 (2007)	31.6 (2015)	4.3 (2007)	7.9 (2015)	2.5 (2007)	3.9 (2015)
Timor-Leste	40.8	26.9	55.7 (2002)	50.2 (2013)	13.7 (2002)	11.0 (2013)	5.7 (2002)	1.5 (2013)
Tonga	...	...	...	8.1 (2012)	...	5.2 (2012)	...	17.3 (2012)
Tuvalu	...	...	10.0 (2007)	...	3.3 (2007)	...	6.3 (2007)	...
Vanuatu	8.2	6.9	25.9 (2007)	28.5 (2013)	5.9 (2007)	4.4 (2013)	4.7 (2007)	4.6 (2013)
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	<2.5	<2.5	2.0 (2007)	...	...	...	7.7 (2007)	...
Japan	<2.5	<2.5	...	7.1 (2010)	...	2.3 (2010)	...	1.5 (2010)
New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, < = less than, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Data refer to 3-year average for 1999–2001.

b Data refer to 3-year average for 2014–2016.

c According to the World Health Organization, for some economies the estimates were adjusted where necessary to be nationally representative and to cover the age range 0–5 years, which might result in slight differences in prevalence from the survey results reported. Estimates for some economies are also “pending reanalysis.” Details can be found in the “Notes” column of the joint child malnutrition dataset.

Sources: For Indicator 2.1.1: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/> (accessed 23 July 2018). For Indicator 2.2.1, Indicator 2.2.2.a, Indicator 2.2.2.b: United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, World Bank: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. <http://www.who.int/> (accessed 31 July 2018).

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Table 1.2.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 2—Improved Agricultural Investment

Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries						
ADB Regional Member	2.a.1: The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures				2.a.2: Total Official Flows to the Agriculture Sector ^a (constant 2016 \$ million)	
	2001		2016		2000	2016
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.1	(2003)	0.2	(2013)	4.2	396.1
Armenia	...		0.2		15.0	81.6
Azerbaijan	0.4	(2008)	0.4	(2015)	73.4	26.1
Georgia	0.1	(2003)	0.3		36.0	47.4
Kazakhstan	0.6	(2005)	0.5	(2015)	3.5	4.0
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1		0.1	(2011)	79.9	20.6
Pakistan	0.0		0.0		58.1	235.8
Tajikistan	...		...		22.9	31.0
Turkmenistan	...		...		0.0	1.5
Uzbekistan	...		0.9	(2015)	0.2	143.5
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	0.3	(2007)	0.3	(2015)	324.5	439.2
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...	...
Korea, Republic of	1.5		2.2		...	...
Mongolia	0.2		0.1	(2015)	4.3	19.6
Taipei, China	...		...		...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.2		0.5	(2015)	331.5	264.6
Bhutan	0.3		0.8		5.8	6.0
India	0.2		0.4	(2013)	219.2	909.5
Maldives	0.2		0.1		0.0	1.5
Nepal	0.2	(2002)	0.3		70.6	108.7
Sri Lanka	0.4		0.7		51.8	46.9
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...	...
Cambodia	...		...		155.2	84.0
Indonesia	0.2	(2004)	0.1	(2013)	195.7	287.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...		...		27.1	73.4
Malaysia	0.4		0.4		8.2	3.3
Myanmar	...		...		2.1	220.2
Philippines	0.3		0.4		354.2	94.0
Singapore	2.0		7.1	(2015)	...	...
Thailand	0.9		0.8	(2015)	27.0	7.8
Viet Nam	0.1	(2006)	0.2	(2014)	100.6	266.3
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...		...		0.0	0.0
Fiji	0.3	(2005)	0.3	(2015)	1.0	8.7
Kiribati	...		...		7.8	1.5
Marshall Islands	0.1	(2008)	0.2		3.4	0.3
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		0.1	(2015)	10.0	0.7
Nauru	...		...		0.2	(2003) 0.3
Palau	0.1	(2008)	0.1	(2015)	0.2	0.8
Papua New Guinea	...		...		56.3	18.2
Samoa	...		0.3		2.5	5.0
Solomon Islands	...		0.1	(2015)	3.3	12.0
Timor-Leste	1.4	(2008)	0.4	(2015)	8.3	23.5
Tonga	...		...		0.2	1.8
Tuvalu	...		...		7.6	(2001) 2.1
Vanuatu	0.1	(2005)	0.2	(2012)	3.6	2.6
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	0.2		0.2		...	...
Japan	...		...		...	...
New Zealand	0.3	(2004)	...		...	...

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Total official flows refer to official development assistance plus other official flows. Data refer to gross disbursements.

Sources: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 13 July 2018); and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/IG> (accessed 23 July 2018).