



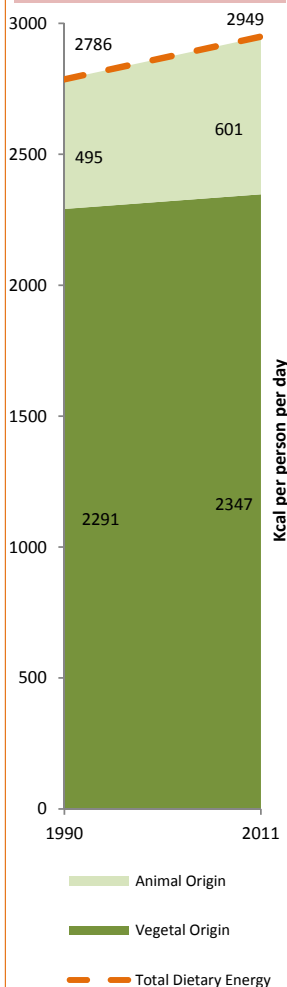
Key Indicators

- Brunei Darussalam has one of the highest rates of GDP per capita and of Dietary Energy Supply (DES) per person in the region. For decades, food availability has been stable and undernourishment has remained low.
- In spite of the country's progress in certain areas, the proportion of infants with Low Birth Weight is high and anaemia persists among women and young children.
- More information is needed to understand why Low Birth Weight and anemia persist in spite of high household income (high GDP per capita).

Figure 1.1 Food Availability

From 1990 to 2011:

- DES increased 6%
- Animal-origin supply increased 21%
- Vegetal-origin products increased 2% and remained the major DES source

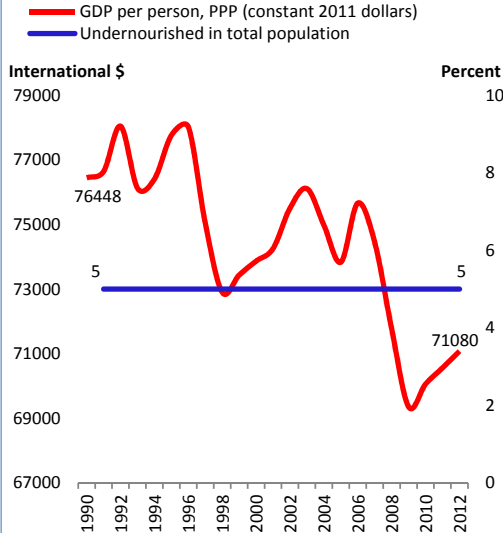


Source: FAOSTAT FBS: 2014 update

Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth

From 1990 to 2012:

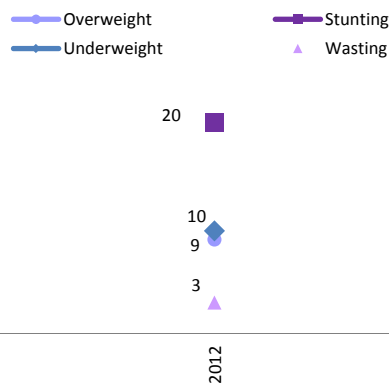
- GDP per capita decreased 7%
- Undernourishment remained low and unchanged



Source: GDP: WDI 2014 / Undernourished: FAO FSI 2013

Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition In 2012

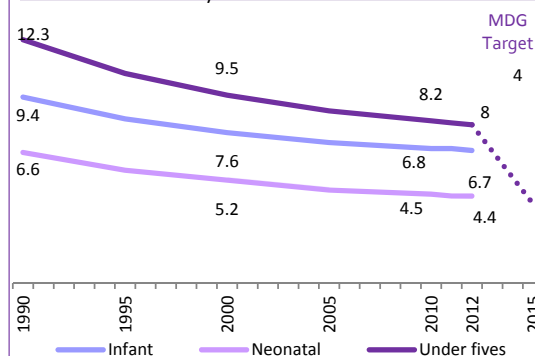
- Stunting rates were at 20%
- Underweight stood at 10%
- Wasting affected 3% of young children
- Overweight was 9%
- Low Birth Weight stood at 11%



Source: 2012 2nd National Health and Nutritional Survey NHANS

Figure 1.4 Child Mortality From 1990 to 2012:

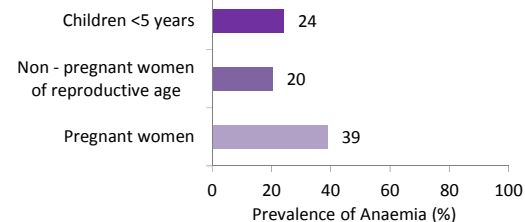
- Under-5 mortality reduced 35%, but will not reach the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target
- Infant mortality reduced 29%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 33%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

Figure 1.5 Anaemia

Anaemia is a notable public health issue. It is high among pregnant women (39%) however, more recent data from Ministry of Health indicates that anaemia in pregnancy has significantly declined to less than 20% (unpublished, 2013). Moderate amongst non-pregnant women (20%) and under-5 children (24%).



Source: WHO Worldwide prevalence of Anaemia (1993-2005)

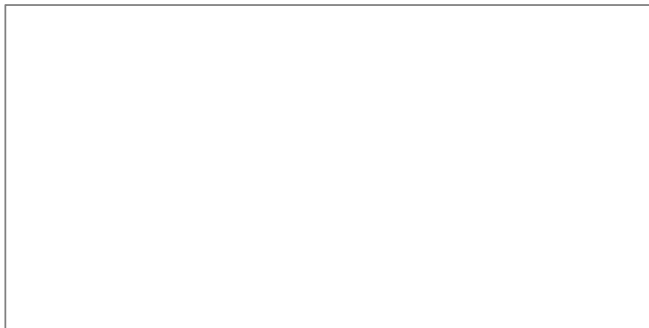
Anthropometry (Table 1.1)

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	-	-
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m ²)	-	-
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	10.8%	2010

Source: Brunei Darussalam Vital Statistics 2010, Department of Statistic, JPKE, Prime Minister's Office



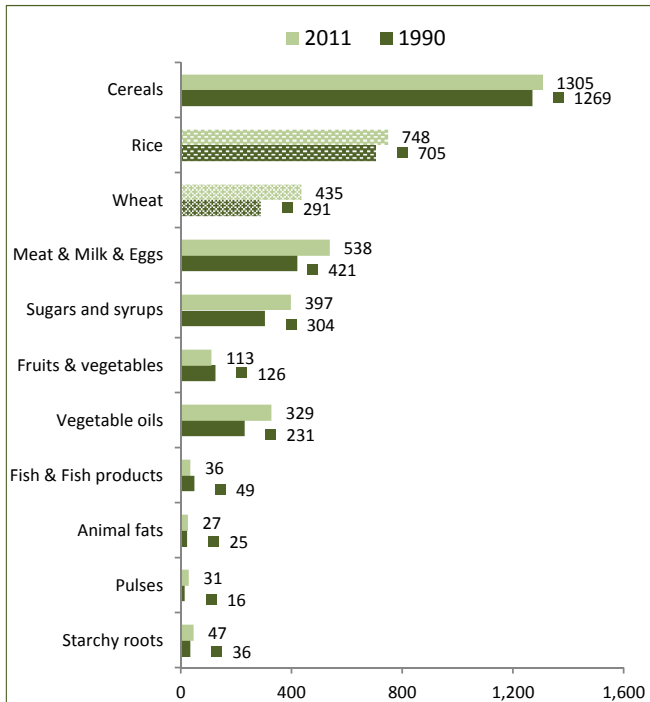
Food Availability / Food Access



Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group From 1990 to 2011:

(kcal/person/year) Total dietary energy supply= 2,949(2011)



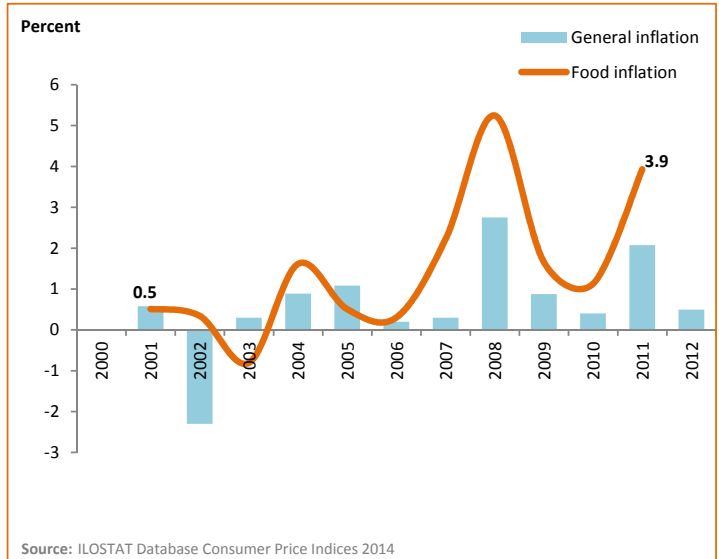
Source: UN_FAO Food Balance Sheets_2014 Update

- Food availability increased 6% (DES = 2,949 Kcal in 2011)
- Main food commodities contribute to more than 80% of DES
- Cereals remain the most important source of food energy, at 44%
- Sugars and syrups contribute 13% to DES, whereas fruits and vegetables contribute only 4%
- Vegetable oils have increased their contribution to DES from 8% in 1990 to 11% in 2011

Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

General and food inflation

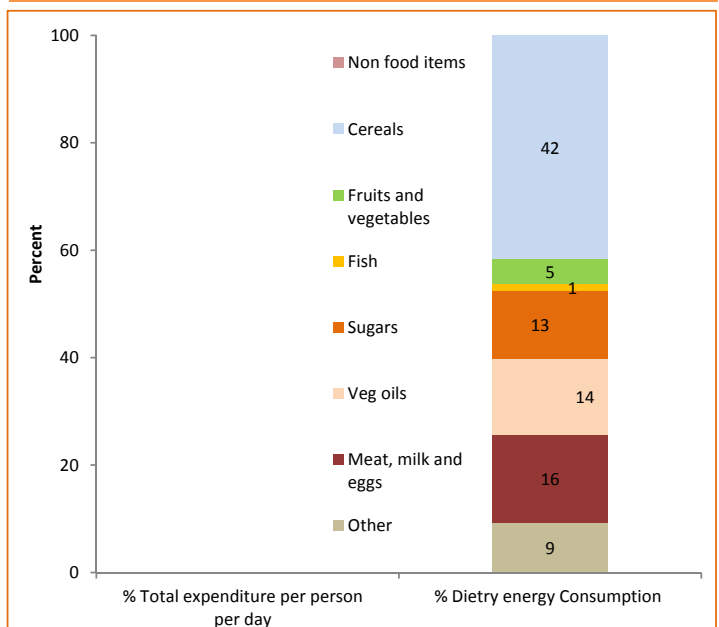


Source: ILOSTAT Database Consumer Price Indices 2014

From 2000 to 2012:

- Food inflation and general inflation are correlated overall
- In 2009, 42% of Dietary Energy Consumption was from cereal

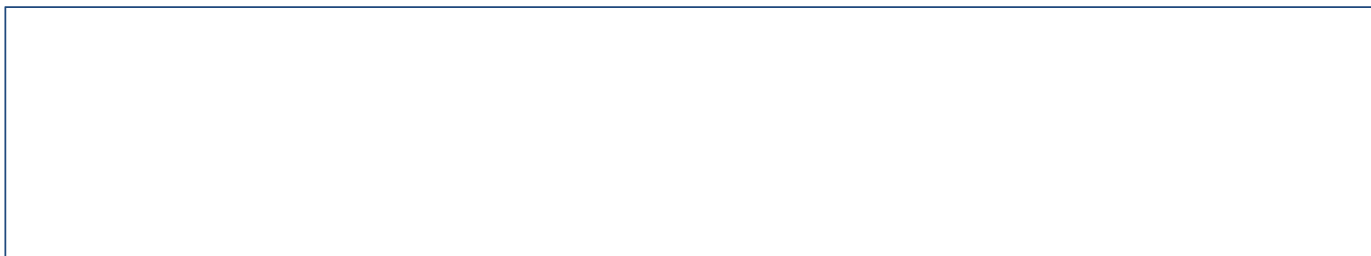
Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure



Source: UN_FAO RAP based on national HIES, ECS, SES, HLSS_2013 Update, NSO, Brunei

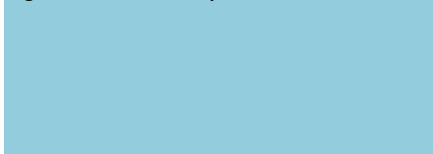


Food Utilization



Water and Sanitation

Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation



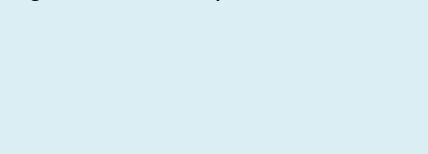
No Data

Figure 3.2 Open Defecation



No Data

Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources

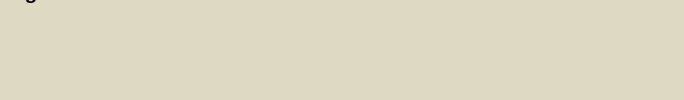


No Data

Food Safety



Figure 3.4 Diarrhoea



No Data

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:

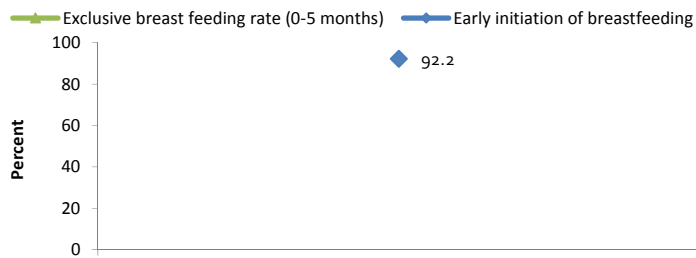


Food Utilization

Nutrition and Health

Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding in 2012:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (92.2%) is correlated with lower infant mortality and relatively prolonged breastfeeding.



Source: 2nd National Health and Nutritional Status Survey (NHANSS) Phase 1: 0-5 Years Old

Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

No Data

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

No Data

Micronutrient Status

Figure 3.9 Vitamin A

No Data

Iodine (Table 3.2)

Households consuming adequately iodized salt	-
Iodine deficiency (Urinary Iodine Concentration <100µg/L) among school-age children	-
*Optimal UIC 100 - 199µg/L	

Source:

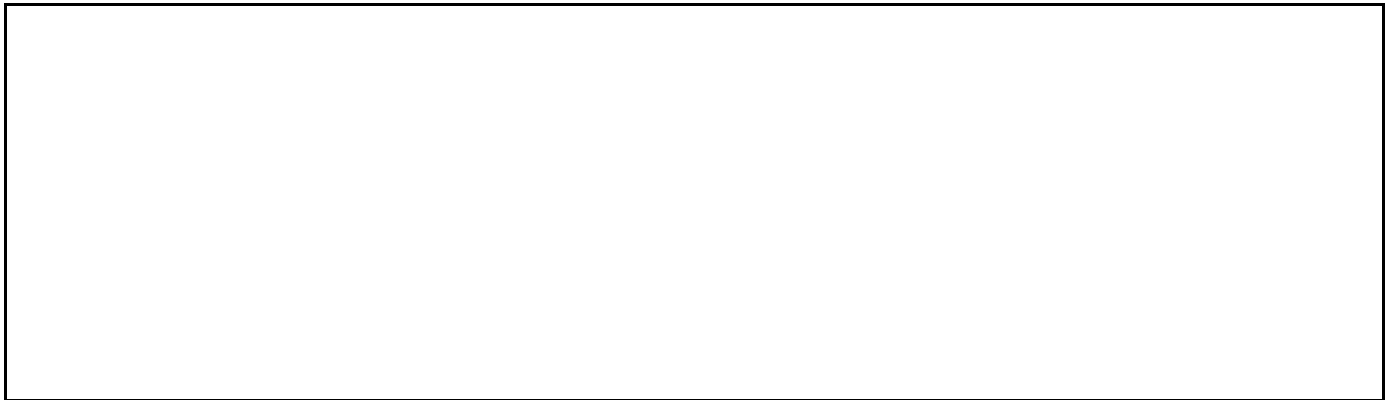


Brunei Darussalam - Food and Nutrition Security Profiles



Policy Table - 1

Enabling environment for Nutrition and Food security - Policy documents addressing nutrition issues			
1. Ministry of Health Vision 2035 <i>Promotes 5 key pillars; One of the key pillars includes 'A Nation That Embraces and Practices Healthy Lifestyle' (MoH Brunei 2009).</i>			
2. National Health Promotion Blueprint 2011-2015 (MoH, 2011)			
3. Maternity Leave Regulations 2011 (Prime Ministers Office)			
4. Brunei Darussalam National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2018			
5. Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention & Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2013-2018 Officially released on 21/09/2013			
6. National Breastfeeding Policy of MOH (officialied in 2001)			
7. National Health Care Plan (2000-2010)- A Strategic Framework for Action, Ministry of Health June 2000			
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	Yes	
	Adult obesity	Yes	
	Diet related NCDs	Yes	
Infant and Young Child Nutrition <small>SOURCE:</small>	Breastfeeding	Yes	Community Nutrition Division was established in 1992.
	Complementary feeding	Yes	
	Int'l Code of Marketing of BMS		
Vitamins and Minerals	Supplementation: Vitamin A children/women	Yes	universal coverage under MCH Programme only if necessary, universal coverage
	Iron Folate children/women	Yes	
	Zinc children	Yes	
	Other vitamins & min child/women	Yes	
	Food fortification	No	
Underlying and contextual factors	Food Safety	Yes	In terms of Breastfeeding as Food Security.
	Food security	Yes	
	Food Aid	No	
	Nutrition and Infection	No	
	Gender	No	
	Maternal leave	Yes	15 weeks for all Government servants, but only for citizens and permanent residents in the private sector
Social Protection policies or legislation including food or nutrition component			
1. Public Health (Food) Act (since 2000)			
2. Infectious Diseases Act			



Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)		Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)		Year		
Population size (thousands) /a	412	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	2.15 %	2012		
Average annual population growth /a	1.39 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	71,080	2012		
Proportion of population urbanised/c	76.3 %	2012	Gini index /c (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	-	-		
Number of children <5 years (thousand)	34	2012	Unemployment rate /c	3.8 %	2012		
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	-	-		
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /c	Male	77	2012	Poorest 20%	-		
	Female	80.3	2012				
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	0.2	2006-2008	Poverty gap ratio /e	-	-		
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	1.4 %	2001	Income share held by households /c	Richest 20%	-		
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c	0.3 %	2001	Sources: a/ World Bank Health Nutrition and Population Statistics 2013, 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.				
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)						Year	
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a	23	2012					
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d	-	-					
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /d (%)	-	-					

The information included in this Food Security and Nutrition Security 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



World Health Organization