

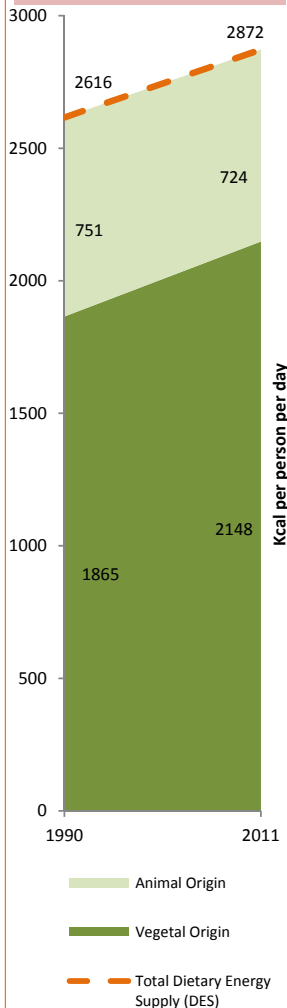


## Key Indicators

- In Samoa per capita GDP and Dietary Energy Supply (DES) per person have increased, while undernourishment has decreased accordingly, in recent years
- The proportion of underweight young children is just 1%, and all nutritional outcomes stand at acceptable levels. Nevertheless, a likelihood exists that overweight may become a public health concern, given the increasingly high proportion of animal- origin foods, vegetable oils and sugars in the diet.

**Figure 1.1 Food Availability**  
From 1990 to 2011:

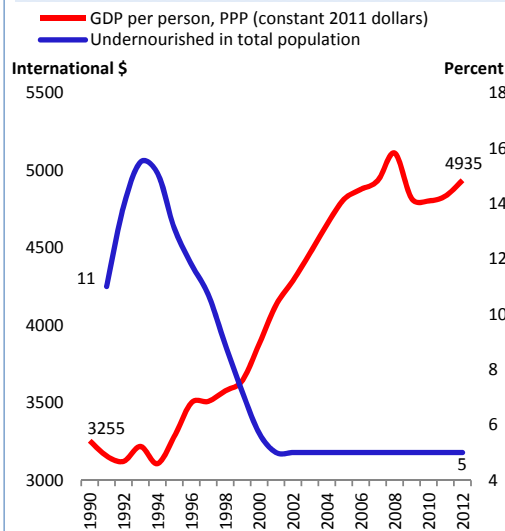
- DES increased 10%
- Animal-origin supply decreased 4%
- Vegetal-origin products increased 15% and remain the major DES source



Source : FAOSTAT FBS: 2014 update

**Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth**  
From 1990 to 2012:

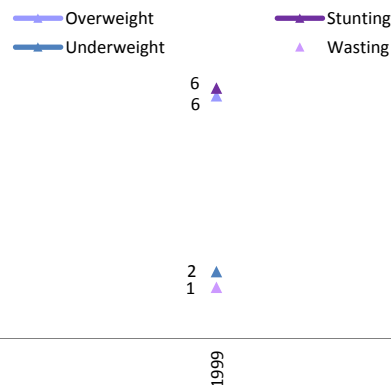
- GDP increased 52%
- Undernourishment declined 44% and is now at a low and stable level (5%)



Source: GDP: WDI 2014 / Undernourished: FAO FSI\_2013

**Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition** In 1999:

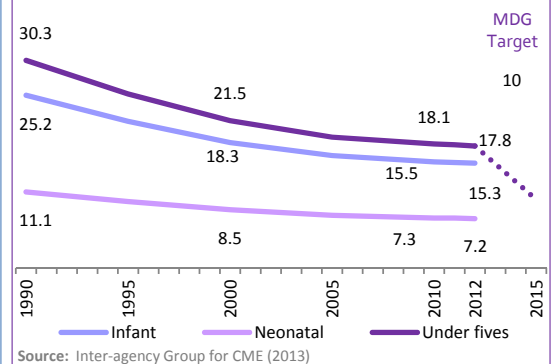
- Stunting was 6%, underweight 2% and wasting 1%
- Overweight was 6%
- Low Birth Weight stood at 10%



Source: UNICEF-WB-WHO Joint Global Nutrition Dataset\_2013

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

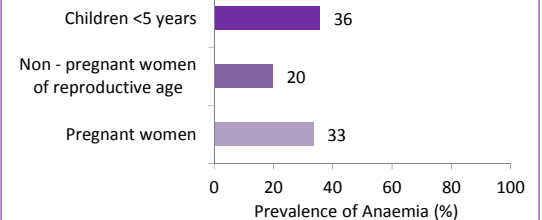
- Under-5 mortality reduced 41%, will not achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target
- Infant mortality reduced 39%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 35%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

**Figure 1.5 Anaemia**

- Anaemia is a public health issue, high among pregnant women (33%), non-pregnant women (20%) and under-5 children alike (36%)
- Deworming and iron supplementation can be effective for reducing anaemia in pregnant women as well as children.



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

### Anthropometry (Table 1.1)

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Overweight adults (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	10 %	2009

Source: WHO Global Database on BMI & DHS 2008



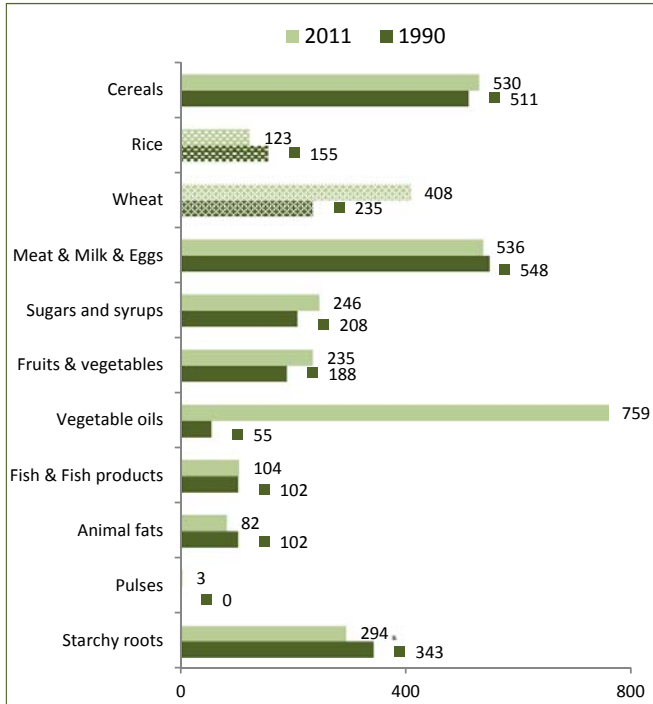
## Food Availability / Food Access



### Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group

(kcal/person/year) Total dietary energy supply= 2,872 (2011)



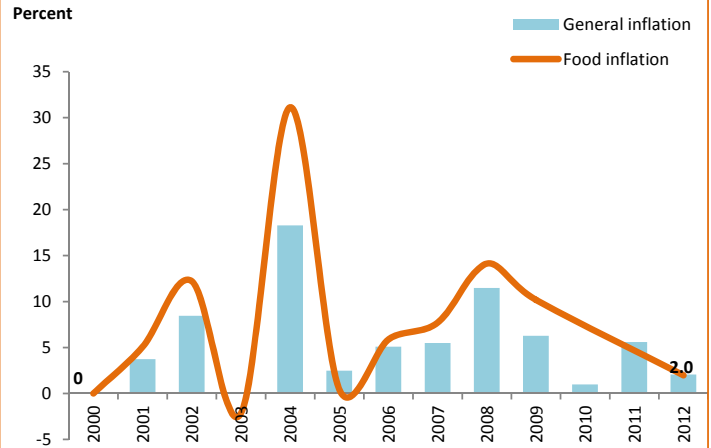
Source: UN\_FAO Food Balance Sheets\_2014 Update

- Vegetable oil and oil crops are the main source of energy 26% of total energy source
- Meat, milk or eggs (19%) continue to be one of the most important sources of energy in Samoan diets
- Although wheat increased 74%, the contribution of cereals to overall DES has decreased from 20% to 18%

## Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

General and food inflation

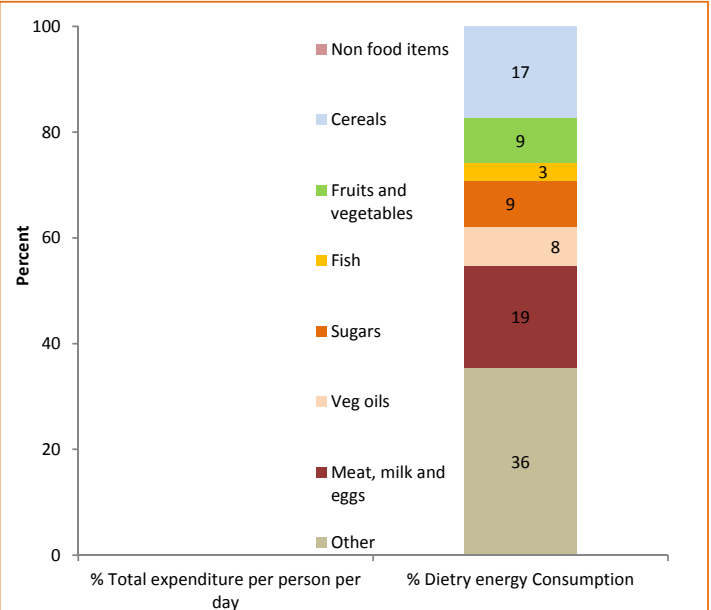


Source: ILOSTAT Database Consumer Price Indices 2014

- Food inflation has recorded historically larger fluctuations than general inflation. The last significant variation between these two indices occurred in 2008, during the global food price crisis.

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure

(2009)



Source: UN\_FAO RAP based on national HIES, ECS, SES, HLSS 2013 Update, Samoa



## Food Utilization

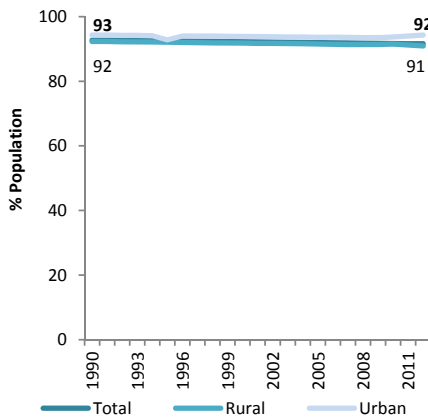
Food utilization refers both to food preparation practices in households, which influence nutrient content of consumed foods, and to the absorption of nutrients by the human body after consumption. Nutrient absorption in the gut is strongly influenced by health status, particularly the presence of diarrhoea. Hygienic environmental conditions related to improved water and sanitation are important determinants of health and infection incidence and prevalence.

## Water and Sanitation

**Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation**

From 1990 to 2012:

- Access to improved sanitation decreased 1% in 22 years
- Issue remains for 8% of households, with slight differences between rural and urban areas

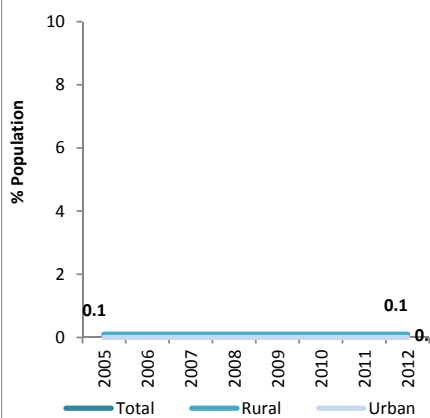


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.2 Open Defecation**

From 1990 to 2012:

- Open defecation has not been an issue for more than 20 years

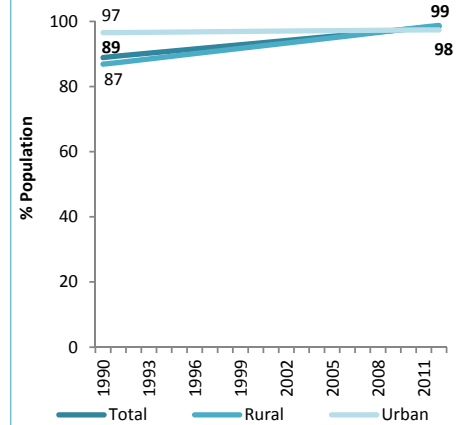


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources**

From 1990 to 2012:

- Disparities in access to improved water sources between urban and rural areas have been solved
- At least 98% of people have sustainable access to improved water sources



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

## 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:

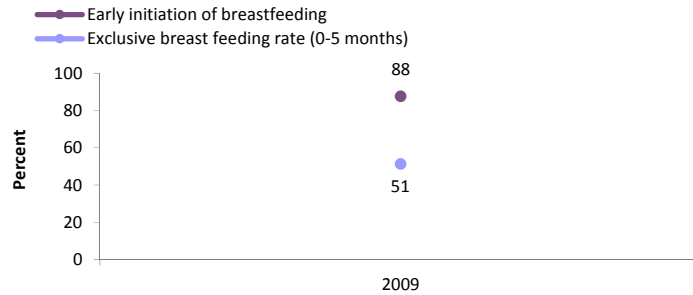


## Food Utilization

## Nutrition and Health

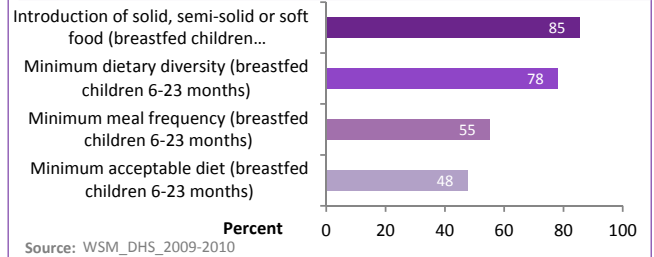
### Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding

- Exclusive breastfeeding is 51% and early initiation of breastfeeding is prevalent for 88% of children



### Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

- Introduction of complementary feeding is timely for 85% of children
- 45% of children aged 6-23 months do not meet the minimum meal frequency
- Meeting the recommended quality of diet remains a challenge, with only 48% achieving the minimum acceptable diet



### Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

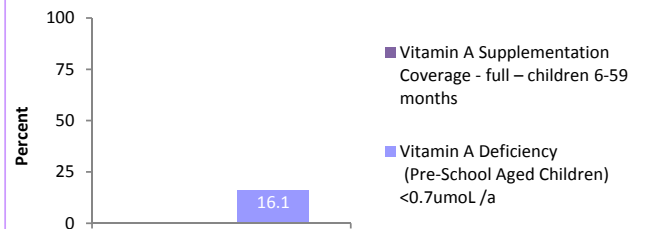
### Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

No Data

## Micronutrient Status

### Figure 3.9 Vitamin A

- Vitamin A deficiencies (16% of pre-schoolers) indicate that Vitamin A is lacking in the daily diet. Deficiencies at this level are a public health concern and deserve ongoing attention.



\* VAD is a severe public health problem if >20% of preschool children (6-71 months) have low serum retinol (<0.7µmol/L)

Source: a/ WHO Global prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in population at risk 1995-2005 report.

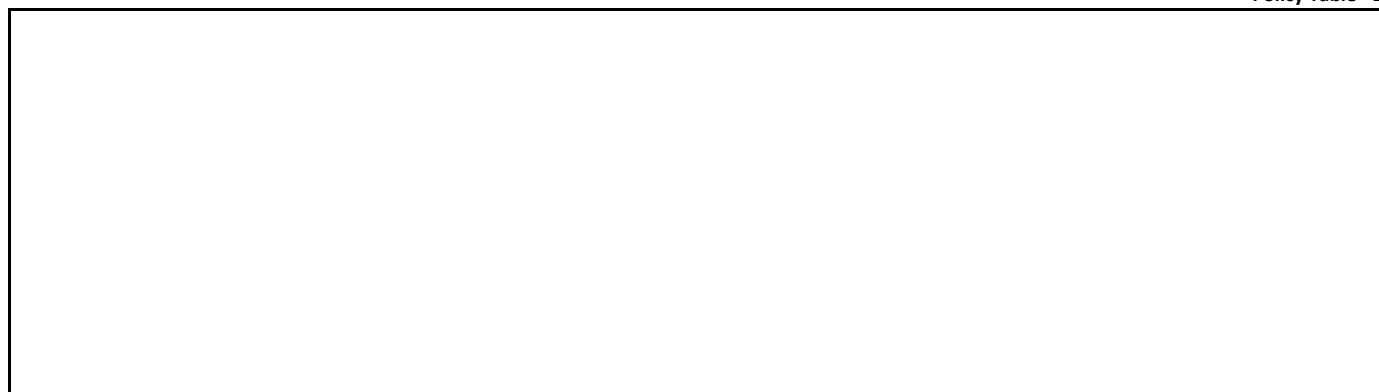
## Iodine (Table 3.2)

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

Source: a/ WHO Global database on iodine deficiency, b/UNICEF State of the World's Children



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		
	Low Birth Weight		
	Maternal undernutrition		
Obesity and diet related NCDs	Child obesity		
	Adult obesity		
	Diet related NCDs		
Infant and Young Child Nutrition	Breastfeeding		
	Complementary feeding		
	Int'l Code of Marketing of BMS		
Vitamins and Minerals	Supplementation: Vitamin A children/women Iron Folate children/women Zinc children Other vitamins & min child/women		
	Food fortification		
Underlying and contextual factors	Food Safety		
	Food security		
	Food Aid		
	Nutrition and Infection		
	Gender Maternal leave		
Social Protection policies or legislation including food or nutrition component			



Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)		Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)		Year	
Population size (thousands) /a	189	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	2.89 %	2012	
Average annual population growth	0.77 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	4,935	2012	
Proportion of population urbanised	19.7 %	2012				
Number of children <5 years (thousand)	25	2012	Gini index /c (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	-	-	
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-		-	-	
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /a	Male	70	2012	Unemployment rate /c	5 %	2001
	Female	76.2	2012	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	-	-
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	0.8	2006-2008	Poverty gap ratio /e		-	-
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	39.9 %	2001	Income share held by households /c	Poorest 20%	-	-
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c	15.8 %	2001		Richest 20%	-	-
<b>Adolescents (Table - 5.2)</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>Sources:</b> a/ World Bank, Health Nutrition and Population Statistics Database 2014 Update b/ FAOSTAT 2013 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)			
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a	29	2006				
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d	7 %	2000-2010				
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /d (%)	5	2000-2010				

*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.*

