



Key Indicators

- Tonga had experienced a sustained increase in per-capita GDP over the years, with a limited decrease for two years, nevertheless, the trend has resumed its growing tendency.
- Despite a decreasing trend in infant mortality rates, the country will not meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target. The anaemia situation is of public concern, particularly among pregnant women.
- although a recent 2012 demographic and health survey has been made, more data are needed to have a better understanding of the overall health and nutrition situation

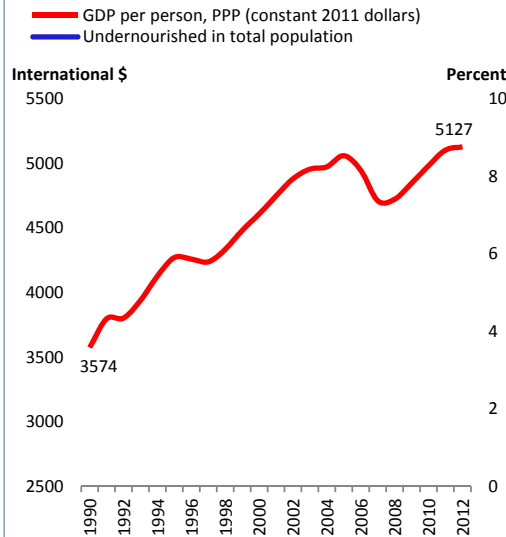
Figure 1.1 Food Availability



No Data

Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth From 1990 to 2012:

- GDP increased 43%



Source: GDP: WDI 2014 / Undernourished: FAO FSI_2013

Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition

In the Tonga DHS of 2012 stunting reported at 8.1%, wasting 5.2 and underweight 1.8. Overweight reported at 17.3%

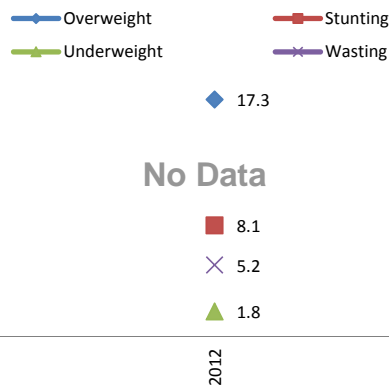
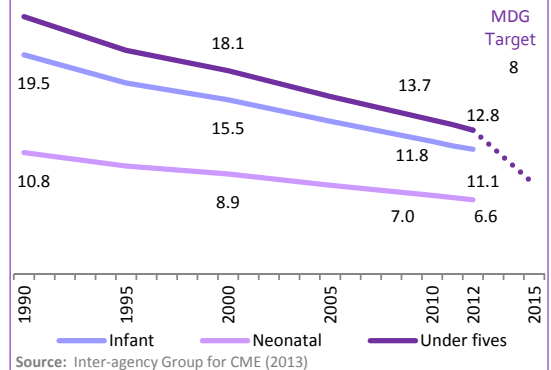


Figure 1.4 Child Mortality From 1990 to 2012:

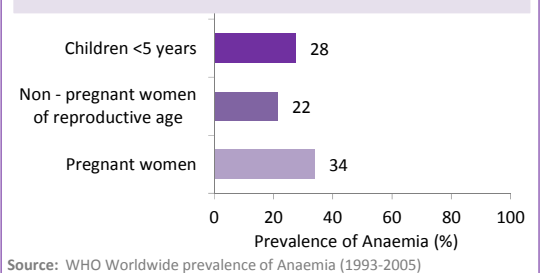
- Under-5 mortality reduced 44% and will not achieve the MDG target
- Infant mortality reduced 43%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 39%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

Figure 1.5 Anaemia

- Anaemia is a public health issue among under-5 children (28%), pregnant women (34%) and non-pregnant women alike (22%)



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	3 %	2002

Source: SOWC 2014

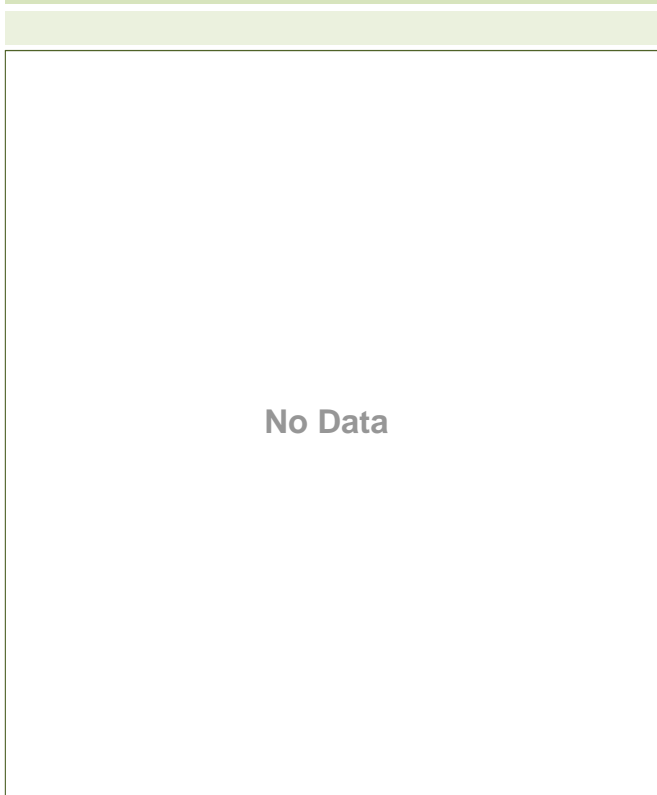


Food Availability / Food Access



Food Availability

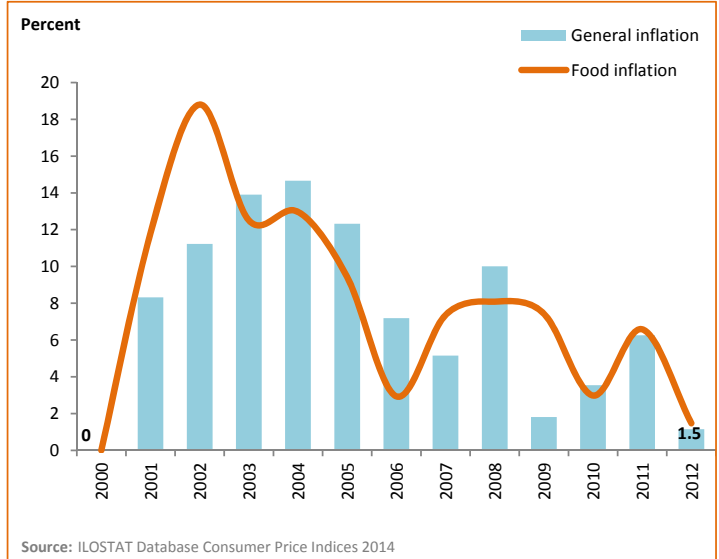
Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group -



Access to food

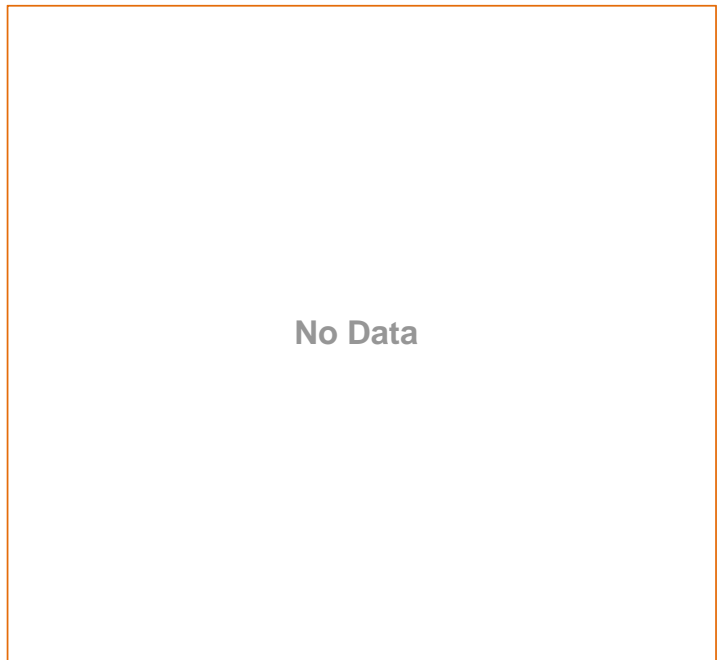
Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

General and food inflation



- There is a correlation between food inflation and general inflation over the period.

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure





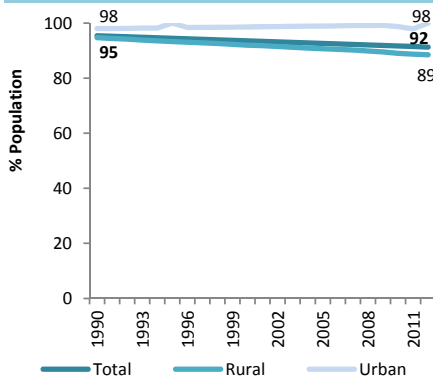
Food Utilization



Water and Sanitation

Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation
From 1990 to 2011:

- Access to improved sanitation decreased 4% in 22 years
- Disparities between rural and urban areas have more than doubled
- 11% of people in rural areas and 1% in urban areas do not have access to improved sanitation



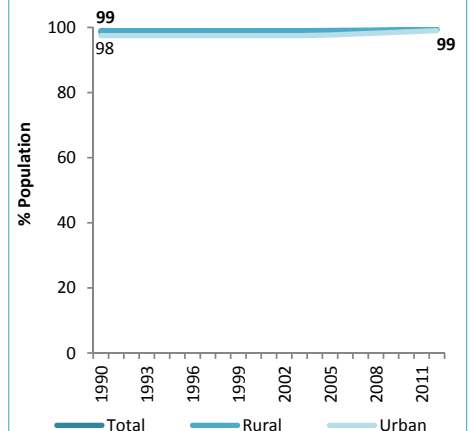
Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Figure 3.2 Open Defecation

No Data

Figure 3.3 Access to improved water sources
From 1990 to 2011:

- Disparities in access to improved water sources between urban and rural areas have been reduced significantly
- At least 99% of people have sustainable access to improved water sources



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Food Safety

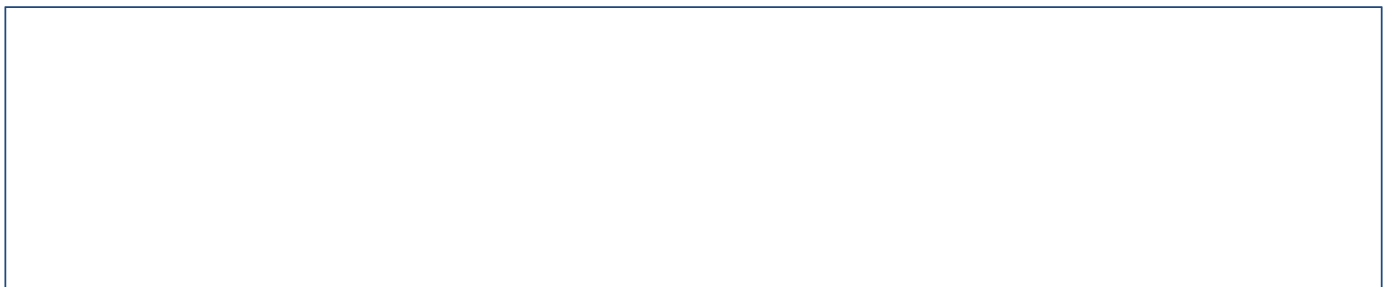


Figure 3.4 Diarrhoea

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

Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life occurs for 79% of children. Exclusive breastfeeding is 52%.

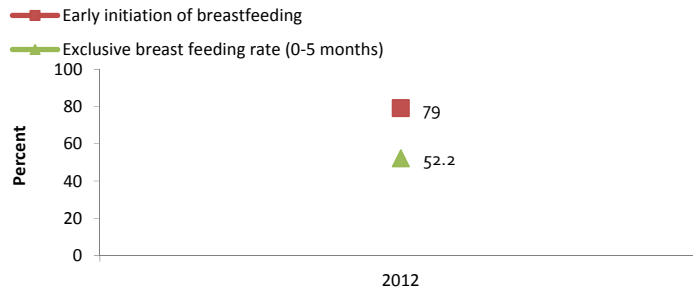


Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

No Data

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

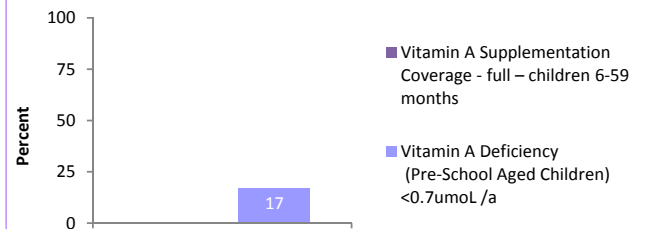
Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

No Data

Micronutrient Status

Figure 3.9 Vitamin A

•Vitamin A deficiencies (17% of pre-schoolers) indicate that Vitamin A is lacking in the daily diet of a significant proportion of children. This is a public health issue and deserves 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)

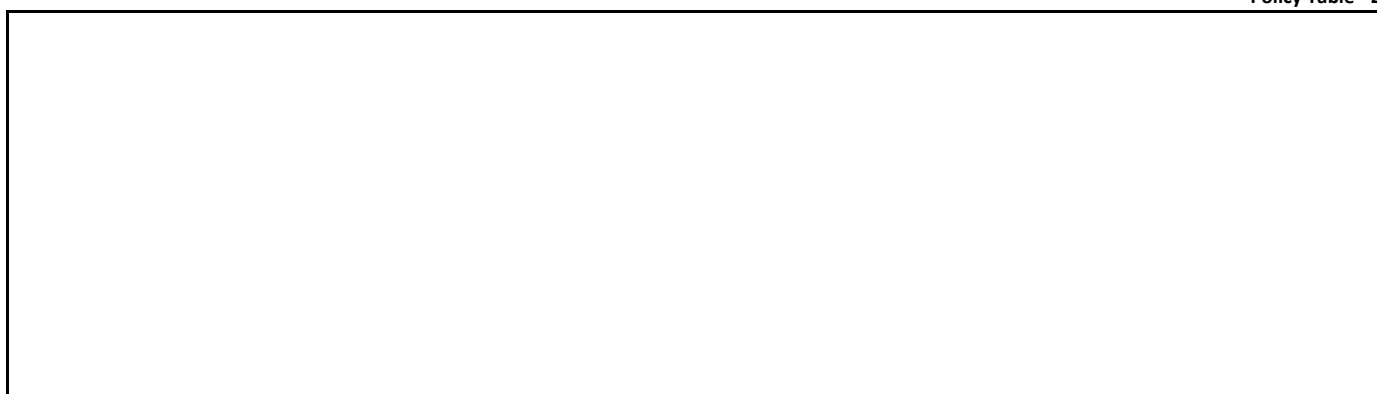
Households consuming iodized salt	-
Iodine deficiency (Urinary Iodine Concentration <100ug/L) among school-age children	-

*Optimal UIE 100 - 199ug/L

Source:



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	105	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	0.84 %	2012	
Average annual population growth/a	0.37 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	5,127	2012	
Proportion of population urbanised/c	23.6 %	2012				
Number of children <5 years (thousand)/a	14	2012	Gini index /c (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	-	-	
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-		-	-	
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /c	Male	70	2012	Unemployment rate /c	-	-
	Female	75.5	2012	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	-	-
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	-	-	Poverty gap ratio /e		-	-
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	-	-	Income share held by households /c	Poorest 20%	-	-
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c	-	-		Richest 20%	-	-
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)		Year	Sources: 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) /d	16	2006				
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 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.

