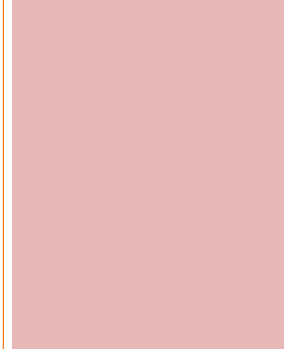




Key Indicators

- Tuvalu has experienced a decreasing trend in infant mortality rates, but the country will not meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target.
- Nutritional outcomes for children are satisfactory, but overweight in adults is a major public health problem that will need to be addressed immediately. Anaemia, particularly in children, also is a serious public health issue.
- More data are needed on economic and food security issues,

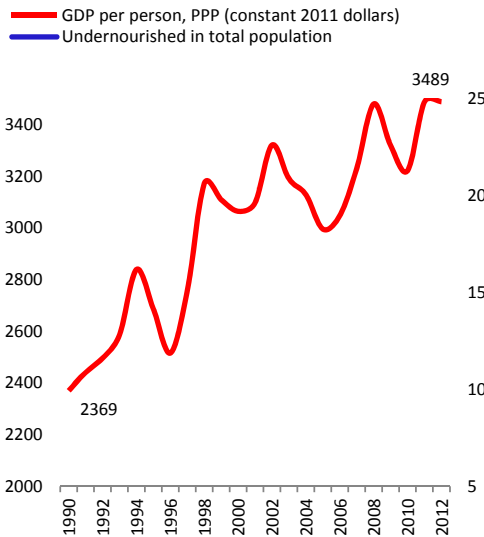
Figure 1.1 Food Availability



No Data

Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth From 1990 to 2012:

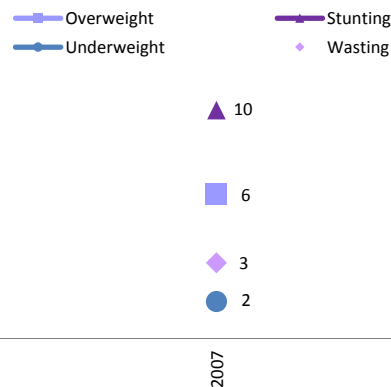
- GDP increased 47%



Source: GDP: WDI 2014 / Undernourished: FAO FSI_2013

Figure 1.3 Children Malnutrition

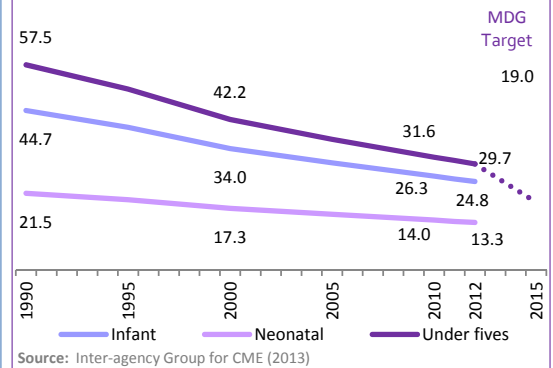
- In 2007 stunting stood at 10%, underweight 2% and wasting 3%
- Overweight is 6% in children



Source: UNICEF-WB-WHO Joint Global Nutrition Dataset_2013

Figure 1.4 Child Mortality From 1990 to 2010:

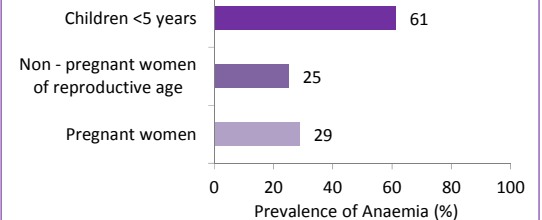
- Under-5 mortality reduced 48% and will not achieve the MDG target
- Infant mortality reduced 45%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 38%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

Figure 1.5 Anaemia

- Anaemia represents a severe public health issue in under-5 children (61%) and is high among pregnant women (29%) and non-pregnant women alike (25%)
- 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 ²)	-	-
Overweight adults (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²)	-	-
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	6 %	2007

Source: WHO Global Database on BMI & DHS 2008

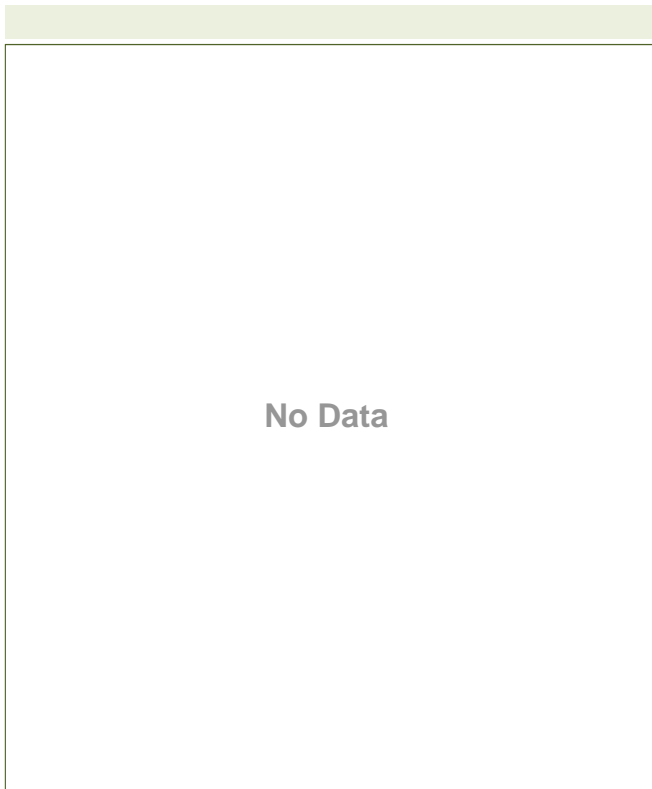


Food Availability / Food Access



Food Availability

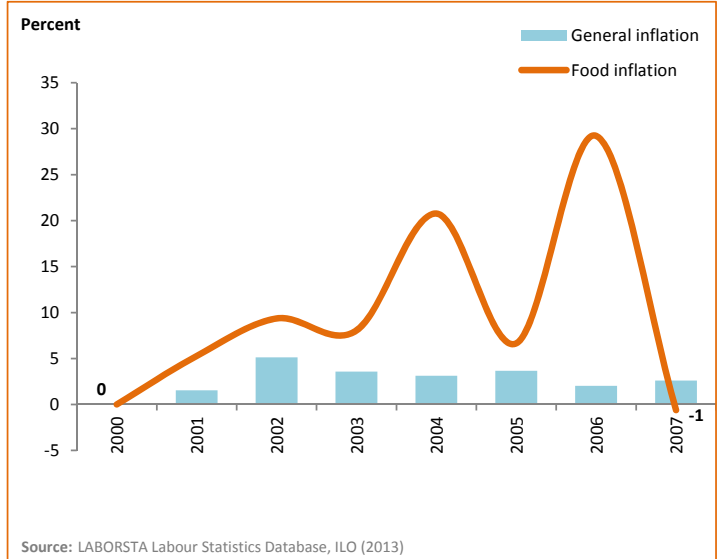
Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group -



Access to food

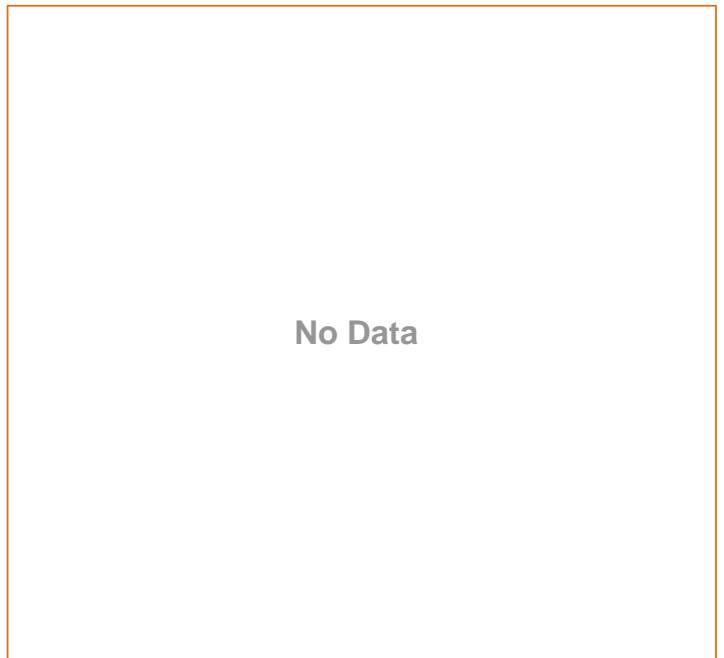
Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

General and food inflation



- In general, food inflation is remarkably above general inflation

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure





Food Utilization

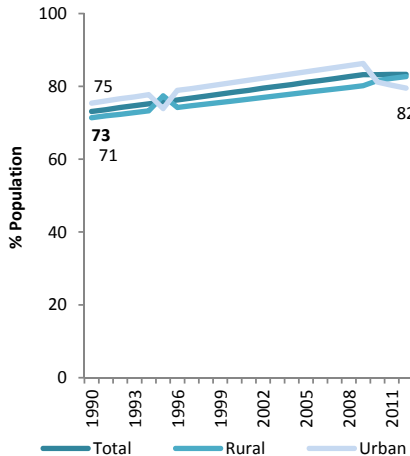


Water and Sanitation

Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation

From 1990 to 2012:

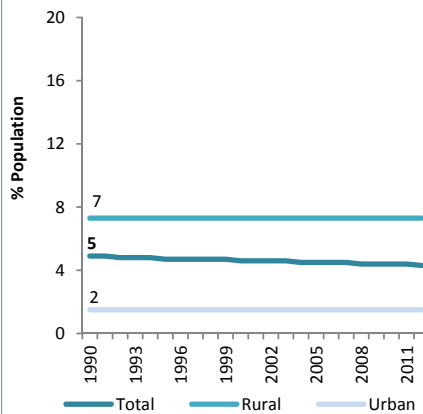
- Access to improved sanitation increased just 14% in 21 years
- 17% of the population does not have access to improved sanitation



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Figure 3.2 Open Defecation

- The issue of open defecation had almost been fully addressed in urban areas (2%) in 2011, but still showed a prevalence of 7% prevalent in rural areas

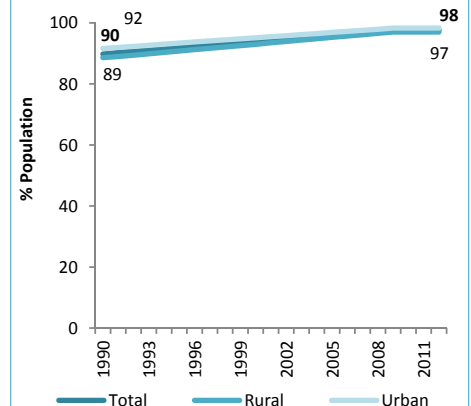


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources

From 1990 to 2012:

- Disparities between urban and rural areas in access to improved water sources are not significant
- At least 98% of the population has sustainable access to improved water sources.



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Food Safety

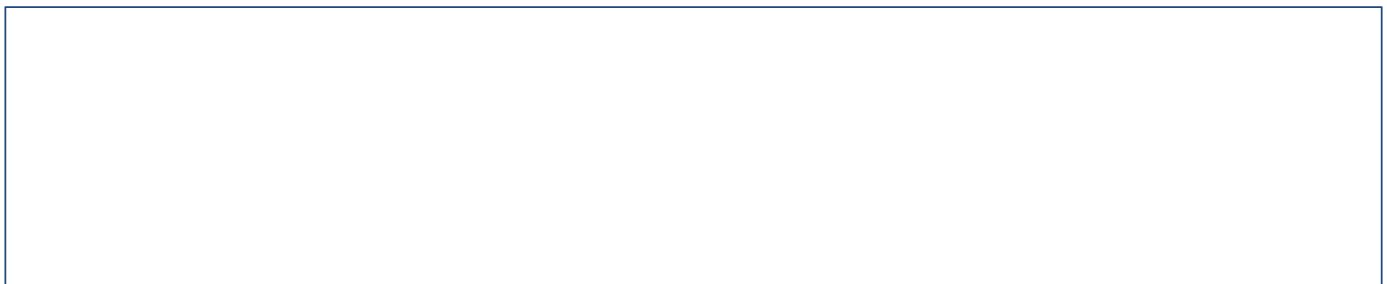


Figure 3.4 Diarrhoea

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:

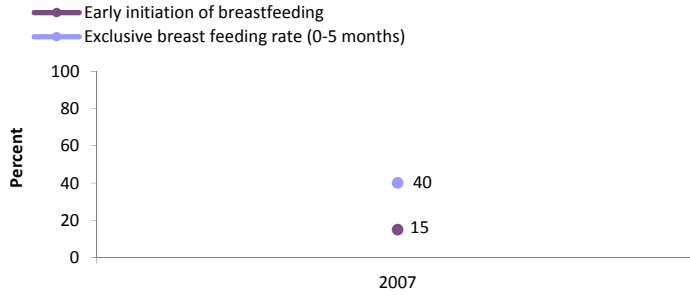


Food Utilization

Nutrition and Health

Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding

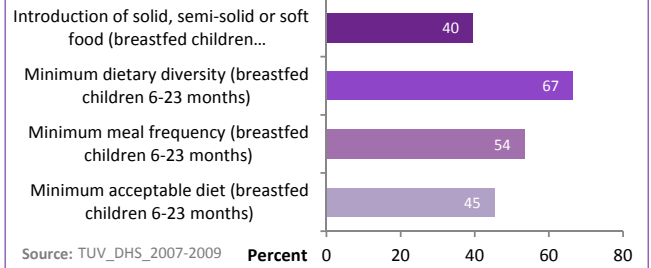
- Exclusive breastfeeding was 40% in 2007, while early initiation of breastfeeding stood at only 15%



Source: TUV_DHS_2007-2009

Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

- Introduction of complementary feeding is not timely for 60% of children
- Dietary diversity is adequate for 67% of children
- 54% of children aged 6-23 months meet the minimum meal frequency

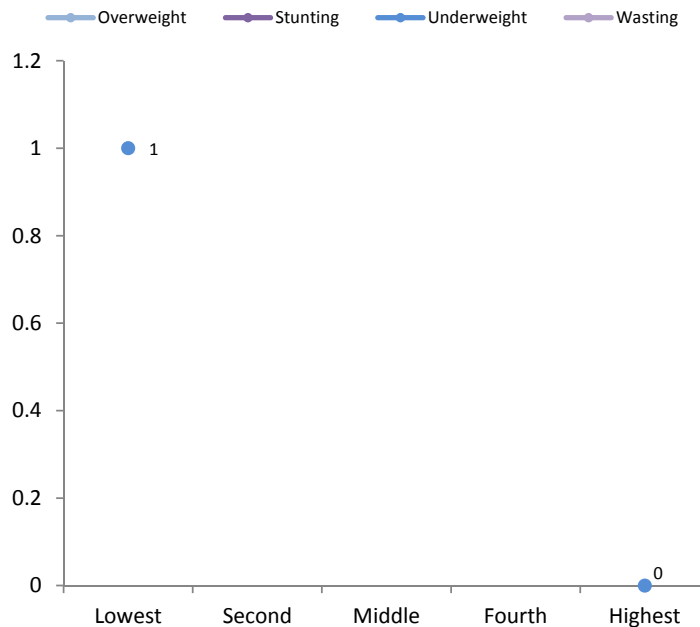


Source: TUV_DHS_2007-2009

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

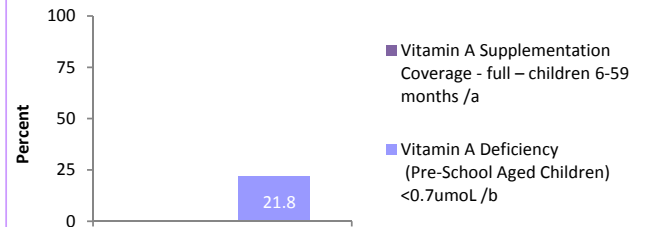


Source: UNICEF-WHO Joint Global Malnutrition Estimates

Micronutrient Status

Figure 3.9 Vitamin A

- Vitamin A deficiency (22% of pre-schoolers) is at severely high levels, indicating that Vitamin A consumption still needs to be improved in the daily diet of many children. Vitamin A deficiency is the leading cause of preventable paediatric blindness and also contributes to the mortality risk of infections and episodes of



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

Source: a/ UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2012, b/ WHO Global prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in population at risk 1995-2005 report.

Iodine (Table 3.2)

Households consuming iodized salt (2003)/b	-
Iodine deficiency (Urinary Iodine Concentration <100ug/L) among school-age children (2003) /a	-
*Optimal UIE 100 - 199ug/L	

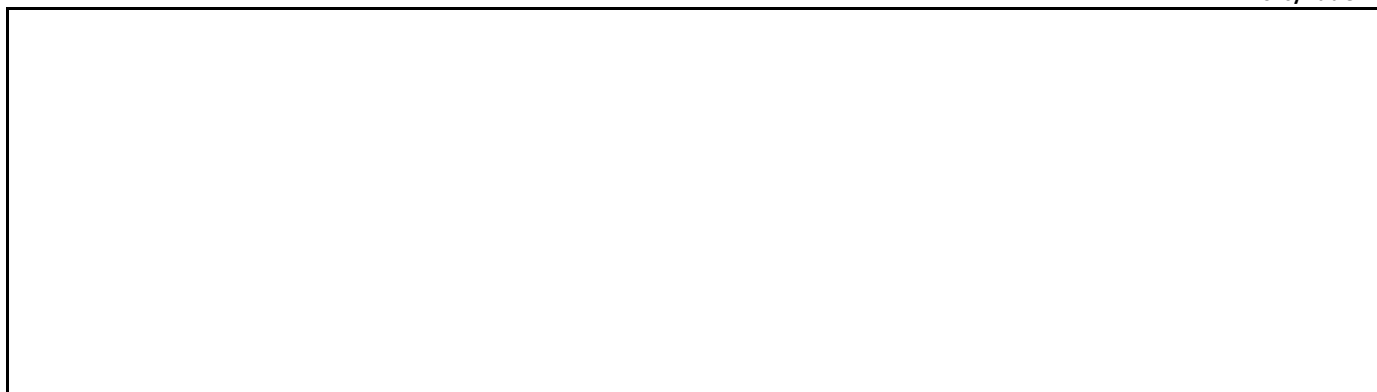
Source:



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	10	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	0.17 %	2012
Average annual population growth	0.16 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	3,488.7	2012
Proportion of population urbanised	50.9 %	2012			
Number of children <5 years (thousand)	1	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	-	Unemployment rate /c	6.5 %	2005
	Female	-	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	-	-
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	1.6	2006-2008	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) /a	28	2005			
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d	8 %	2005–2012*			
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /d (%)	3	2008-2011			

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.

