REVISED REPORTING FORMAT
FOR
THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Country: **LITHUANIA**

2. Reporting institution or unit: 1. **Statistics Lithuania; 2. National Nutrition Center Ministry of Health of Lithuania**

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4. Institutional arrangements established for the follow-up of the WFS Plan of Action (if any):

FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED INDICATORS[1]

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
1. Food security indicators									
• **Availability**									
Average per person dietary energy supply (kcal)		Men: 2606 Women: 1953				Men: 2421 Women: 1816			Pomerleau J., McKee M., Robertson A., Kadziauskiene K., Abaravicius A., Vaasc S., Pudule I., Grinberga D. Macronutrient and food intake in the Baltic republics// European Journal of Clinical Nutrition (2001) 55, 200-207 Not published data
Food production index									
Food self-sufficiency ratio									
Cereal supply per person		Men: 181 g Women: 115 g				Men: 195 g Women: 141 g			Pomerleau J., Mckee M., Robertson A., Vaask S., Pudule I, Grinberga D., Kadziauskiene K., Abaravicius A., Bartkeviciute R. Nutrition and lifestyle in the Baltic republics: Summary report/ European centre on health of societies in transistion & World health organization Regional office for Europe.- London: London school of hygiene and tropical medicine, 2000.- 60p Not published data
Animal protein supply per person									
Value of food imports/export earnings									
Debt service ratio									
Value of gross investment in agriculture (in USD)									

[1] Please refer to explanatory notes of these indicators at the end of this document.

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
• **Stability**									
Food and **non-alcoholic beverages** price index	127,7	106,1	99,9	96,1	97,6	103,6	99,3	96,3	Compared to the previous year.
Index of variability of food production									
Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food consumption									
Export earnings instability									
• **Access**									
Rate of growth in real GDP per person/per year (%)	5,5	7,8	8,1	-1,0	4,7	6,9	7,1	9,4	
Gini index of income distribution	0,32	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,32	0,33	0,32	0,32	Gini index of expenditure distribution.
Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)	18	17	16	16	16	17	17	16	Poverty line is equal 50 per cent of the average equivalised consumption expenditure (used OECD scale).
Percentage of population living on less than $ 1 a day (%)	55,2	52,2	48,1	45,7	44,4	42,4	40,7/ 38,4	39,5	Percentage of consumption expenditure spent on food. Year 2002 – break in series.
Percentage of income spent on food (%)									
Consumer price index	124,6	108,9	105,1	100,8	101,0	101,3	100,3	98,8	
Estimated number of undernourished people									
Percentage of population undernourished (%)									
Percentage of children under 5 that are underweight (%)									
Percentage of children under 5 that are stunted (%)									
Percentage of children under 5 that are wasted (%)									
2. Social indicators									
Life expectancy at birth (age)	70,26	71,08	71,39	71,76	72,19	71,78	71,91		
Under-5 mortality rate (%)	2,3	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,1	1,9	1,8		
Net school enrolment in primary education of children aged ~~5-12~~ **7-10** (%)	96,9	97,4	95,8	96,4	96,8	96,1	95,4		
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	93,0	94,1	94,0	94,9	94,3	94,4	94,3	94,4	Ratio between the numbers of girls to boys enrolled in primary aducation.
Adult literacy rate	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,7	99,7	99,7	99,7		

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
Total number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000 people	41,1	41,4	41,3	41,5	40,2	40,4	40,0		
Infant mortality rate (%)	10,03	10,29	9,24	8,63	8,52	7,82	7,86		
Maternal mortality rate (%)	12,8	15,9	16,2	13,7	8,8	12,7	20,0		
Adult morbidity rate (%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Adult male mortality rate (%)	8,1	7,3	7,1	6,9	6,8	7,3	7,0		
Adult female mortality rate (%)	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,2		
3. Infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS indicators									
Death rate from infectious diseases (%)	14,9	14,4	15,0	13,8	14,0	13,3	13,7		
Death rate from HIV/AIDS (%)	0,1	–	0,1	0,02	0,2	0,1	0,1		
Percentage of population orphaned (%)	0,89	1,46	2,03	2,49	3,05	3,75	4,38		Number of orphans' pension recipients in per cent of children 0-17 years. Data provided by State Social Insurance Fund.
Percentage of child-headed households (%)									
Average age of household head (age)									
Rate of population with HIV/AIDS infection (%)	0,001	0,001	0,002	0,002	0,002	0,003	0,012	0,004	Lithuanian AIDS Centre
4. Economic and Trade									
Proportion of total imports by value, excluding arms, from developing countries and from LDCs admitted free of duties [/a]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Average tariffs imposed on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries [/a]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Agricultural support estimate as percentage of GDP [/a]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity [/a]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
Share of primary exports (value) of total exports earnings /b	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Share of manufactured exports (value) of total exports earnings /b	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Terms of trade /b	–	102,6	100,7	100,8	101,1	100,6	99,9	101,6	Compared to the previous year.
External agricultural income terms of trade	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
5. Sustainability of natural resources									
Proportion of land area under forest cover (%)	–	–	30,3	–	–	30,9	31,2	31,3	
Proportion of area protected to maintain biological diversity (%)	11,2	11,7	11,4	11,4	11,5	11,9	12,03		Protected areas (% of the territory of the country)

a/ Applicable to developed countries

b/ Applicable to developing countries

EXPLANATORY NOTES ABOUT THE INDICATORS

1. Food security indicators

Average per person dietary energy supply (kcal/p/day)
Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food consumption (exports, animal feed, industrial use, seed and wastage).

Food production index

Food self-sufficiency ratio
Ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption. An indicator of the need for food imports.

Cereal supply per person
Kg per capita per year. Please indicate which cereals are included.

Animal protein supply per person.
Protein per capita per day in grams, estimated from food balance sheets.

Ratio of food imports/export earnings
Ratio of food imports value/exports of good and services.

Debt service ratio
Ratio of total debt service to exports of good and services.

Value of gross investment in agriculture
Outlays in addition to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories, also known as gross capital formation.

Food price index
Change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of food.

Index of variability of food production [2]
Magnitude of fluctuations in a production curve.

Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food consumption
Ratio of national food reserves to annual domestic food consumption. The ratio of national food reserves to annual domestic food consumption, maintained as a matter of policy for food security purposes, in the event of food emergency.

Export earning instability
The average percentage deviation of total exports of goods and services from their trend.

Rate of growth in real GDP per person/per year
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per person at market prices, converted into real GDP per person by a price deflator.

Gini index of income distribution
Extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)
Share of population earning less than the nationally defined poverty line.

Percentage of population living on less than $ 1 a day (%)
Share of population living on less than $ 1 a day per person.

Percentage of household income spent on food
Share of total household income that is spent on food items.

Consumer Price Index
Change in cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services.

Estimated number of undernourished people
Total number of people with dietary energy intake less that the nationally established dietary energy supply requirement (e.g. 2100 kcal/person/day).

Percentage of population undernourished
Share of population with dietary energy intake less that the nationally established dietary energy supply requirement (e.g. 2100 kcal/person/day).

Percentage of children under 5 that are underweight
Share of children aged under five years whose weight relative to their age is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

Percentage of children under 5 that are stunted
Share of children aged under five years whose height relative to their age is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

Percentage of children under 5 that are wasted
Share of children aged under five years whose weight relative to their height is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

2. Social indicators

Life expectancy at birth
Number of years a newborn would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth stayed the same throughout its life.

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[2] Existing methodologies are being reviewed by FAO to improve the measure of this index.

Under-5 mortality rate
Probability that a newborn will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Net school enrolment in primary education of children aged 5-12
Number of students enrolled in primary school as a percent of the total number of children aged 5-12 years.

Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Ratio between the numbers of girls aged 5-12 years to boys aged 5-12 years enrolled in primary education.

Adult literacy rate
The ratio of adult population (15 years of age and above) who can read and write to total adult population

Total number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000
Number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000 persons.

Infant mortality rate
Expected number of children who will die before reaching the age of one year, per 1 000 live births.

Adult morbidity rates
Number of people who are sick or have a disease compared with the number who are well, also known as sickness rate.

Adult male mortality rate (per 1,000 male adults)
Adult mortality rate (male) the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the population of 15-year olds who will die before their 60th birthday.

Adult female mortality rate (per 1,000 female adults)
Adult mortality rate (female) the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the population of 15-year olds who will die before their 60th birthday.

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births
The death of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental causes.

3. Infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS indicators

Rate of deaths by infectious diseases
Number of people dying from infectious diseases per year per 100 000 people.

Rate of deaths from HIV/AIDS
Number of people dying from HIV/AIDS per year per 100 000 people.

Percentage of population orphaned
Share of orphans out of the total population.

Average age of household head
National average age of head of household.

Rate of population with HIV/AIDS infection
Share of total population infected by HIV/AIDS.

4. Economic and Trade

Terms of trade
Ratio of import prices to export prices

External agricultural income terms of trade
The index of the value of agricultural exports deflated by import unit value index. A sectoral indicator of the purchasing power of the agricultural/rural sector vis-à-vis food from the world market.

SECTION II: PRIORITY FOOD SECURITY ISSUES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

While accomplishing the Action Plan of the Program of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for 2001-2004 the Government of the Republic of Lithuania 23 of October 2003 approved State Food and Nutrition Strategy and State Food and Nutrition Strategy Action Plan for 2003–2010. These documents include the analysis of food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food.

According to the data of Actual nutrition surveys, carried out by the National Nutrition Center in 1997, total quantity of fat in the food ration of Lithuanian population substantially exceeds physiologic norms of fat. It has been established that energy produced out of fat constituted about 44 percent of the daily energy intake (the recommended norm is not more than 30 percent), out of carbohydrates constituted about 41 percent (the recommended norm is not less than 55 percent) and out of proteins constituted 13.5-14 percent (the recommended norm is 10-15 percent). A huge disparity is observed while comparing the quantity of energy produced out of fat in Lithuania (44 percent) and several states of the European Union (Sweden, 35 percent). There is no doubt at the moment that unhealthy nutrition, fat food full with saturated fatty acids and cholesterol, low physical activity, smoking and permanent nervous strain are important risk factors for cardiovascular diseases. These diseases constitute the major part of mortality structure of Lithuanian population. Cardiovascular diseases cause over 20 thousand deaths each year in Lithuania. According to the standardized mortality rates, the mortality of Lithuanian population from the cardiovascular diseases, which started decreasing since 1993, has begun to increase in 2001.

Development of the production of ecological and sustainable agricultural foodstuffs. On September 17, 1993, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania adopted a Resolution No. 719 "On the Purposive Program for the Protection of Underground Water from Pollution and for the Development of Organic Agriculture in Intensive Sinkhole Region" (Official Gazette, 1993, No. 47-947), which was aimed at installation of some restrictions on particular economic activities in order to decrease the dispersed and dotted pollution and to reorganize the habitual agricultural production into an ecological one in this region. For that purpose, a "Tatula Foundation" was established. It was reformed into a public institution "Tatula Program" in 1997. This program exercises ecological education throughout the country as well. In addition, it takes care of effluent drain construction.

<u>State Food and Nutrition Strategy Action Plan for 2003–2010 include:</u>

- **Measures, aimed to increase the safety and quality of foodstuffs (drinking water is considered to be food as well).**
- **Measures, aimed to stimulate safe nutrition of Lithuanian population. Their goals are: to seek that the nutrition of children and adolescents satisfy the norms of physiological nutrition; the evaluation criterion is the number of children and adolescents, whose nutrition meets the requirements of the recommended norms of daily food substances and energy intake; to seek that food composition of the Lithuanian population corresponds to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (the amount of fat is 15-30 percent, the amount of saturated fats acids is less that 7 percent, the amount of simple carbohydrates is less than 10 percent of the daily energy intake and the amount of dietary fibers is 25–30 grams); to increase the consumption of vegetables and fruits until 400–500 grams per day; to replace fat meat and milk products by low-fat ones; to consume more products of fish and less confectionery and other products that include large quantities of sugar and roast, also smoke-dried and cheese products; the evaluation criterion is the amount of population whose nutrition meets the requirements of the recommended norms of daily food substances and energy intake;**

- **Measures for equal supply of the population with high quality foodstuffs produced while sustaining the environment.**

SECTION III: RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR EACH COMMITMENT AND MEASURES TAKEN

COMMITMENT I

Social and economic environment:

The Lithuanian Health Programme, approved by the Lithuanian Parliament 2 of July 1998 by the order No VIII-833 has the provisions by the year 2010 improvement of the Environment (targets: to ensure the quality of dinking water as well as quality of air; a physical and social environment facilitating public health improvement should be created both in urban and rural areas)

COMMITMENT II

Measures taken to ensure access to primary health care:

The Lithuanian Health Programme, approved by the Lithuanian Parliament 2 of July 1998 by the order No VIII-833 has the provisions by the year 2010 to reduce the differences in health and health care between various socio-economic groups of the population by 25%.

COMMITMENT III

Sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries development policies:

State Food and Nutrition Strategy and State Food and Nutrition Strategy Action Plan for 2003–2010 has the provision for development of the production of ecological and sustainable agricultural foodstuffs in Lithuania. Namely: to develop the Regulations on Sustainable Agriculture (The Minister of Agriculture approves them); to provide food processing enterprises with suggestions how to process the products of ecological and sustainable agriculture; to consider the production of the products of ecological and sustainable agriculture while acquiring foodstuffs using the finances of the state or local governments' budgets

COMMITMENT IV

COMMITMENT V

COMMITMENT VI

COMMITMENT VII

Mechanisms to ensure food security for every person:

In the process of implementation of the requirements of the Commission of the European Communities set forth in the "White Paper on Food Safety" and following the best experience of the European Community countries, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania produced and accomplished a reform of food control institutions in 2000. By maintaining a centralized nature of control, it was aimed to secure the application of the

unified food control principles within the entire chain of food handling in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania (according to the principle from farm to table) and to eliminate the duplication of the functions in the sphere of food control. At this moment the state food control and the management of hazard analysis as well as functioning of the system of critical control points in the Lithuanian enterprises is being exercised by the State Food and Veterinary Service, the state control of plant protection (import, export and cultivation) is being exercised by the State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the State Plant Protection Service).

The relevant documents to ensure food security for every person in Lithuania are the following: Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Food (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 2000, No. 32-893); European Commission's of the European Communities "White Paper on Food Safety" (2000); Verona Meeting resolution–initiative (2000); Resolution of the 53rd World Health Organization's Assembly "Food Safety" (2000); Resolution of the International Budapest Conference on food safety issues (2002); Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Health System (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 1994, No. 63-1231; 1998, No. 112-3099); Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Product Safety (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 1999, No. 52-1673; 2001, No. 64-2324); Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Prevention and Control of Human Infectious Diseases (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 1996, No. 104-2363; 2001, No. 112-4069); Health Program of Lithuania, approved by the Resolution No. VIII-833 of the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania as of July 2, 1998 (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 1998, No. 64-1842); Recommended daily ration of food substances and energy, approved by the Order No. 510 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania as of November 25, 1999 (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 1999, No. 102-2936); Lithuanian National Strategy on Public Health Monitoring, approved by the Resolution No. 941 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania as of July 27, 2001 (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 2001, No. 66-2418); The Strategy on the Agriculture and Development of the Countryside, approved by the Resolution No. VIII-1728 of the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania as of June 13, 2000 (Valstybės žinios /Official Gazette, 2000, No. 50-1435).