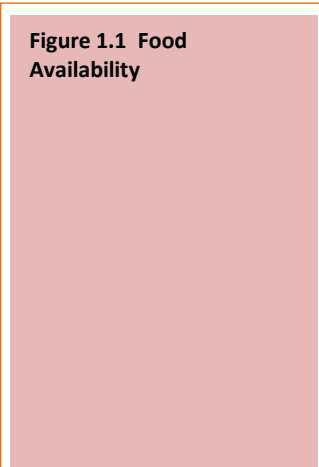




Key Indicators

- Per capita GDP has continue its rising trend and is the highest in the region. Nutritional outcomes are satisfactory with low levels of stunting and underweight. Singapore has already attained the child mortality Millennium Development Goal (MDG).
- Nevertheless, overweight and obesity are public health issues that need to be addressed, given that four out of ten adults in Singapore are overweight. Public policies need to be reinforced to prevent overweight and obesity and to promote physical activity.

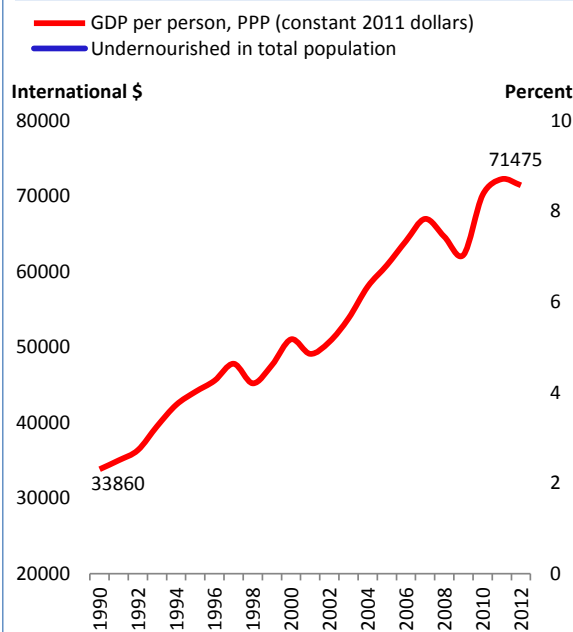
Figure 1.1 Food Availability



No Data

Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth
From 1990-2012:

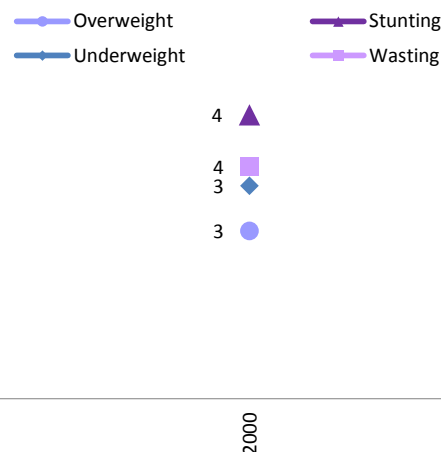
- GDP increased 111%



Source: GDP: WDI 2014/ Undernourished: FAO FSJ_2013

Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition

- Stunting 4%, underweight 3% and wasting 3%, all considered low by World Health Organization (WHO) standards
- Overweight 4%
- Low Birth Weight 8% in 2000

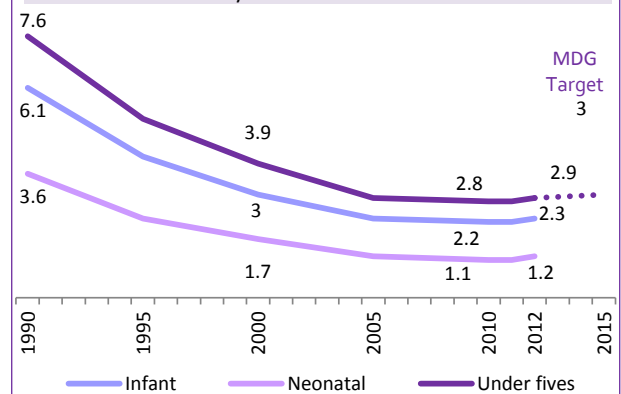


Source: WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition 2013

Figure 1.4 Child Mortality

From 1990 to 2010:

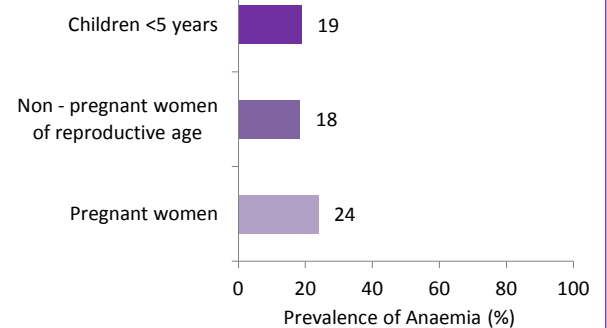
- Under-5 mortality reduced 62%, aligned to the MDG target
- Infant mortality reduced 62%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 67%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

Figure 1.5 Anaemia

- Anaemia is a public health issue among pregnant women (24%), non-pregnant women (19%) and under-5 children alike (19%)



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

Anthropometry (Table 1.1)

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	8.2 %	2010
Overweight adults (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²)	40.1 %	2010
* BMI values calculated using adult cut off points, population < 20 should be analyzed using WHO growth reference for school aged children and adolescents		
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	8 %	2000

Source: National Health Survey 2010/ SOWC 2014 (LBW)

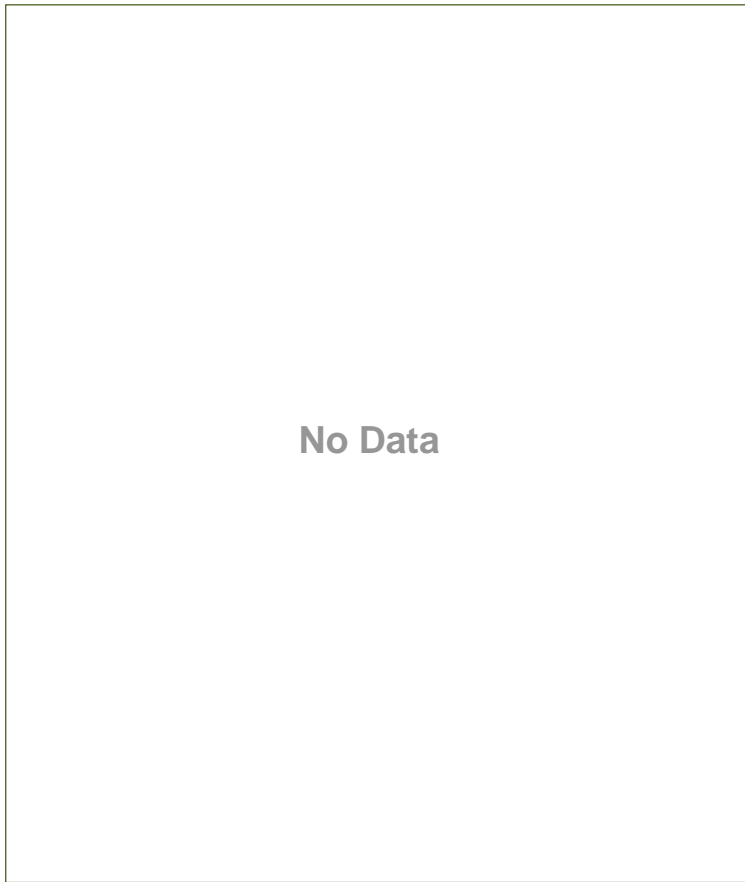


Food Availability / Food Access

Singapore has developed a multi-pronged approach to its own food security. Its core strategies for food security focus on diversification of its food sources, stockpiling, as well as local production to provide a buffer in times of sudden import disruptions. Imports of rice are managed through a strategic reserve under which licensed importers are required to stockpile rice equivalent to twice their monthly import quantity. Due to land constraints in Singapore, agricultural innovation is promoted to enhance farming technology and increase productivity. Public-private partnerships are also forged to support these strategies.

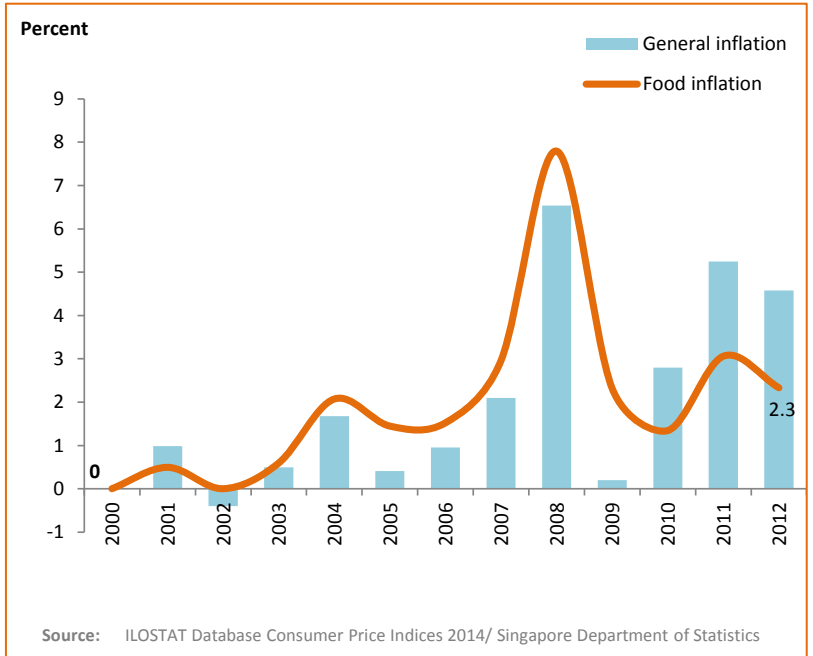
Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group



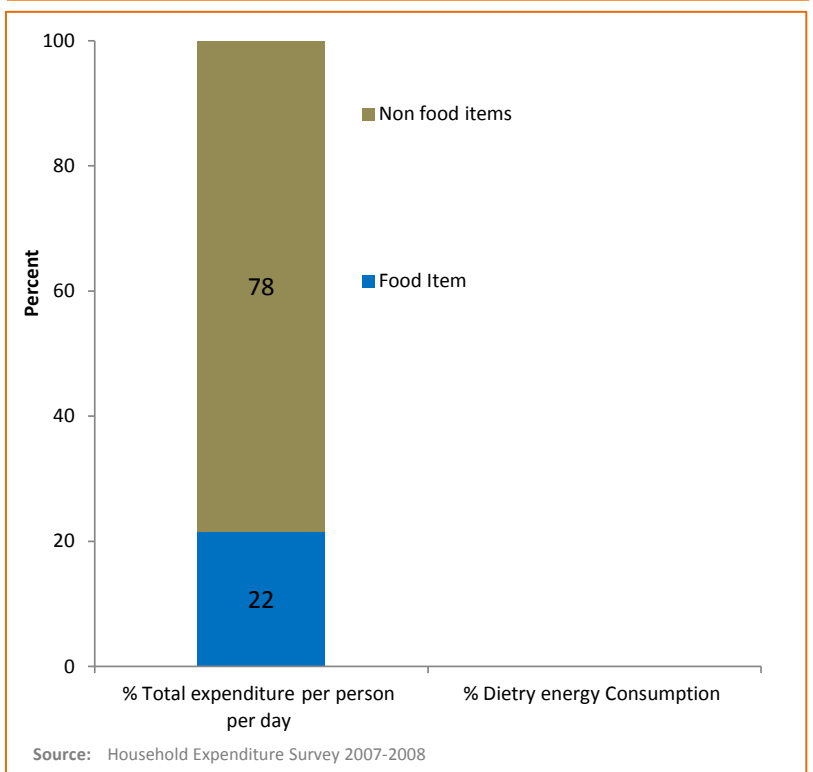
Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food
General and food inflation



Food inflation and general inflation are correlated

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure





Food Utilization

Singapore has sustained access to improved sanitation and water sources for all the population.

Water and Sanitation

Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation

•According to Singapore Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, Key Environmental Statistics 2013, 100% of households have sustained access to improved sanitation in 2012.

Figure 3.2 Open Defecation

Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources

• According to Singapore Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, Key Environmental Statistics 2013, 100% of households have sustained access to improved water sources in 2012.

Food Safety

Singapore has in place an integrated food safety system and adopts a science-based risk analysis approach that is based on international standards to ensure all locally produced and imported food products are safe for consumption. This system involves accreditation at source, certification, inspection and testing, and a reliable traceability system. Robust monitoring and inspection programmes are also put in place to ensure that international standards are maintained.

At the retail level, any food for sale to the public must be prepared at a licensed food premises. These licensed premises are routinely inspected to ensure that food is prepared hygienically.

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

No Data

Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

No Data

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

Health Promotion Board (HPB) in Singapore recommends that infants should be exclusively breastfed (i.e. the infant is given only breast milk with no other food or fluids, even water) during the first six months of life. Solid food can be introduced at seven months of age, and breastfeeding should continue till the child is 12 months old and thereafter as long as mutually desired.

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 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			
1. Holistic Health Framework			
Ministry of Education: http://www.moe.gov.sg/education/programmes/holistic-health-framework/			
2. Healthier Choice Symbol Programme			
Health Promotion Board: National food-based dietary guidelines for adults were first developed in 1988 and were reviewed in 1993 and 2002. The food-based dietary guidelines for children and adolescents aged 0-18 years were developed and released in 2007... http://www.hpb.gov.sg/foodforhealth/article.aspx?id=2780&specialgroup=Food+%26+Beverage+Industry			
3. Medisave for Chronic Disease Management Programme			
Ministry of Health http://www.hpb.gov.sg/chronicdisease/			
4. Code of Ethics for the Sale of Infant Foods in Singapore			
M&E by Sale of Infant Foods Ethics Committee Singapore (SIFECs)			
5. Healthier Hawker Food Programme			
Health Promotion Board Document web-link: http://www.hpb.gov.sg/foodforhealth/article.aspx?id=2784&specialgroup=Food+%26+Beverage+Industry			
Nutrition related issues covered in these policies		Covered	Comments
Maternal and Child Undernutrition	Child undernutrition	no	Information is routinely collected on birth weight, child growth, and anaemia in pregnant women, mainly through medical/health records. School-going children (7-18 years old) are routinely screened to assess their growth and development.
	Low Birth Weight		
	Maternal undernutrition		
Obesity and diet related NCDs	Child obesity	both	
	Adult obesity	yes	
	Diet related NCDs		
Infant and Young Child Nutrition	Breastfeeding	no	Infant and Young Child Feeding guidelines updated in 2012; draft awaiting final approval at time of research
	Complementary feeding	no	
	Int'l Code of Marketing of BMS	Voluntary	
Vitamins and Minerals	Supplementation:		Voluntary : Salt
	Vitamin A children/women	no	
	Iron Folate children/women	no	
	Zinc children	no	
	Other vitamins & min child/women	no	
	Food fortification	yes	
Underlying and contextual factors	Food Safety	yes	Maternity leave is paid at 66% of wages;
	Food security	yes	
	Food Aid	yes	
	Nutrition and Infection	yes	
	Gender	no	
	Maternal leave	16 weeks	
Social Protection policies or legislation including food or nutrition component			
Food safety policies or legislation			
1. Environmental Public Health Act (chapter 95) 1987 (revised edition 2002) and the Environmental Public Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations (revised edition 2000)			
2. Sale of Food Act (Chapter 283) and related subsidiary legislation (e.g. Food Regulations (Revised Edition 2005)) http://www.ava.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/OCA18578-7610-4917-BB67-C7DF4B96504B/17820/51web_SaleofFoodAct1.pdf			
3. Wholesome Meat & Fish Act (Chapter 349A) and related subsidiary legislation (e.g. Wholesome Meat and Fish (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules (Revised Edition 2001)) http://www.ava.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/OCA18578-7610-4917-BB67-C7DF4B96504B/17826/57web_WholesomeMeatandFishAct.pdf			
4. Control of Plants Act (Chapter 57A) and related subsidiary legislation (e.g. Control of Plants (Import and Transhipment of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables) Rules (Revised Edition 2006)) http://www.ava.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/OCA18578-7610-4917-BB67-C7DF4B96504B/17790/23web_COPAct.pdf			
5. Animal & Birds Act (Chapter 7) and related subsidiary legislation e.g. Animals and birds (Licensing of Farms) Rules (Revised Edition 2004)). http://www.ava.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/OCA18578-7610-4917-BB67-C7DF4B96504B/17773/7web_ABAct.pdf			



Other policies addressing food security	
1. Singapore's Food Security Roadmap	
2. Fisheries Act (Chapter 111) http://www.ava.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/OCA18578-7610-4917-BB67-C7DF4B96504B/17810/43web_FisheriesAct.pdf	

Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)			Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)			Year	
Population size (thousands) /a			5,312	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c		1.32 %	2012
Average annual population growth			2.45 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c		71,475	2012
Proportion of population urbanised			100 %	2012	Gini index /c (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)		43	1998
Number of children <5 years (thousand)			272	2012	Unemployment rate /c		-	-
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)			-	-	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)		-	-
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /a	Male	80	2012	Poverty gap ratio /e		-	-	
	Female	84.5	2012	Income share held by households /f		Poorest 20%	4.9 %	2013
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)			5.0	2006-2008	Richest 20%		43.6 %	2013
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c			1.1 %	2009	Sources:			
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c			0.6 %	2009	a/ World Bank, Health Nutrition and Population Statistics, 2013 update.			
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)			Year		b/ FAOSTAT 2013 Update;			
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a			6	2012	c/ World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, 2014 Update;			
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d			-	-	d/ UNICEF, State of the World Children 2014 (data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified) ;			
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /d (%)			-	-	e/ UN Statistics Division, MDG database 2013 Update.			
					f/ Singapore, Ministry of Manpower, Department of Statistics 2013			

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.

