

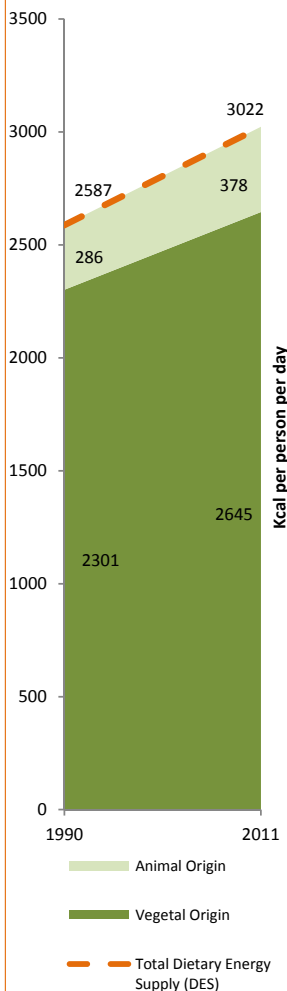


## Key Indicators

- Dietary Energy Supply (DES) is high, but related to increased oils, sugar and carbohydrates. Dietary diversity is poor, with low levels of protein and vitamins.
- Overweight in adulthood represents a very significant public health problem, with 81.5% of people overweight

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

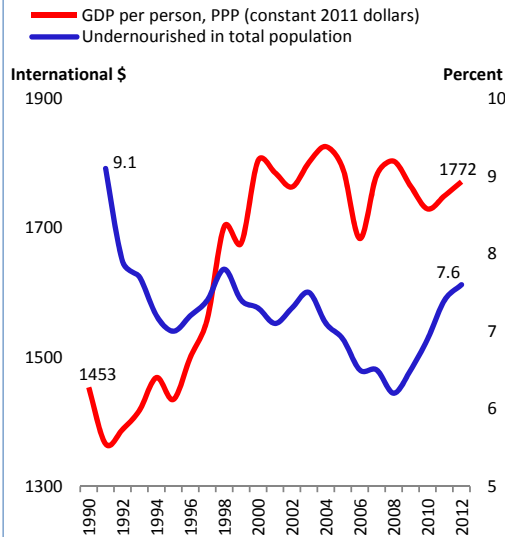
- DES increased 17%
- Animal-origin supply increased 32%
- Vegetal-origin products increased 15% and remained the major DES source



Source : FAOSTAT FBS: 2014 update

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

- GDP increased 22%
- Undernourishment decreased 16%



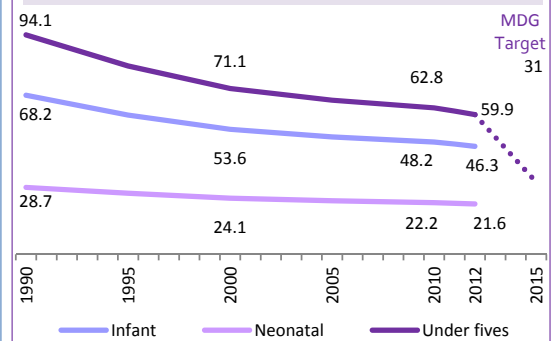
Source: GDP: WDI 2014 / Undernourished: FAO FSI\_2013

**Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition**

No Data

**Figure 1.4 Child Mortality** From 1990 to 2010:

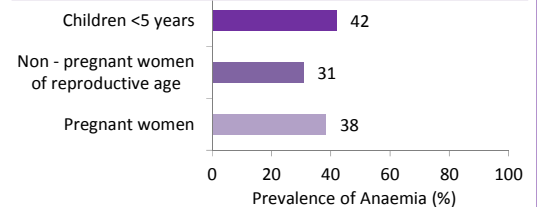
- Under-5 mortality reduced 36% and will not achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target
- Infant mortality reduced 35%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 25%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

**Figure 1.5 Anaemia**

- Anaemia is a serious public health issue, high among pregnant women (38%) and non-pregnant women (31%) and severe among under-5 children (42%)
- 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> )	0.6 %	2006
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
* 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	5 %	1998

Source: WHO Global Database on BMI & SOWC2014



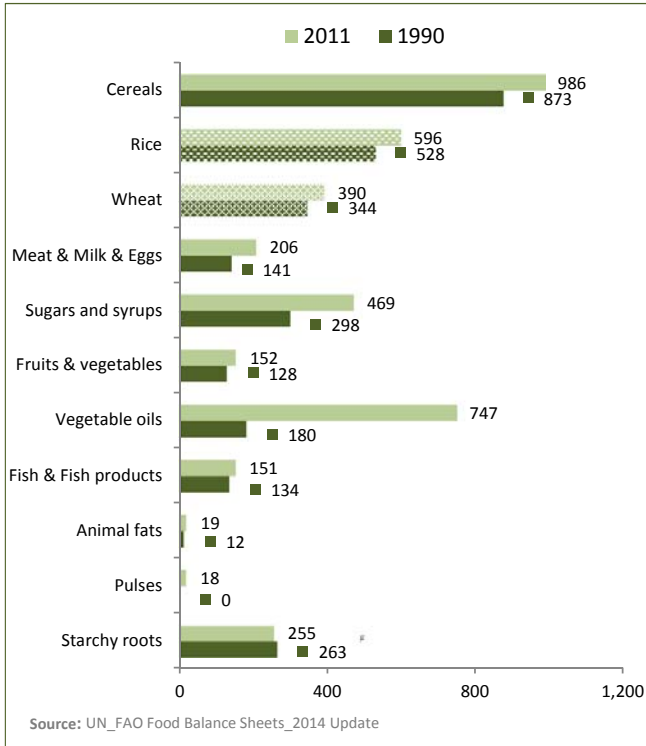
## Food Availability / Food Access



### Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group

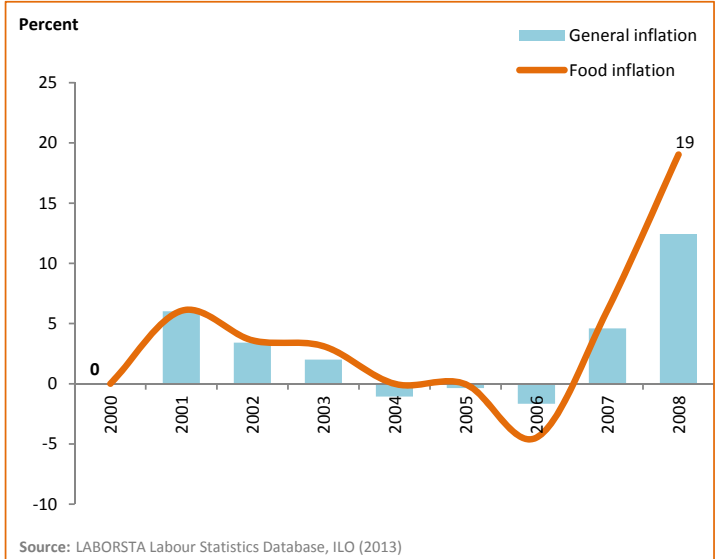
(kcal/person/year) Total dietary energy supply= 3,022 (2011)



- Cereals are the most important source of food energy (33 %). Altogether, carbohydrates in the form of cereals and starchy roots contribute 41% of DES Nevertheless Vegetable oils and Oilcrops have increased significantly and contribute to the 25% of the total DES.
- Sugars and syrups continued to be a significant contributor (16%) of DES also, while meat, milk and eggs comprised 7%

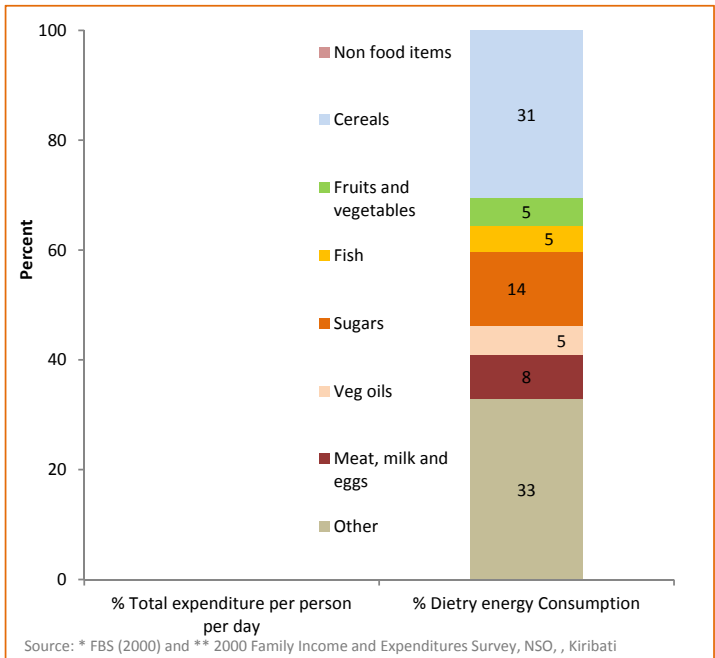
### Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food  
General and food inflation



- In 2008, food prices increased considerably (19%), followed by a significant increase in general inflation (12%)
- In 2009, only 31% of dietary food consumption was comprised of cereals

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure (2009)





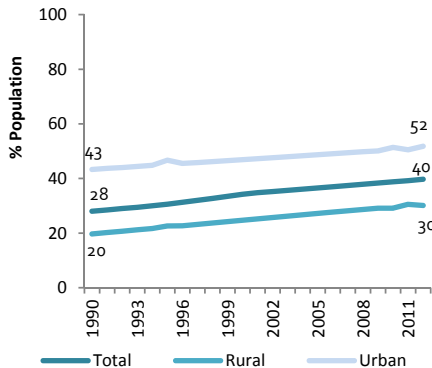
## Food Utilization

Food utilization refers both to household preparation practices of foods, 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. In Kiribati, water and sanitation conditions improved modestly from 1990 to 2005.

## Water and Sanitation

**Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation**  
From 1990 to 2012:

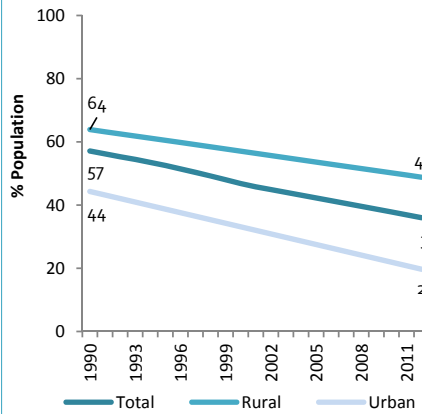
- Access to improved sanitation increased 42% in 22 years, although just 40% of the total population has access
- Disparities between rural and urban areas have decreased, but not significantly
- 70% of people in rural areas do not have access to improved sanitation



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.2 Open Defecation**  
From 1990 to 2012:

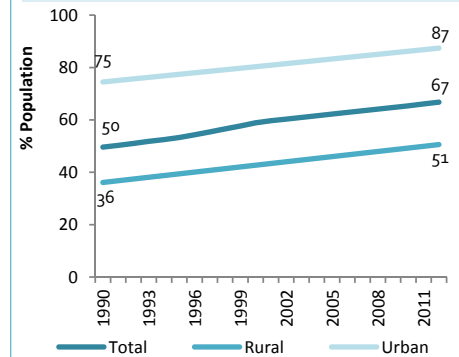
- Open defecation decreased 37% in 22 years, but 36% of the population continues with this practice



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources**  
From 1990 to 2012:

- Access to improved water sources increased by 35% during 22 years, but remain low, at 67%.
- Disparities in access between urban and rural areas have remained almost unchanged; , only half of the rural population has 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:

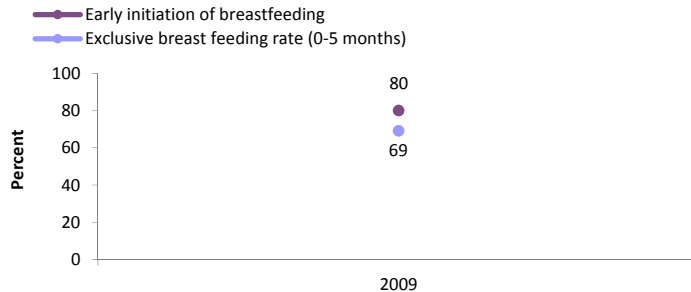


## Food Utilization

### Nutrition and Health

**Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding**

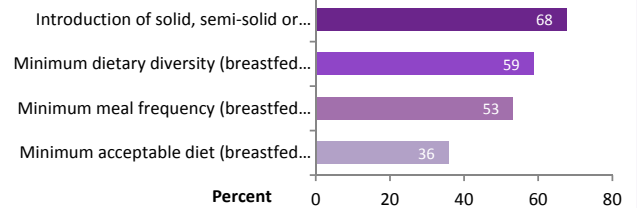
- Exclusive breastfeeding stood at 69% in 2009 and early initiation at 80%, some of the highest rates in the region for these indicators



Source: KIR\_Kiribati Demographic and Health Survey 2009\_2010

**Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding**

- Introduction of complementary feeding is timely for 68% of children
- Complementary feeding practices deserve ongoing attention: 47% of children aged 6-23 months do not meet the minimum meal frequency, 41% do not meet minimum dietary diversity, and 64% do not receive the minimum acceptable diet



Source: KIR\_Kiribati Demographic and Health Survey 2009\_2010

**Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding**

No Data

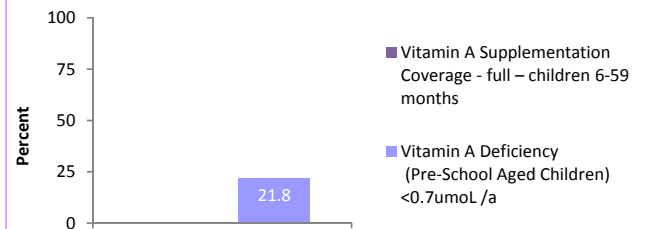
**Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty**

No Data

### Micronutrient Status

**Figure 3.9 Vitamin A**

- Vitamin A deficiencies represents a severe public health concern (22% of pre-schoolers)



\* 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:



<b>Enabling environment for Nutrition and Food security - Policy documents addressing nutrition issues</b>		

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		

<b>Social Protection policies or legislation including food or nutrition component</b>		



Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)		Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)		Year	
Population size (thousands) /a	101	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	2.8 %	2012	
Average annual population growth	75375351	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	1,772	2012	
Proportion of population urbanised	44.07 %	2012				
Number of children <5 years (thousand)	11	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	66	2012	Unemployment rate /c	-	-
	Female	71.4	2012	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	-	-
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	0.7	2006-2008	Poverty gap ratio /e		-	-
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	2.8 %	2000	Income share held by households /c	Poorest 20%	-	-
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c	1.1 %	2000		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	39	2005				
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d	15.8 %	2005-2012				
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /d (%)	9	2008-2012				

*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.*



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization