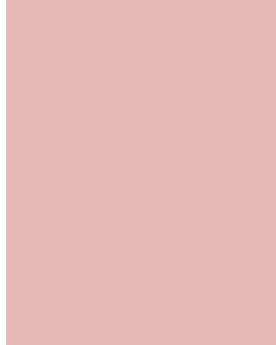




Key Indicators

- The Federated States of Micronesia has not made significant improvements in health and child survival and will not achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on child mortality. Among the contributing factors to this outcome are the high prevalence of infants with Low Birth Weight and severe levels of Vitamin A deficiencies.
- Sanitary conditions have worsened over the years, while disparities between urban and rural setting have increased.
- Low Birth Weight showed a prevalence of 18% during the last assessment in 2000, which represents a public health concern.

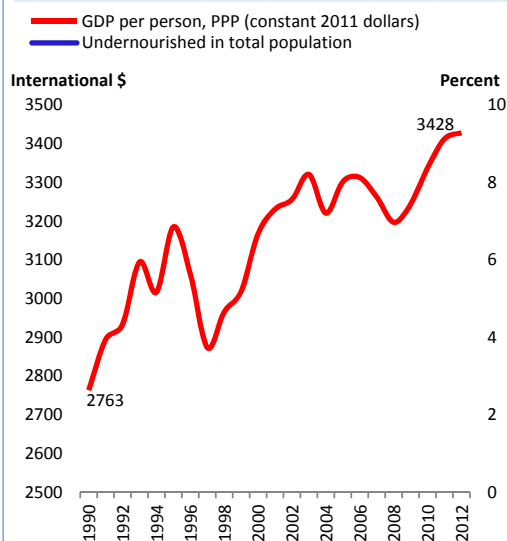
Figure 1.1 Food Availability



No Data

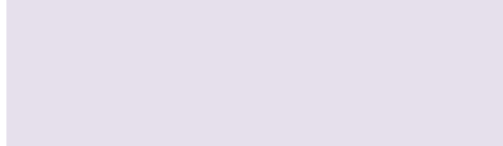
Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth
From 1990-2012:

- GDP increased 24%



Source: GDP: WDI 2014 / Undernourished: FAO FSI_2013

Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition

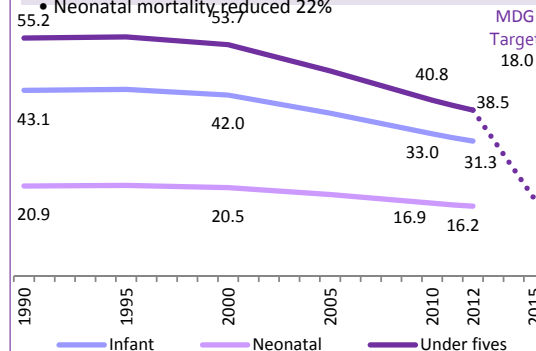


No Data

Figure 1.4 Child Mortality

From 1990 to 2012:

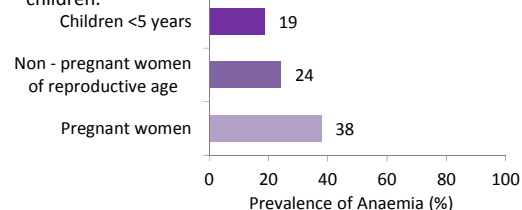
- Under-5 mortality reduced 30%, and will not achieve the MDG target
- Infant mortality reduced 27%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 22%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

Figure 1.5 Anaemia

- Anaemia is a public health issue, high among pregnant women (38%)
- Non-pregnant women report anaemia rates of 24% and under-5 children rates of 19%
- Deworming and iron supplementation are 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/m2)	-	-
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m2)	-	-
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	18 %	2000

Source: SOWC 2014

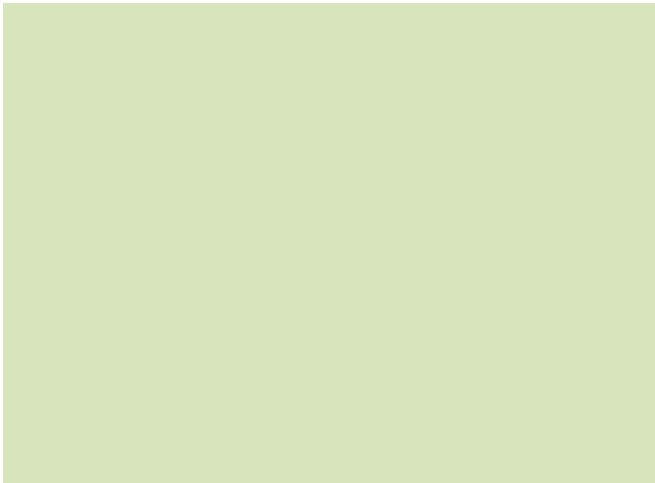
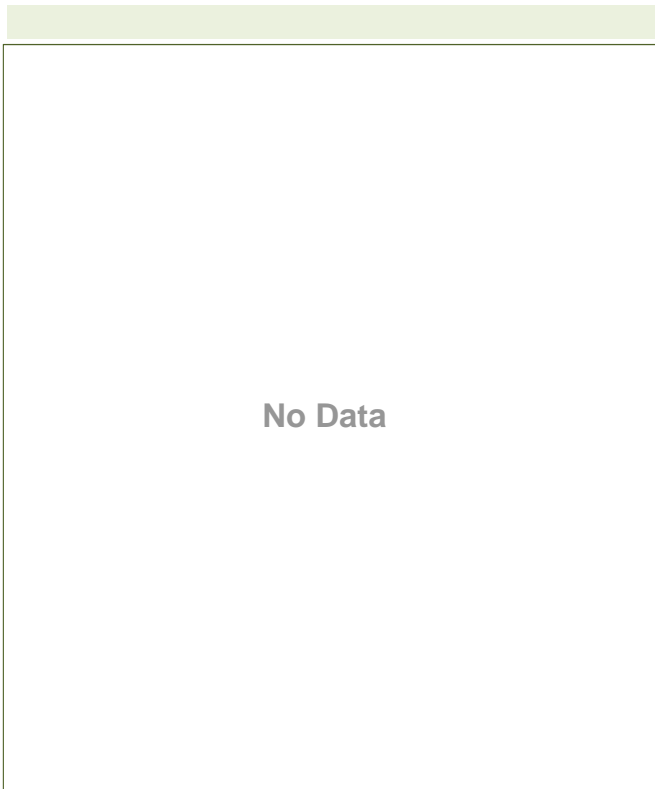


Food Availability / Food Access



Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group



Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food
General and food inflation

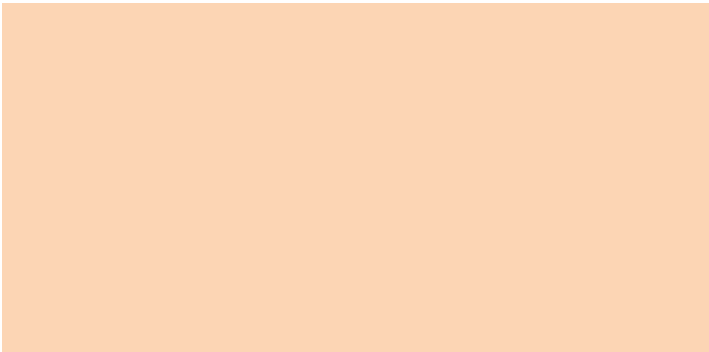
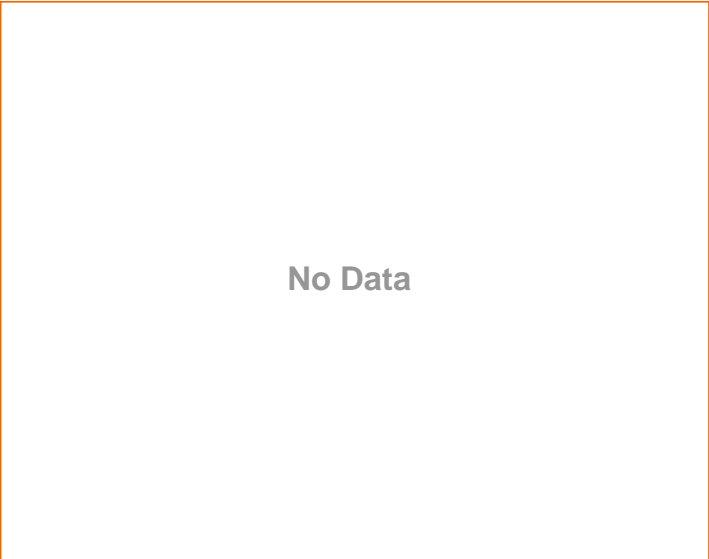
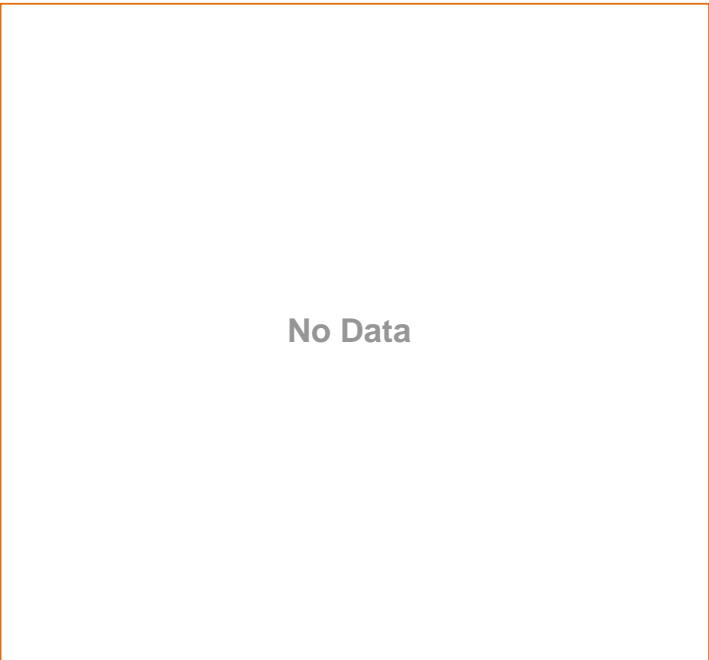


Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure



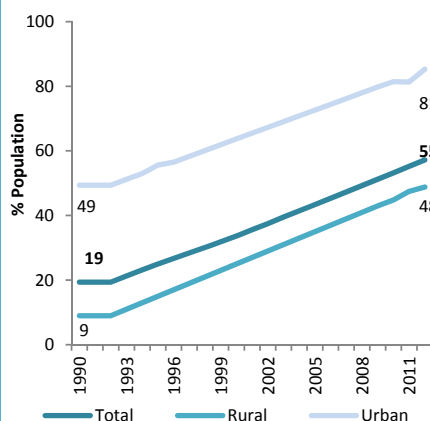


Food Utilization

Water and Sanitation

Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation
From 1990 to 2012:

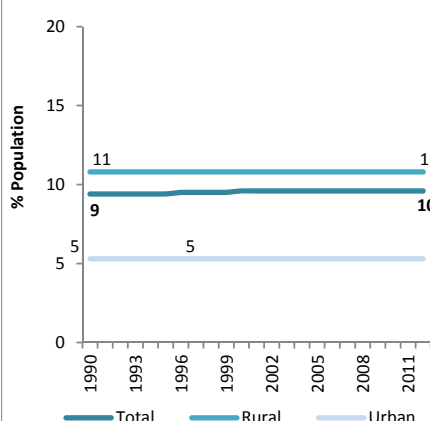
- Access to improved sanitation increased significantly, by 195 % in 22 years, but still covers just 55% of the population
- Disparities between rural and urban areas have remained



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Figure 3.2 Open Defecation
From 1990 to 2012:

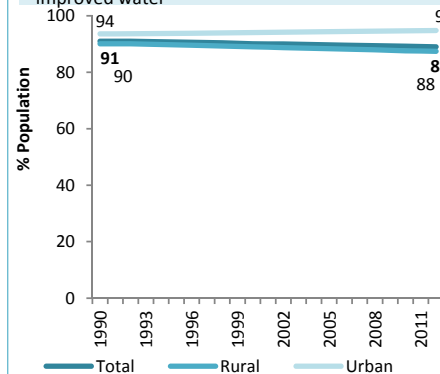
- Open defecation remained unchanged during 22 years; almost 10% of the population continues with this unhygienic practice



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

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

- Access to improved water sources remained almost unchanged during 22 years, with a 2% total reduction
- Disparities between urban and rural areas are not significant, although they have slightly increased over the last 22 years (4 %)
- 11% of the population does not have access to improved water



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:

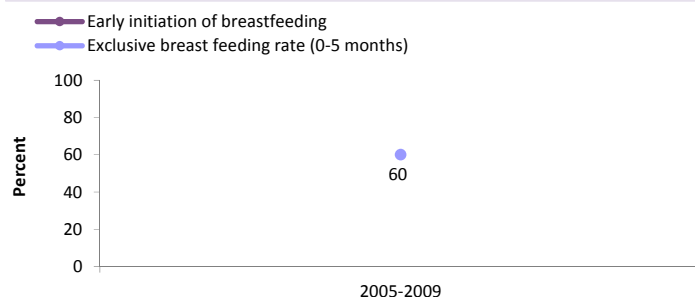


Food Utilization

Nutrition and Health

Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding

- Exclusive breastfeeding stood at 60% in 2005-2009



Source: UN_DHS, MICS, other national household surveys, and UNICEF_SOWC 2011

Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

No Data

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

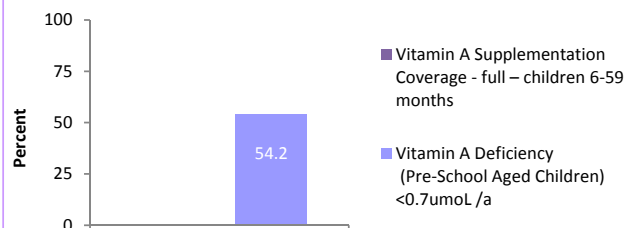
Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

No Data

Micronutrient Status

Figure 3.9 Vitamin A

- Severely high Vitamin A deficiencies (54% of pre-schoolers) indicate that Vitamin A is lacking in the daily diet and that Vitamin A supplementation interventions may be needed. 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/ 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		
Underlying and contextual factors	Food fortification		
	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	103		2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	0.43 %		2012
Average annual population growth	0.27 %		2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	3,428		2012
Proportion of population urbanised	22.7 %		2012	Gini index /c (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	61.1		2000
Number of children <5 years (thousand)	12		2012		-		-
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-		-	Unemployment rate /c	-		-
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /a	Male	68	2012	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	31.15		2000
	Female	69.8	2012	Poverty gap ratio /e	16.3		2000
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	1.4		2006-2008	Income share held by households /c	Poorest 20% Richest 20%	1.59 % 63.98 %	2000 2000
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	-		-	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)			
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c	-		-				
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)			Year				
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a	52		2003				
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.

