



Key Indicators

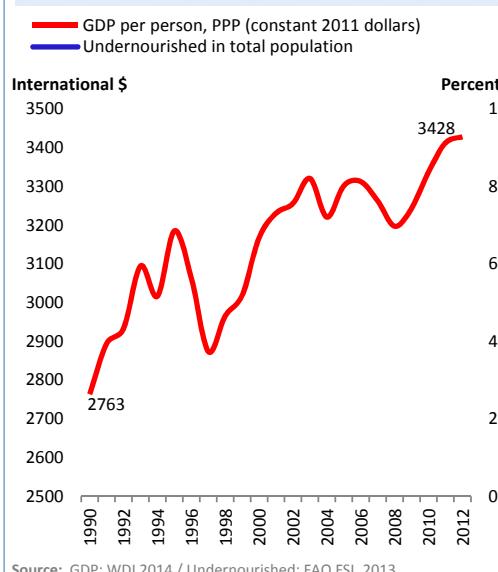
- The Federated States of Micronesia has not made significant improvements in health and child survival and will not achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on child mortality. Among the contributing factors to this outcome are the high prevalence of infants with Low Birth Weight and severe levels 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



Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth From 1990-2012:

- GDP increased 24%



No Data

Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition



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%

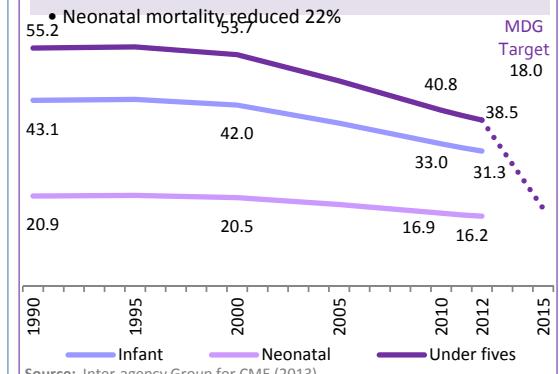
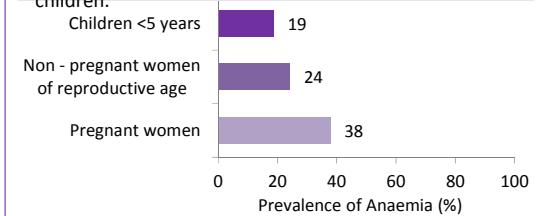


Figure 1.5 Anaemia

- 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.



Anthropometry (Table 1.1)

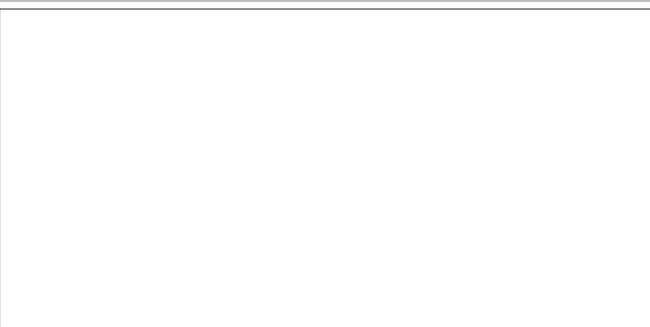
Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	-	-
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m ²)	-	-
Proportion of infants with low birth weight		
18 %	2000	

Source: SOWC 2014

No Data



Food Availability / Food Access



Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

General and food inflation



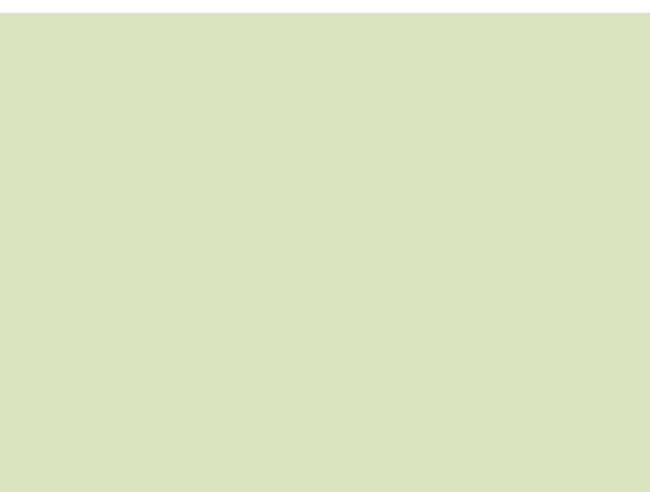
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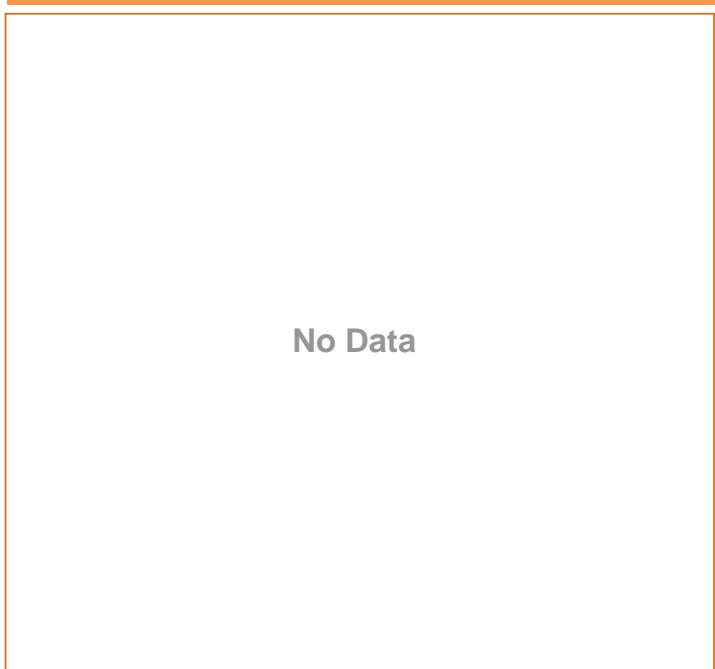
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Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure



No Data



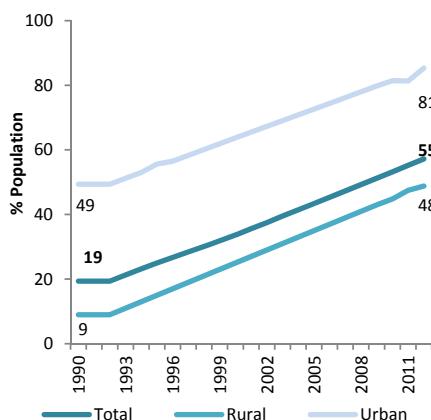


Food Utilization

Water and Sanitation

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

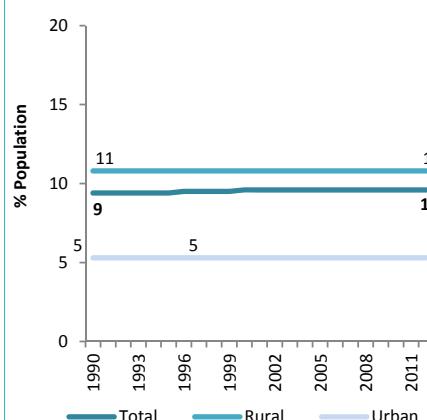
- Access to improved sanitation increased significantly, by 195 % in 22 years, but still covers just 55% of the population
- Disparities between rural and urban areas have remained



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Figure 3.2 Open Defecation*From 1990 to 2012:*

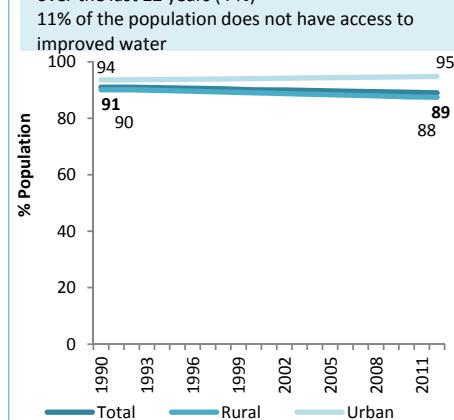
- Open defecation remained unchanged during 22 years; almost 10% of the population continues with this unhygienic practice



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:

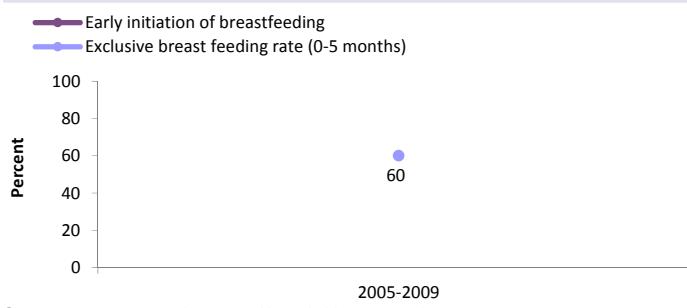


Food Utilization

Nutrition and Health

Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding

- Exclusive breastfeeding stood at 60% in 2005-2009

**Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding**

No Data

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

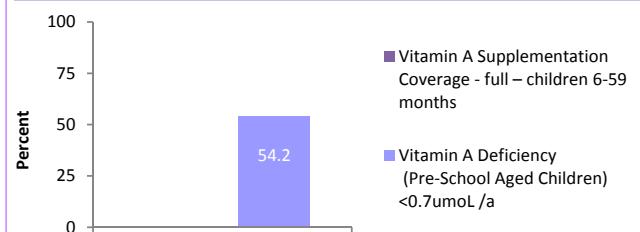
Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

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 (<0.7 μ mol/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 <100 μ g/L) among school-age children	-

*Optimal UIE 100 - 199 μ g/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



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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	Unemployment rate /c	-	-				
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	31.15	2000				
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /a	Male	68	Poverty gap ratio /e	16.3	2000				
	Female	69.8	Income share held by households /c	Poorest 20% 1.59 %	2000				
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	1.4	2006-2008	Richest 20% 63.98 %	2000					
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	-	-							
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	Sources:						
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d	-	-	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 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.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

