



Key Indicators

- Nauru has remained stationary in health and child survival outcomes and will not achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on child mortality. Among the contributing factors are the very high prevalence of infants with Low Birth Weight, as well as anaemia among under-5 children and pregnant women.
- Overweight in adults is a major public health problem that requires urgent attention. Anaemia in children under five and pregnant women, and the prevalence of Low Birth Weight (27% in 2007) also should be considered a serious public health issue.

Figure 1.1 Food Availability

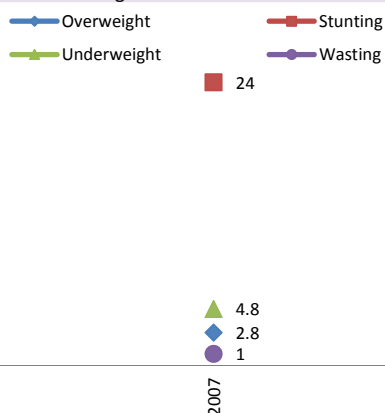
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Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth

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Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition In 2007:

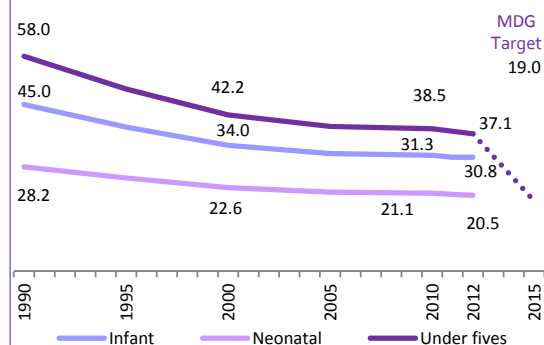
- Stunting rates were at 24%
- Underweight stood at 5%
- Wasting affected 1% of young children
- Overweight was 3%
- Low Birth Weight "serious" level 27%



Source: NRU_Nauru Demographic and Health Survey 2007_2009

Figure 1.4 Child Mortality From 1990 to 2012:

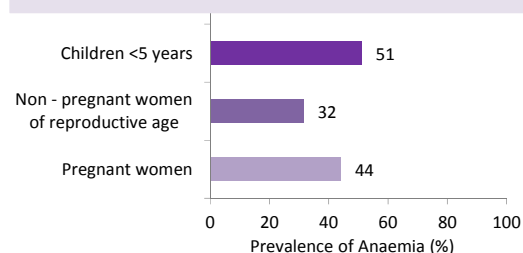
- Under-5 mortality reduced 36%, but is insufficient progress to achieve the MDG target
- Infant mortality reduced 32%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 27%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

1.5 Anaemia prevalence

- Anaemia represents a severe public health issue, particularly among under-5 children (51%), as well as pregnant women (44%) and non-pregnant women (32%)



Source: NRU_Nauru Demographic and Health Survey 2007_2009

Anthropometry (Table 1.1)

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2)	0.49 %	2007
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m2)	87 %	2007
* 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	27 %	2007

Source: NRU_Nauru Demographic and Health Survey 2007_2009

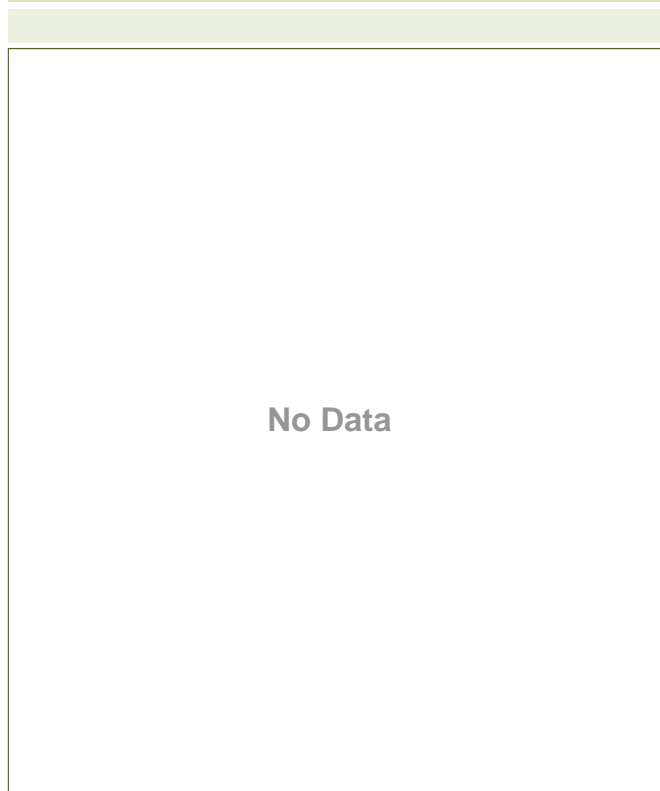


Food Availability / Food Access

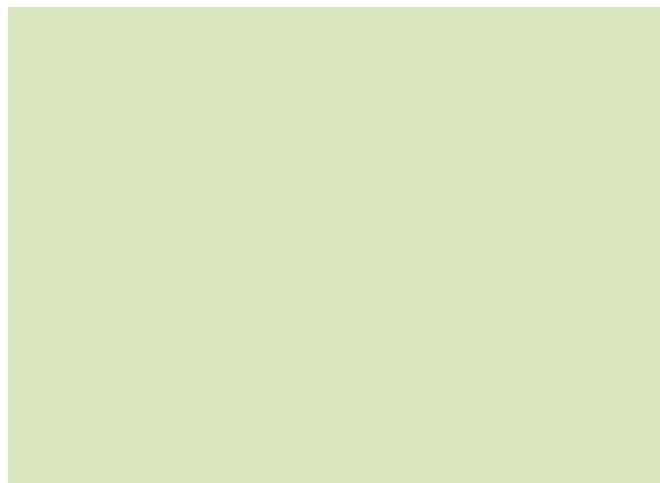


Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group

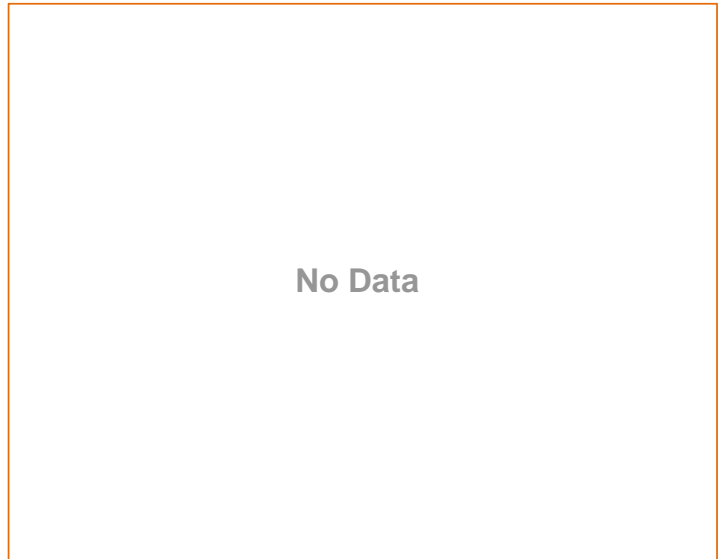


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Access to food

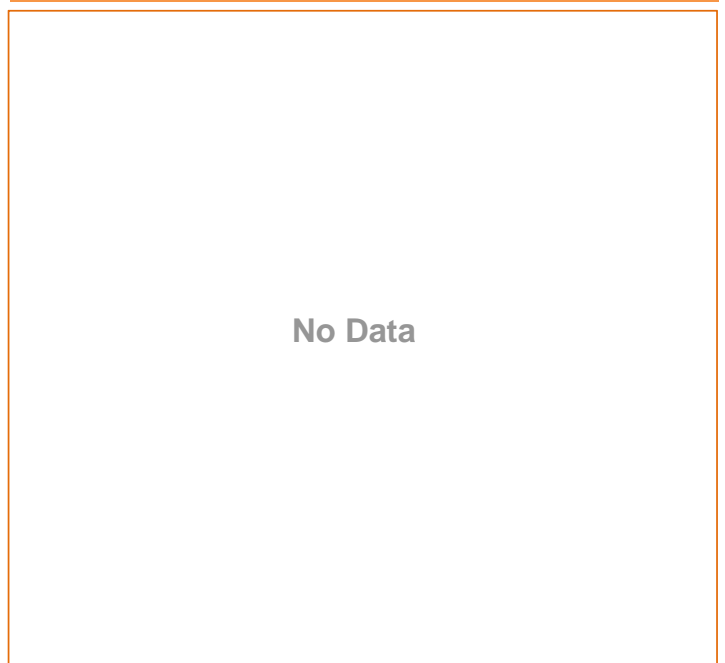
Figure 2.2 Economic access to food
General and food inflation



No Data



Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure



No Data



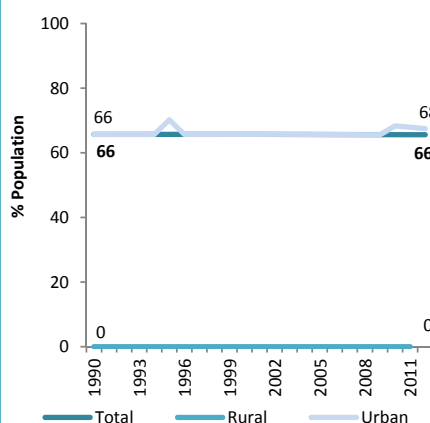
Food Utilization

Water and Sanitation

Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation

From 1990 to 2012:

- No changes reported in improved sanitation indicators in 22 years; 34% of people do not have sanitation

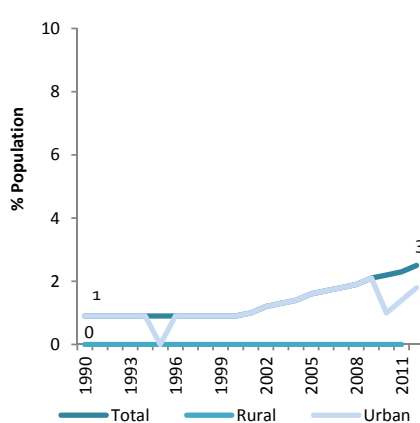


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Figure 3.2 Open Defecation

In 2012:

- 3% of the population practiced open defecation

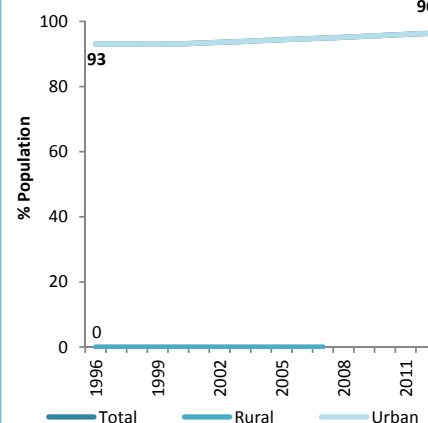


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources

From 2000 to 2012:

- Access to improved water sources has covered 96% of the population since 2000

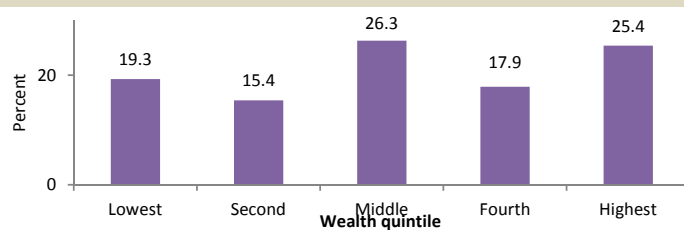


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

Food Safety

Figure 3.4 Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea among under 5 is not related to income in Nauru, as the prevalence varies significantly from one quintile to another, although it is higher in the wealthiest than in the poorest.



Source: NRU_DHS_2007-2009

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:



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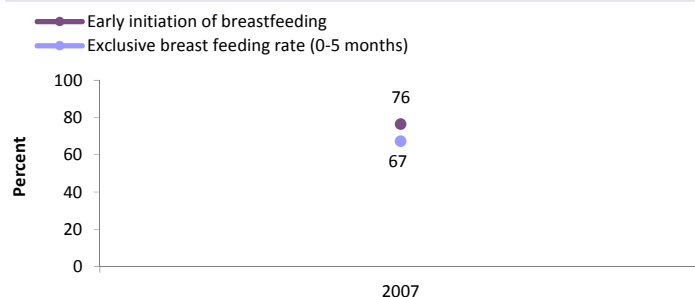


Food Utilization

Nutrition and Health

Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding

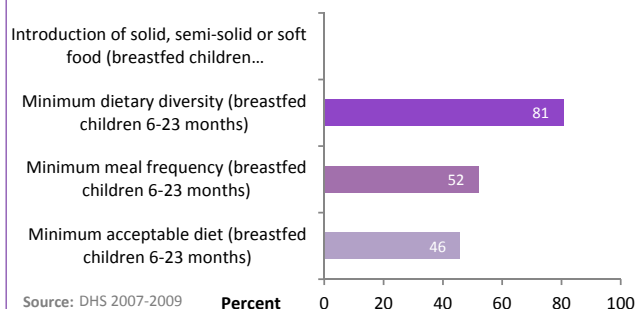
- Exclusive breastfeeding stands at 67%
- Early initiation of breastfeeding is 76%



Source: NRU_DHS_2007-2009

Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

- 81% of children meet the minimum dietary diversity
- Just 52% of children have adequate meal frequency, while 46% meet the minimum acceptable diet



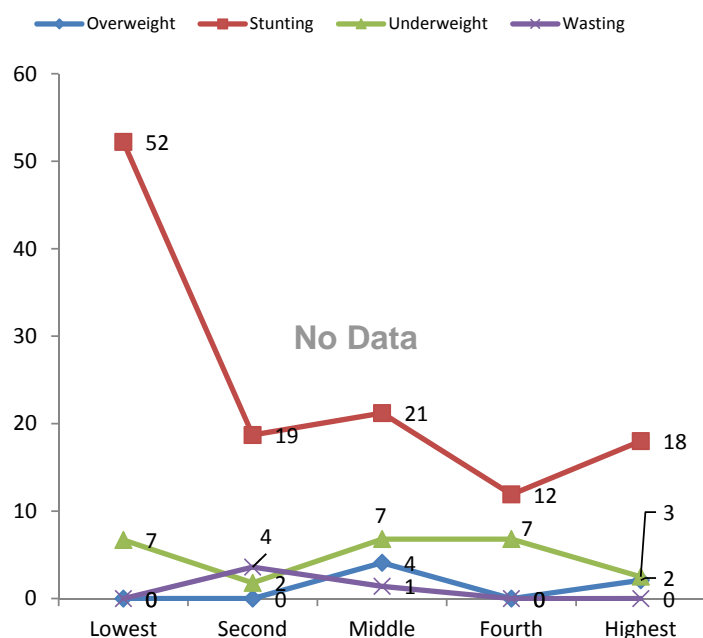
Source: DHS 2007-2009

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

Besides an elevated level of stunting in the poorest quintile, there is not clear relation between nutritional indicators and wealth in Nauru

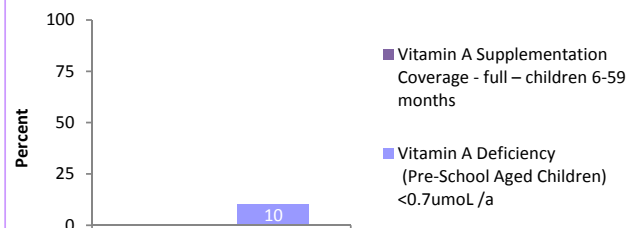


Source: NRU_DHS_2007-2009

Micronutrient Status

Figure 3.9 Vitamin A

- Vitamin A deficiencies (10% of pre-schoolers) indicate that Vitamin A is present in the daily diet



* VAD is a severe public health problem if >20% of preschool children (6-71 months) have low serum retinol (<0.7umol/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:



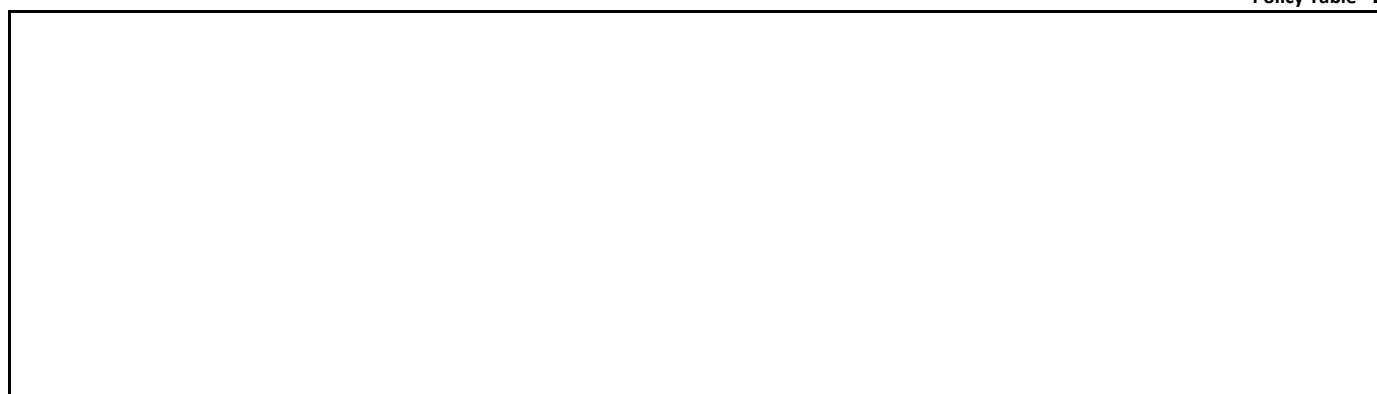
Enabling environment for Nutrition and Food security - Policy documents addressing nutrition issues			
Nutrition related issues covered in these policies		Covered	Comments
Maternal and Child Undernutrition	Child undernutrition		
	Low Birth Weight		
	Maternal undernutrition		
Obesity and diet related 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			



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Policy Table - 2



Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)		Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)		Year
Population size (thousands) /a	10	2012	GDP annual growth rate	-	-
Average annual population growth/a	0.41 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars)	-	-
Proportion of population urbanised/a	100 %	2012		-	-
Number of children <5 years (thousand)/a	1	2012	Gini index (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	-	-
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-		-	-
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /	Male	-	Unemployment rate	-	-
	Female	-	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	-	-
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land)	-	-		-	-
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment)	-	-	Poverty gap ratio	-	-
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment)	-	-	Income share held by households	Poorest 20%	-
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)		Year		Richest 20%	-
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a	84	2008-2011	Sources: a/ UNICEF, State of the World Children 2014 (data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified) ;		
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /a	18.3 %	2005-2012			
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /a (%)	22	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.



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