



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

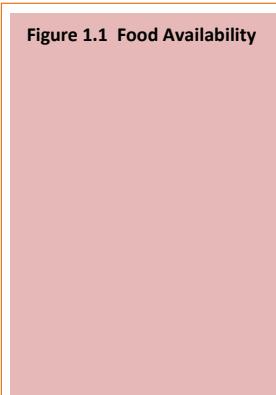
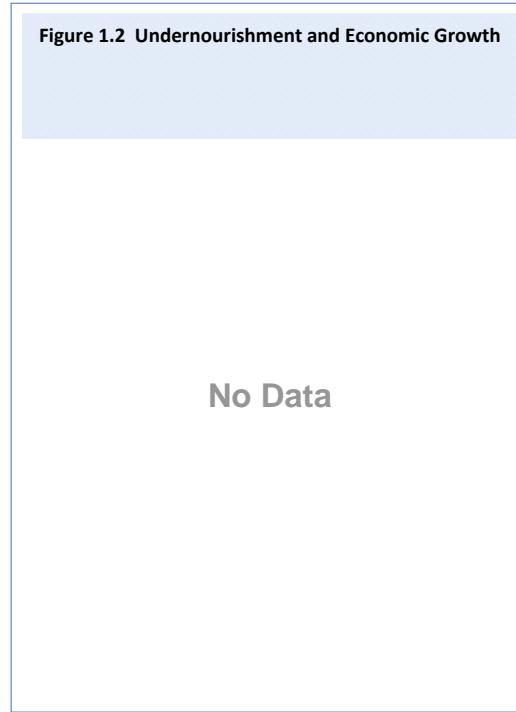


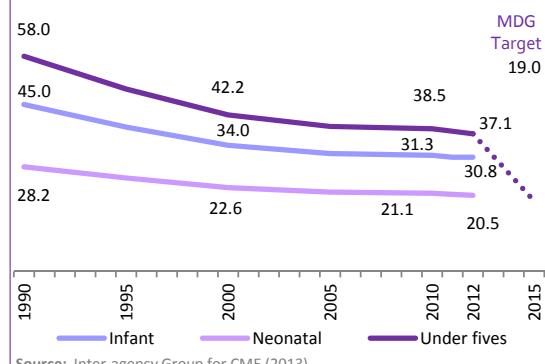
Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth



No Data

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%



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%)

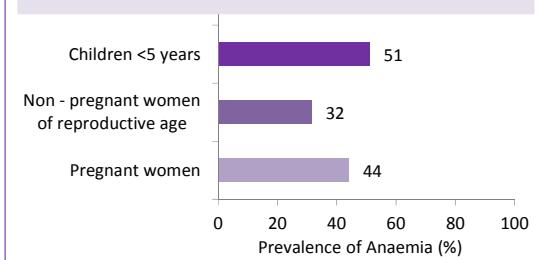


Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition In 2007:

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



24

4.8
2.8
1
2007

Source: NRU_Nauru Demographic and Health Survey 2007_2009

Anthropometry (Table 1.1)

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	0.49 %	2007
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m ²)	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



Access to food

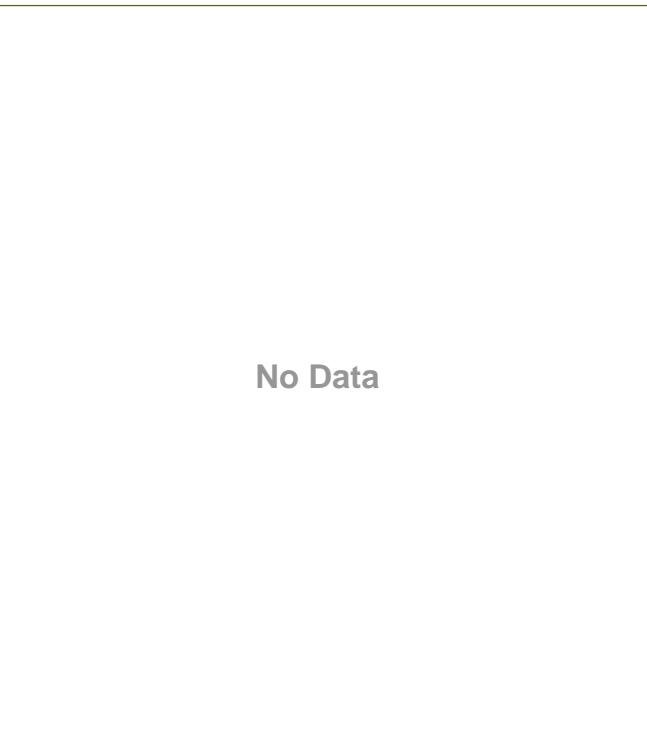
Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

General and food inflation



Food Availability

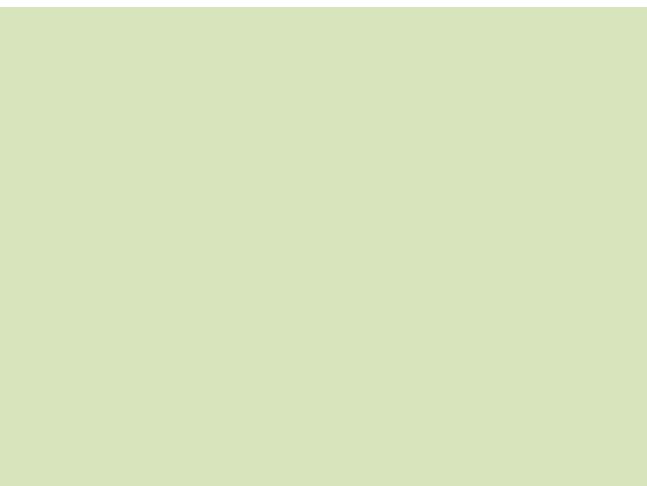
Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group



No Data

No Data

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure



No Data



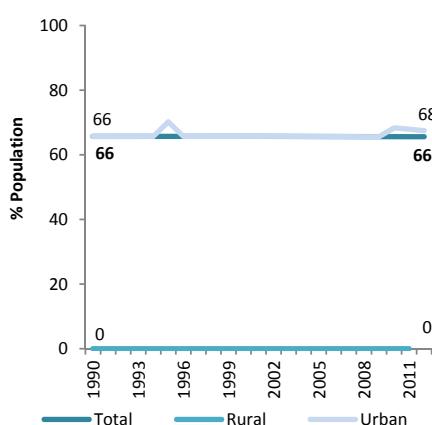
Food Utilization

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

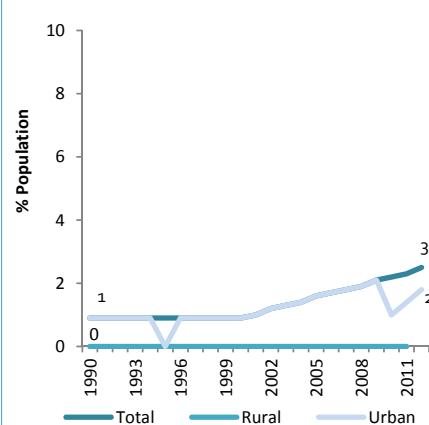
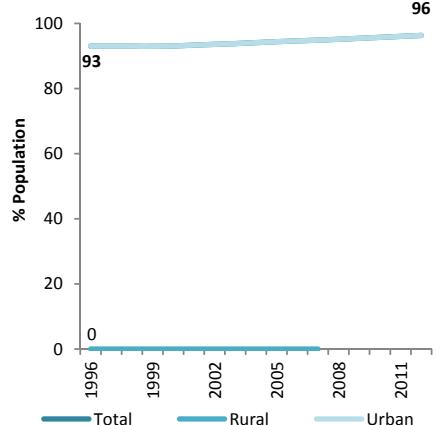


Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources

From 2000 to 2012:

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

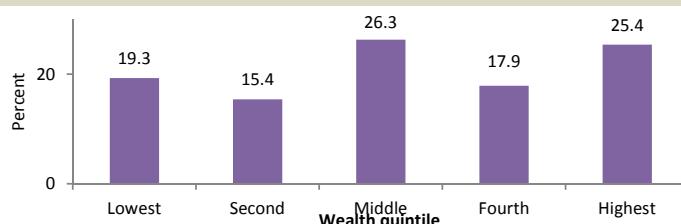


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

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:



Food Utilization

Nutrition and Health

Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding

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

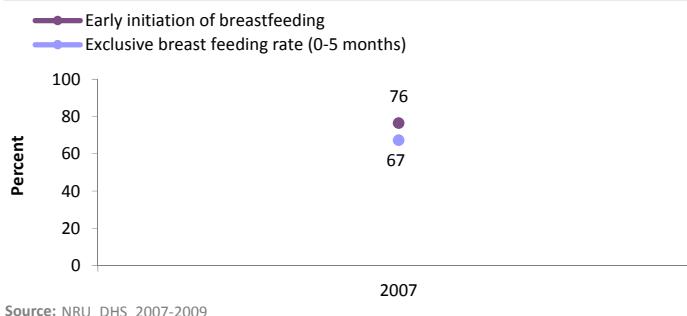


Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

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

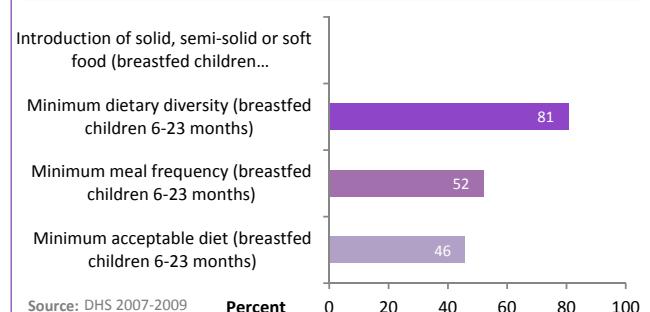
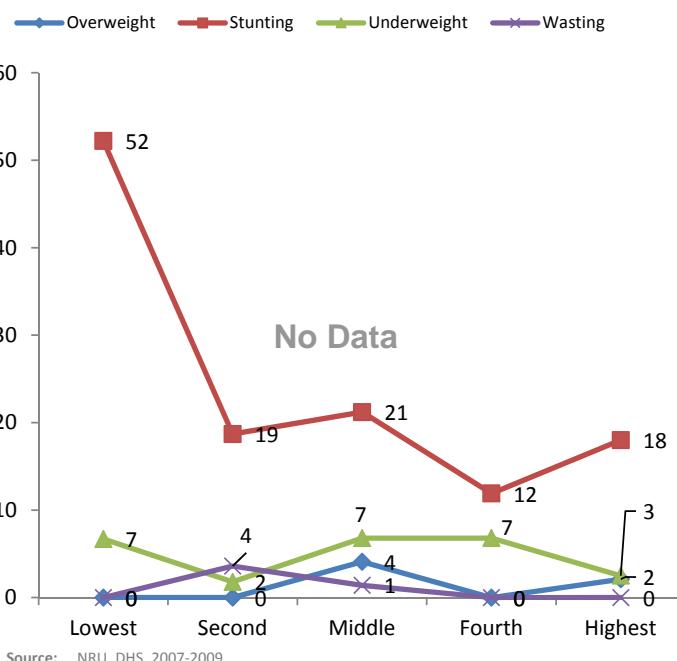


Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

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Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

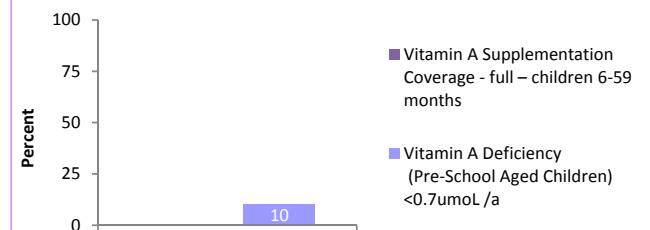
Besides an elevated level of stunting in the poorest quintile, there is not clear relation between nutritional indicators and wealth in Nauru



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 (<0.7μmol/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		
	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	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	Gini index (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	-	-
Number of children <5 years (thousand)/a	1	2012	Unemployment rate	-	-
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /	Male	-	Poverty gap ratio	-	-
	Female	-	Income share held by households	Poorest 20%	-
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land)	-	-		Richest 20%	-
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment)	-	-			
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment)	-	-			
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)		Year			
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a	84	2008-2011			
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			

Sources:

a/ UNICEF, State of the World Children 2014 (data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified) ;

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

