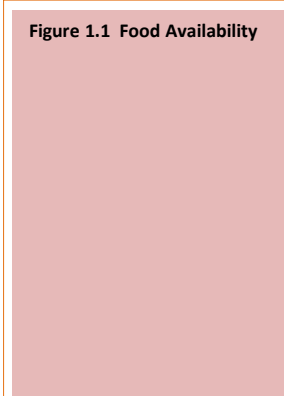


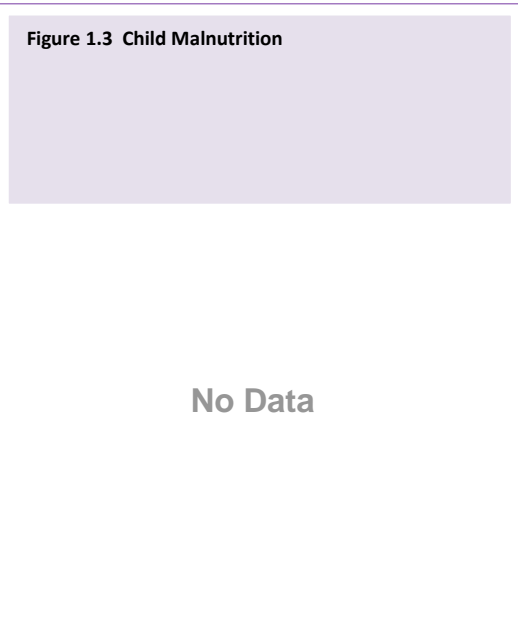
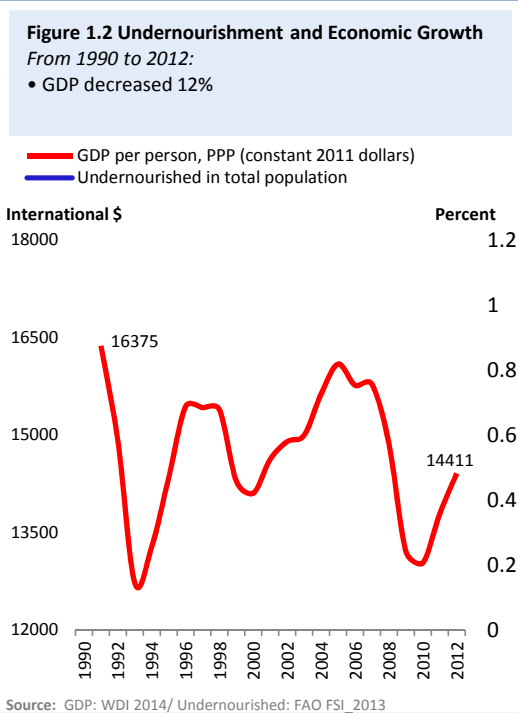


Key Indicators

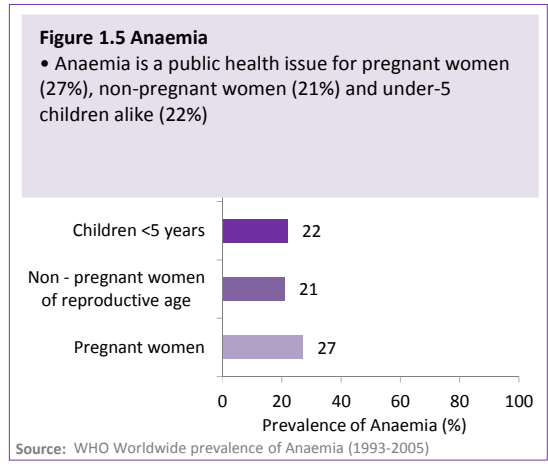
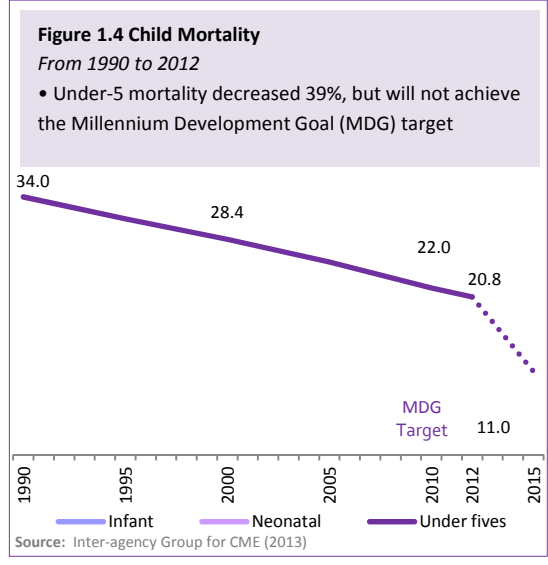
- Palau has a decreasing trend in GDP per capita
- Anaemia represents a moderate public health concern, afflicting one-quarter to one-fifth of pregnant women, non-pregnant women and children. Low Birth Weight was significant in 1998 (9%).



No Data



No Data



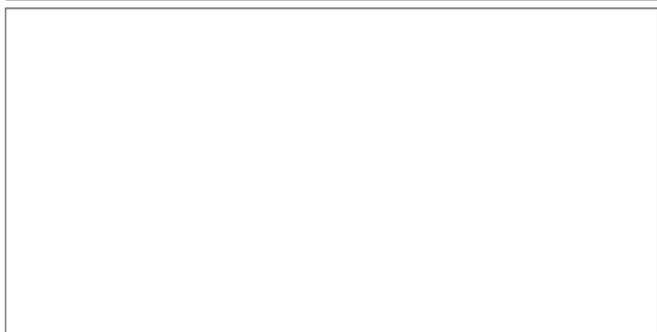
Anthropometry (Table 1.1)

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	-	-
Overweight adults (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²)	-	-
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	9 %	1998

Source: WHO Global Database on BMI & DHS 2008

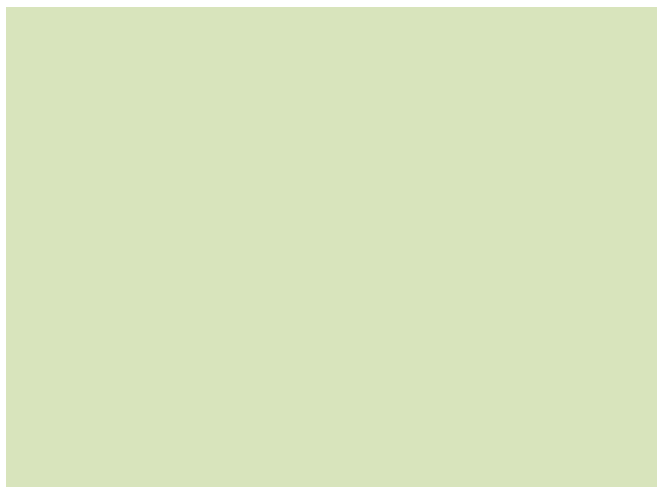
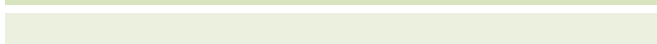


Food Availability / Food Access



Food Availability

Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group



Access to food

Figure 2.2 Economic access to food
General and food inflation

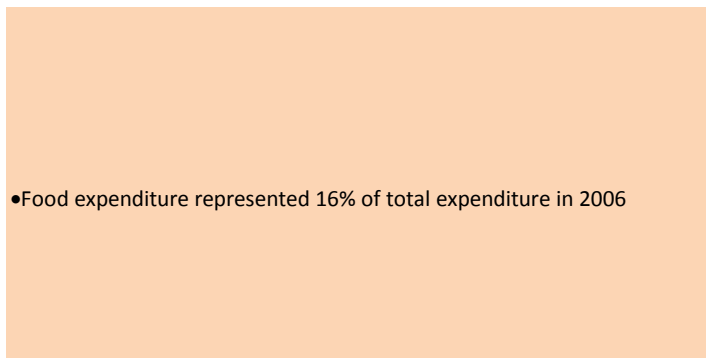
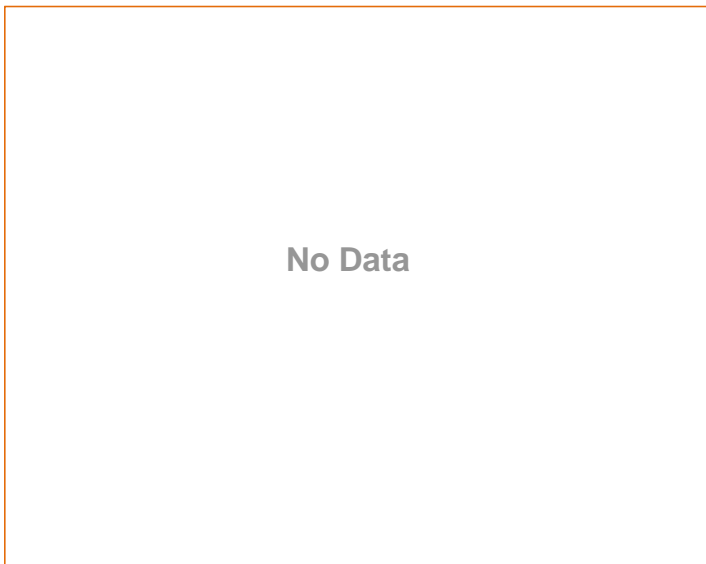
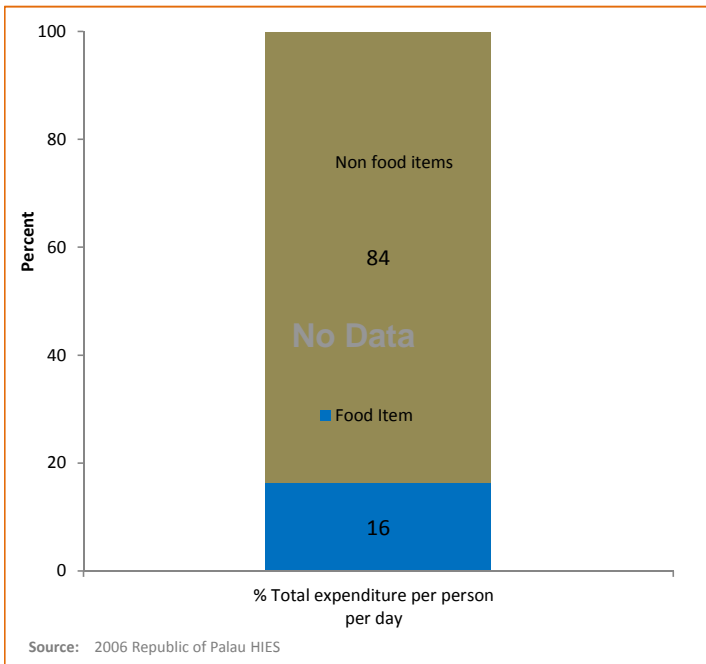


Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure





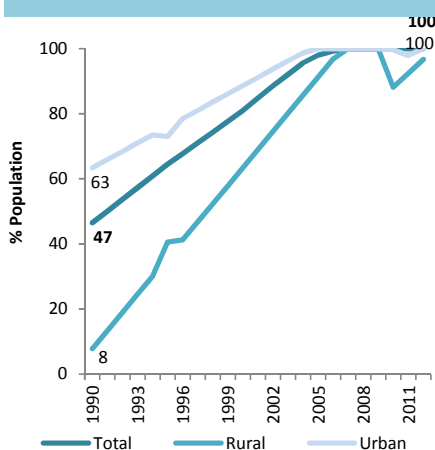
Food Utilization

Water and Sanitation

Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation

From 1990 to 2012:

- All households in Palau received improved sanitation in 2012, so that sanitation is no longer a key development issue



Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

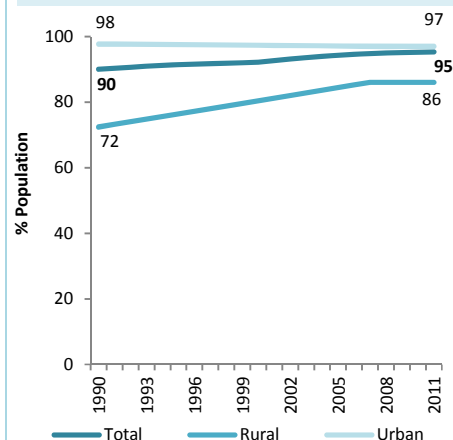
Figure 3.2 Open Defecation

No Data

Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources

From 2000 to 2011:

Access to improved water sources has slightly increased in 21 years, reaching 95% of the population



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

No Data

Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding

No Data

Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding

No Data

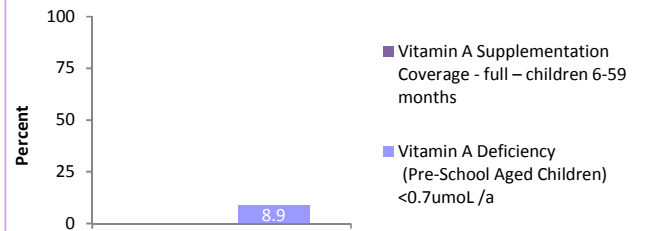
Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty

No Data

Micronutrient Status

Figure 3.9 Vitamin A

•Vitamin A deficiencies in 9% 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.

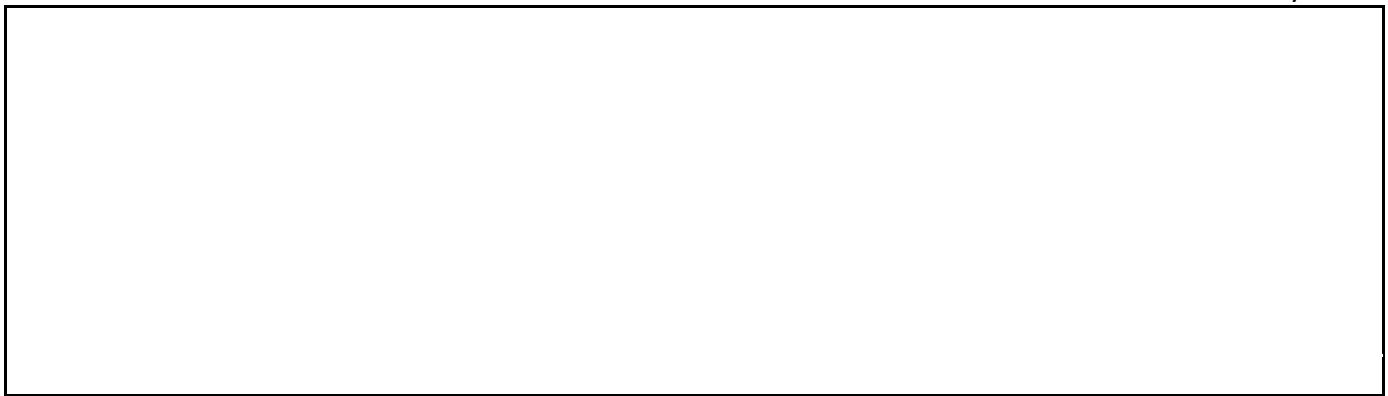
Iodine (Table 3.2)

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			



Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)		Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)		Year	
Population size (thousands) /a	21	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	5.25 %	2012	
Average annual population growth /a	1.4 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	14,411	2012	
Proportion of population urbanised /a	85.1 %	2012				
Number of children <5 years (thousand) /a	2	2012	Gini index (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	-	-	
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-		-	-	
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /c	Male	66	2005	Unemployment rate	-	-
	Female	72.1	2005	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	-	-
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	1.6	2006-2008	Poverty gap ratio		-	-
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	-	-	Income share held by households	Poorest 20%	-	-
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c)	-	-		Richest 20%	-	-
Adolescents (Table - 5.2)		Year				
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a	27	2008-2011	Sources: a/ / UNICEF, State of the World Children 2012 (data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified) ; b/ FAOSTAT 2014 Update; c/ World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, 2014 Update;			
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union	-	-				
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 (%)	-	-				

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.

