



## Key Indicators

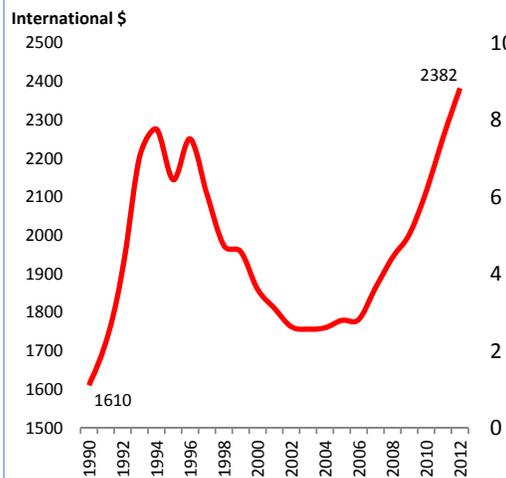
- Papua New Guinea is a low-middle-income country with poor nutrition, sanitation and health indicators. The country has experienced a stalling of per-capita GDP and has not been able to reduce undernourishment over the years.
- Papua New Guinea has poor nutritional outcomes, with high levels of stunting and undernutrition, high levels of anaemia, and Vitamin A deficiencies. Policies on food and nutrition security are being revised.
- A factor that can be associated with these poor nutritional outcomes is insufficient access to improved sanitation and water sources. The country has not made significant progress in this area during recent years, and marked disparities exist between urban and rural areas.

**Figure 1.1 Food Availability**

No Data

**Figure 1.2 Undernourishment and Economic Growth From 1990 to 2012:**

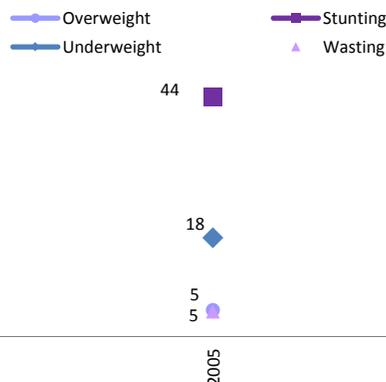
- GDP increased 48%
- GDP per person, PPP (constant 2011 dollars)  
— Undernourished in total population



Source: GDP: WDI 2014/ Undernourished: FAO FSI\_2013

**Figure 1.3 Child Malnutrition In 2005:**

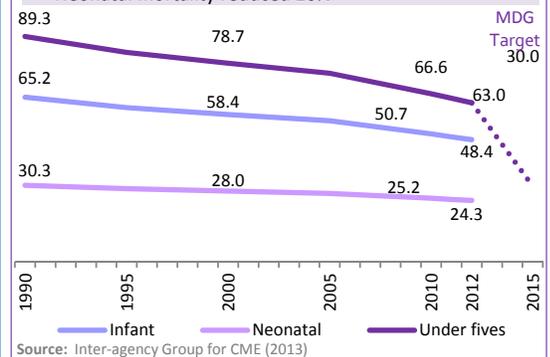
- Stunting rates were very high, at 44%
- Underweight stood at 18%
- Wasting affected 5% of young children
- Overweight was 5%
- Low Birth Weight stood at 11%



Source: National Nutrition Survey Papua New Guinea, 2005

**1.4 Child Mortality From 1990 to 2012:**

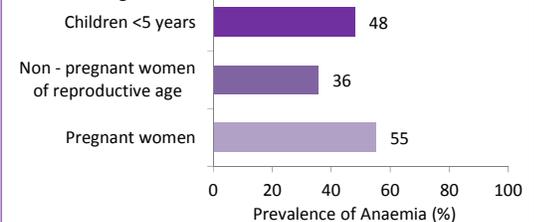
- Under-5 mortality reduced 29%, insufficient progress to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target
- Infant mortality reduced 26%
- Neonatal mortality reduced 20%



Source: Inter-agency Group for CME (2013)

**1.5 Anaemia prevalence**

- Anaemia represents a severe public health issue, high among pregnant women (55%), non-pregnant women (36%) and under-5 children alike (48%)
- The Comprehensive Multi-Year Plan for National Immunization Programme (2011-2015) includes deworming activities



Source: NNS 2005/WHO Worldwide prevalence of Anaemia (1993-2005)

**Anthropometry (Table 1.1)**

Underweight women (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	5.3 %	2005
Overweight adults (BMI >= 25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	21.3 %	2005
Proportion of infants with low birth weight	11 %	2005

Source: National Nutrition Survey Papua New Guinea, 2005/SOWC 2014

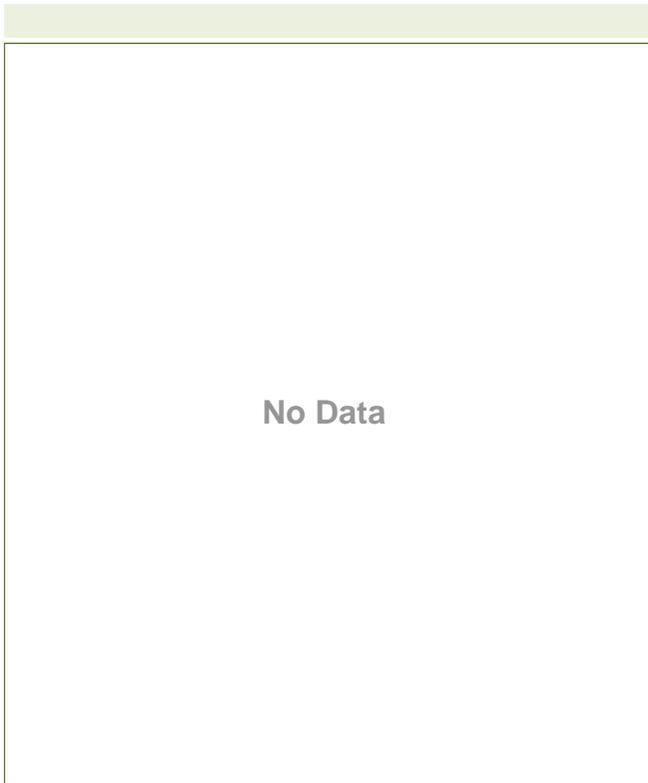


## Food Availability / Food Access



### Food Availability

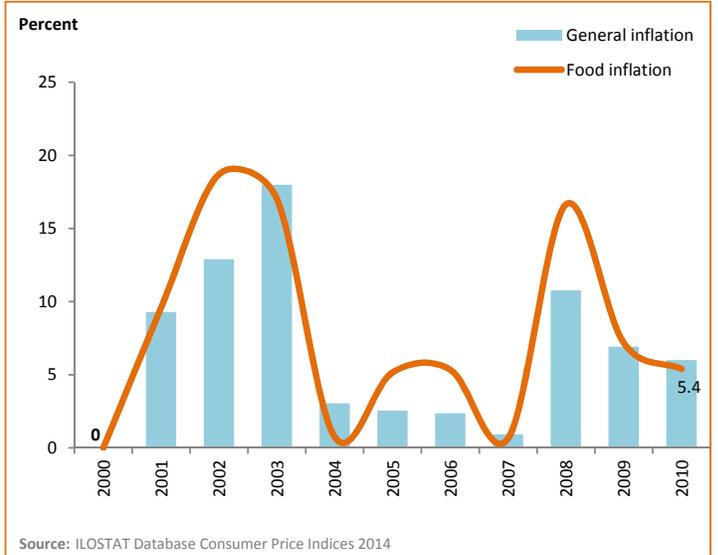
Figure 2.1 Food supply by food group



## Access to food

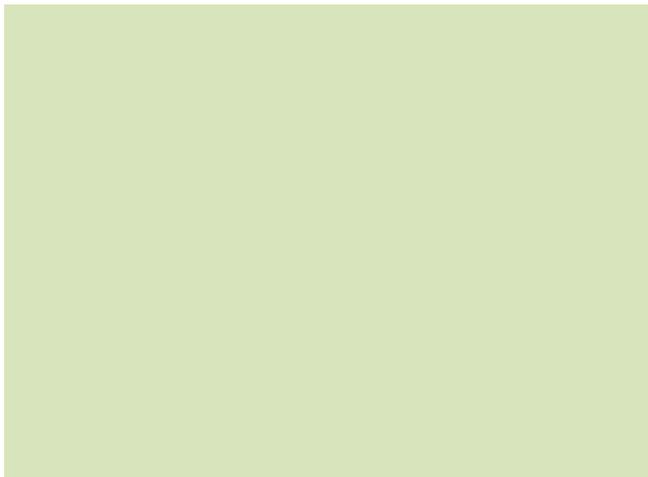
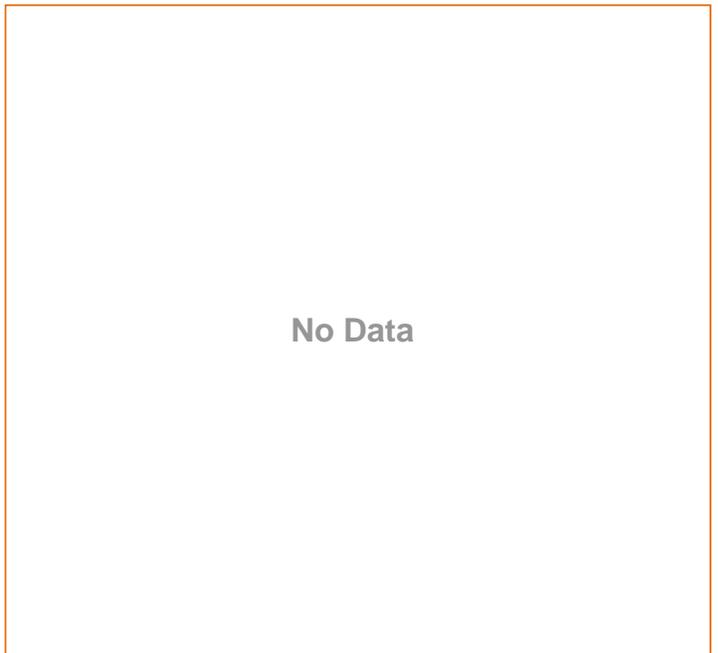
Figure 2.2 Economic access to food

General and food inflation



Food inflation and general inflation are correlated

Figure 2.3 Share of food expenditure





## Food Utilization

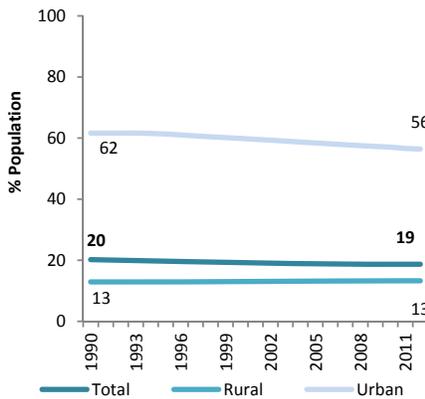
Food utilization refers both to household preparation practices of foods, which influence nutrient content of consumed foods, and to the absorption of nutrients by the human body after consumption. Nutrient absorption in the gut is strongly influenced by health status, particularly the presence of diarrhoea. Hygienic environmental conditions related to improved water and sanitation are important determinants of health and infection incidence and prevalence. In Papua New Guinea, water and sanitation conditions have not progressed significantly during the past 20 years. Few public investments have been made to upgrade water and sanitation infrastructure.

## Water and Sanitation

**Figure 3.1 Access to Improved Sanitation**

From 1990 to 2012:

- Access to improved sanitation decreased 7% in 22 years
- Disparities between rural and urban access have remained relatively constant
- 81% of people do not have access to improved sanitation

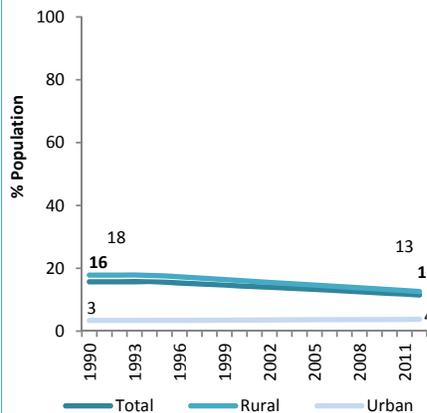


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.2 Open Defecation**

From 1990 to 2012:

- Open defecation decreased 27% over 22 years, now standing at 12%
- In rural areas (13%), this unhygienic practice is three times more common than in urban areas (4%)

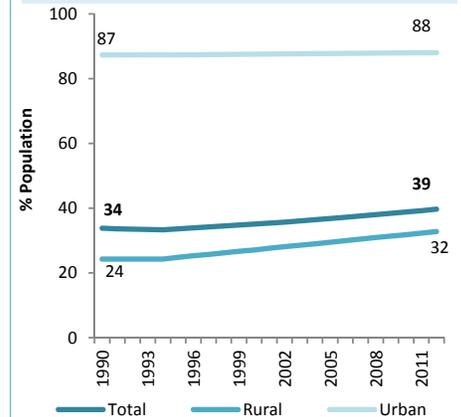


Source: WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2014

**Figure 3.3 Access to Improved Water Sources**

From 1990 to 2012:

- Disparities in access to improved water sources between urban and rural areas remained wide and unchanged
- At least 61% of people do not have sustainable access to improved water sources



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

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#### Existing policy framework

Zinc Supplementation and Reformulated Oral Rehydration Salt in the Management of Diarrhea

Source:

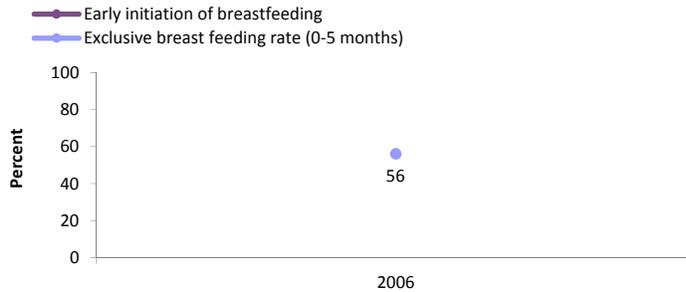


## Food Utilization

## Nutrition and Health

**Figure 3.5 Exclusive Breastfeeding**

- Exclusive breastfeeding stands at 56%



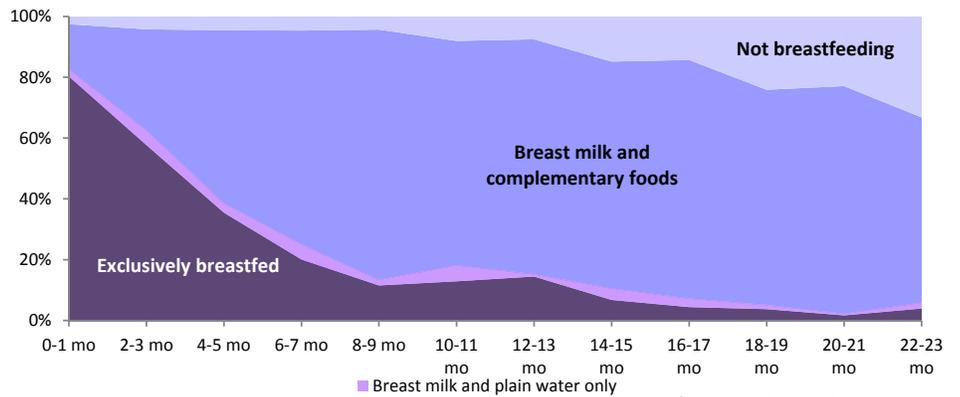
Source: PAPUA NEW GUINEA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2006

**Figure 3.6 Complementary Feeding**

No Data

**Figure 3.7 Duration of Breastfeeding**

- Although Breast feeding is a common practice in Papua New Guinea, Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF) rate drops significantly during first months of life.



Source: PNG\_DHS 2006\_October 2009

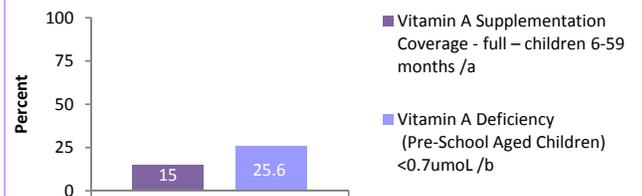
**Figure 3.8 Child Malnutrition and Poverty**

No Data

## Micronutrient Status

**Figure 3.9 Vitamin A**

- Vitamin A supplementation efforts have been unsuccessful, covering only 15% of children
- Vitamin A deficiencies (26% of pre-schoolers) indicate that a significant portion of the population still lacks Vitamin A in their diet. Vitamin A deficiency is the leading cause of preventable paediatric blindness and also contributes to the mortality risk of infections and episodes of diarrhoea.



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

Source: a/ UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2014, b/ WHO Global prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in population at risk 1995-2005 report.

## Iodine (Table 3.2)

Households consuming iodized salt 2006 a	91.9 %
Iodine deficiency (Urinary Iodine Concentration <100ug/L) among school-age children	-
*Optimal UIE 100 - 199ug/L	

Source: a//UNICEF State of the World's Children 2014



# Papua New Guinea - Food and Nutrition Security Profiles



Enabling environment for Nutrition and Food security - Policy documents addressing nutrition issues			
<b>1. Nutrition Policy, Department of Health (1995)</b> Existing legislation monitored and enforced; however, the 1995 Nutrition Policy is out of date. The National Department of Health is in the process of reviewing the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Action Plan that are being documented in collaboration and supported by UNICEF			
<b>2. Food Sanitation Regulations, (2007)</b> M&E by Food Sanitation Council. This Law and the Act below are part of a large number of laws and acts being revised in Papua New Guinea			
<b>3. Food Sanitation Act, Government 1991-</b> M&E by Food Sanitation Council			
<b>4. Child Health Policy and Plan 2009-2020</b> (currently being reviewed) <a href="http://ww2.rch.org.au/emplibrary/cich/PNG_Child_Health_Policy_and_Plan_2009-2020.pdf">http://ww2.rch.org.au/emplibrary/cich/PNG_Child_Health_Policy_and_Plan_2009-2020.pdf</a>			
<b>5. Baby Feed Supplies (Control) Act (1977, amended 1984)</b> The revised document has not yet been endorsed. Policy makers are waiting for the finalized IYCF Policy before aligning the two documents and endorsing them together. This is hoped to take place in 2013.			
<b>6. Child Health Plan 2008-2015</b> <a href="http://www.medipeace.org/eng/sites/default/files/PNG_Child_Health_Plan_2008-2015_0.pdf">http://www.medipeace.org/eng/sites/default/files/PNG_Child_Health_Plan_2008-2015_0.pdf</a>			
<b>7. Young Infant and Child Feeding 2013-2023</b> This policy has been finalized and is ready for government endorsement later in 2014.			
<b>8. National Health Plan 2011-2020</b> All Health Plans at the central and provincial levels are guided by this policy document; in particular, Annual Work Plans are based on the Key Result Areas (KRAs) of the Policy. <a href="http://www.wpro.who.int/countries/png/PNGNHP_Part1.pdf">http://www.wpro.who.int/countries/png/PNGNHP_Part1.pdf</a>			
<b>9. Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Guidelines</b> These national guidelines were adopted but are being revised. They cover basic nutrition monitoring activities such as growth monitoring and assessment for severe and acute malnutrition			
<b>10. Comprehensive Multi-year Plan for National Immunization Programme 2011-2015</b> These guidelines include nutrition activities such as Vitamin A supplementation and deworming.			
Nutrition related issues covered in these policies		Covered	Comments
<b>Maternal and Child Undernutrition</b>	Child undernutrition	yes	These issues will be address in the new National Nutrition Policy and Action Plan. However, implementation may be an issue because nutrition capacity at the provincial and district levels is low and capacity needs to be built before these are fully operation
	Low Birth Weight	yes	
	Maternal undernutrition	yes	
<b>Obesity and diet related NCDs</b>	Child obesity	No	Adult obesity and related NCDs are mentioned in the National Nutrition Policy 1995, currently under revision. It is hoped that these will also be addressed in the new National Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan.
	Adult obesity	yes	
	Diet related NCDs	yes	
<b>Infant and Young Child Nutrition</b>	Breastfeeding	yes	Addressed in the Child Health Policy and newly drafted Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy. However, implementation may be an issue because nutrition capacity at provincial and district levels is low and needs to be built before these are fully operational
	Complementary feeding	yes	
	Int'l Code of Marketing of BMS	yes	
<b>Vitamins and Minerals</b>	Supplementation:		Vit A – children 9-12 months, but only during immunization campaigns. Recently, procurement of Vitamin A capsules has been delayed  Iron Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant women at health centres
	Vitamin A children/women	yes	
	Iron Folate children/women	yes	
	Zinc children	No	
	Other vitamins & min child/women	No	
	Food fortification	yes	Food fortification :Mandatory: Salt (as outlined in the Food Sanitation Act); Flour, oil: not mandatory
<b>Underlying and contextual factors</b>	Food Safety	Yes	Elements of food security are mentioned in the National Nutrition Policy, but mostly regarding post-harvest handling of food and capacity building initiatives. Progress on these issues is unknown and follow-up unclear. A Food Security Policy has been endorsed by the Department of Agriculture and Livestock.FAO has expressed interest in developing a new Food Security Policy/Strategy document.  3 months
	Food security	No	
	Food Aid	No	
	Nutrition and Infection	No	
	Gender	yes	
	Maternal leave	yes	



<b>Social Protection policies or legislation including food or nutrition component</b>
<b>Food safety policies or legislation</b>
PNG has a Food security Policy and has plan to review it in 2014
<b>Other policies addressing food security</b>

Demographic Indicators (Table - 5.1)	Year	Economic Indicators (Table - 5.3)	Year			
Population size (thousands) /a	7,167	2012	GDP annual growth rate /c	7.99 %	2012	
Average annual population growth /a	2.17 %	2012	GDP per capita (PPP) (constant 2011 international dollars) /c	2,382	2012	
Proportion of population urbanised /c	12.6 %	2012	Gini index /c (100= complete inequality; 0= complete equality)	51	1996	
Number of children <5 years (thousand) /a	977	2012		-	-	
Education level of mothers of under-fives: None (%)	-	-	Unemployment rate /c	2.3 %	2012	
Life expectancy at birth (Years) /c	Male	60	2012	Population below US \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day /c (%)	35.79	1996
	Female	64.5	2012			
Agriculture population density(people/ ha of arable land /b)	-	-	Poverty gap ratio /e	12.3	1996	
Employment in agriculture sector (% of total employment) /c	72.3 %	2000	Income share held by households /c	Poorest 20%	4.52 %	1996
Women employed in agriculture sector (% of total female employment) /c	-	-		Richest 20%	56.35 %	1996
<b>Adolescents (Table - 5.2)</b>	<b>Year</b>		<b>Sources:</b>			
Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19) /a	62	2012	<b>a/</b> World Bank, Health Nutrition and Population Statistics, 2013 update			
Adolescent girls aged 15-19 currently married or in union /d	15 %	2005-2012	<b>b/</b> FAOSTAT 2014 Update;			
Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 /d (%)	14	2000-2008	<b>c/</b> World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, 2014 Update;			
			<b>d/</b> UNICEF, State of the World Children 2014 (data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified) ;			
			<b>e/</b> UN Statistics Division, MDG database 2013 Update.			

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.

