



VANUATU

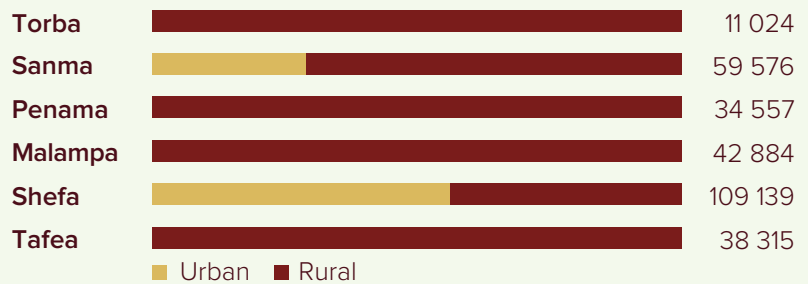
FOOD SECURITY PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS

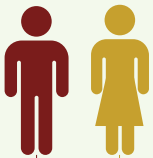


295 495
Population (2020)

26.3% Urban population



Life expectancy (2018)



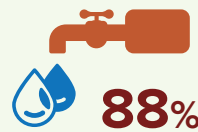
69 (Male)
72 (Female)



Crude birth rate: **29.6** (2018)

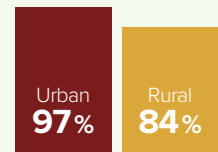


Under five-years-old mortality rate: **26.6** per 1 000 live births (2018)

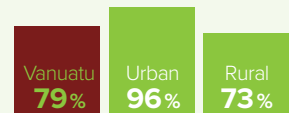


88%

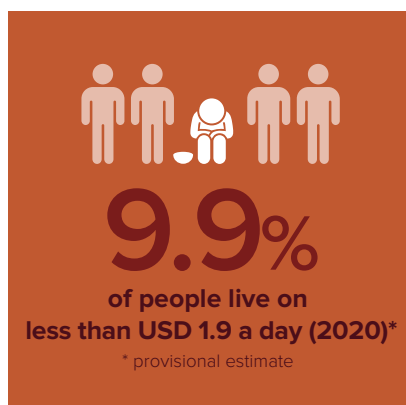
National percentage of population with access to an improved drinking water source (2020)



National percentage of population with access to basic sanitation (2020)



TOWARDS ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY AND ENDING POVERTY¹



¹ Population, 2019-2020 NSDP Baseline survey; Access to safe source of drinking water and safe sanitation, estimates based on the 2019-2020 NSDP Baseline survey; Crude birth rate, Under 5 mortality and Life expectancy, WB World Development indicators; Child malnutrition and Adult obesity: 2013 Vanuatu Demographic and Health Survey; Poverty and food security indicators, WB and FAO estimates based on the 2019-2020 NSDP Baseline survey

THERE ARE MULTIPLE FORMS OF MALNUTRITION IN VANUATU

Children under five years old (2013)

4.4%

WASTING
(Low weight for height)

28.5%

STUNTING
(Low height for age)

10.7%

UNDERWEIGHT
(Low weight for age)

Percentage of obese or overweight men and women aged 15 to 49



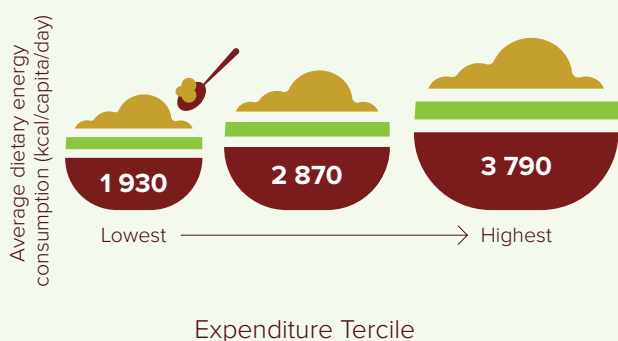
35.8%



49.5%

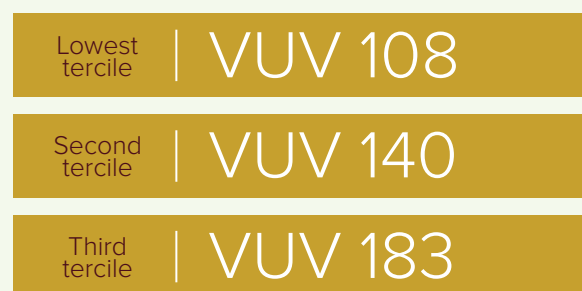
ANALYSIS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN VANUATU^{2,3}

Average national dietary energy consumption is around
2 760 kcal/capita/day
with some disparities at subnational level



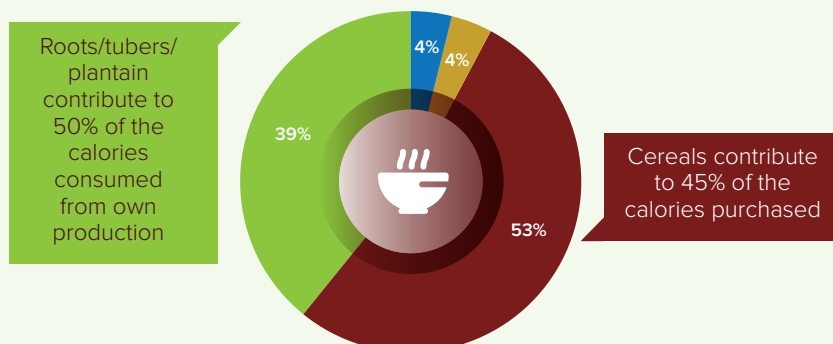
Average cost to acquire 1 000 kcal

A Ni Vanuatu spends on average VUV 144 to acquire 1 000 kcal



The wealthier the household, the more expensive the calories consumed

More than half of the dietary energy consumed is purchased

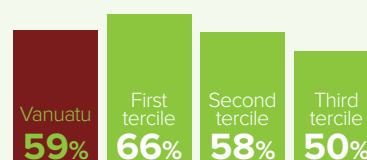


- Purchased foods consumed at home
- Food consumed from own production

- Food consumed away from home (paid cash or received for free)
- Food received for free and consumed at home

On average a Ni-Vanuatu will spend VUV 400 per day on food

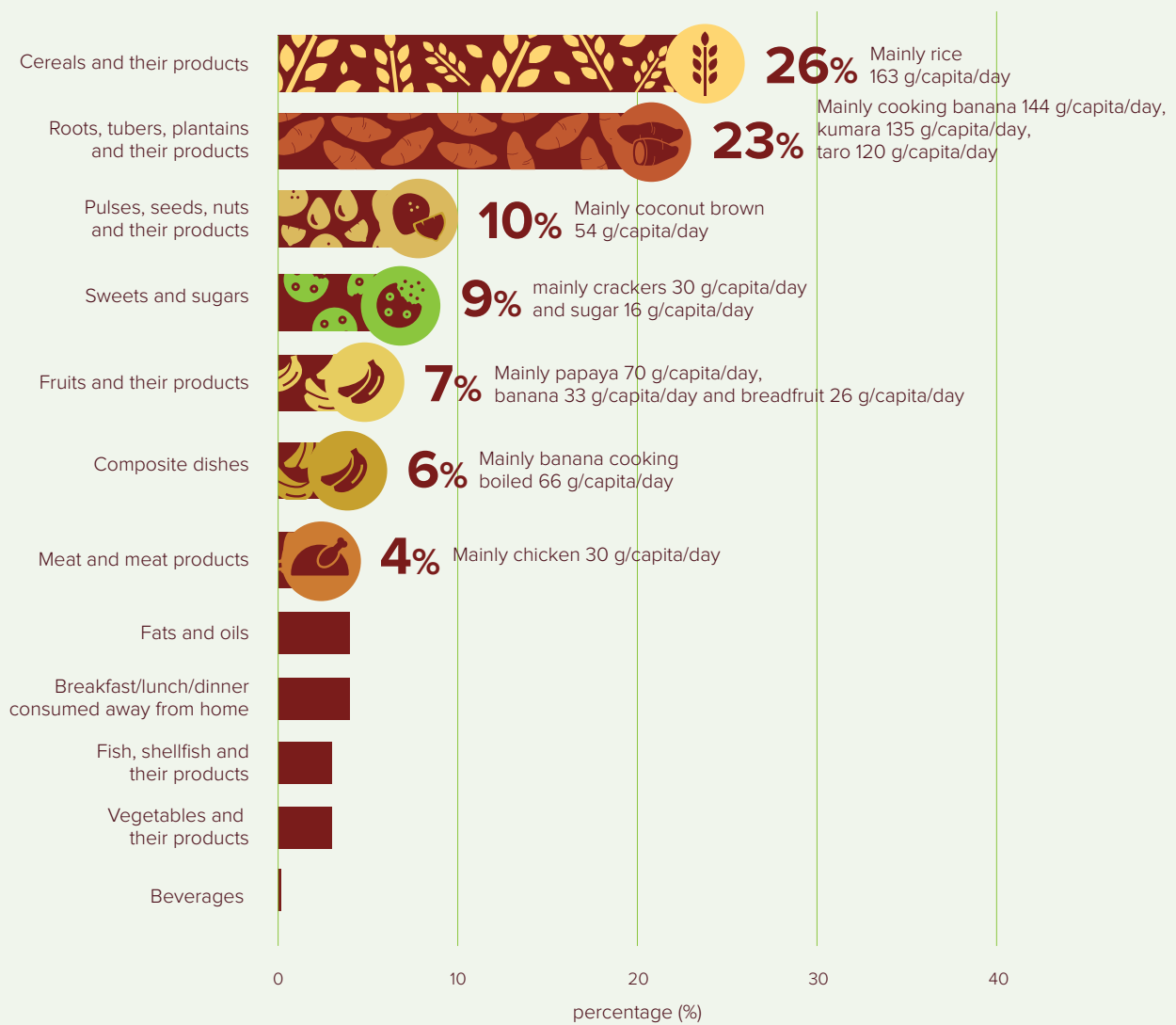
Food represents an important share of the total household expenditure



² Based on the analysis of the food data collected in the Vanuatu 2019 National Sustainable Development Plan Baseline Survey. The analysis was performed by FAO and SPC in collaboration with VNSO. SPC was funded by the Australian Government through Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects FIS/2016/300 and FIS/2018/155.

³ Statistics refer to apparent consumption and are based on food quantities (edible amounts) available for consumption by the household, not on actual intake of the individuals.

Contribution of food groups (and food products) to the average dietary energy consumption (%)



FOODS TO LIMIT OR AVOID
CONTRIBUTE TO

47%

OF THE DIETARY ENERGY CONSUMED



ON AVERAGE A NI-VANUATU
CONSUMES MORE THAN

500 grams

OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WHICH EXCEEDS
THE 400 GRAMS RECOMMENDED BY
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

MOST AFFORDABLE SOURCES OF DIETARY ENERGY*

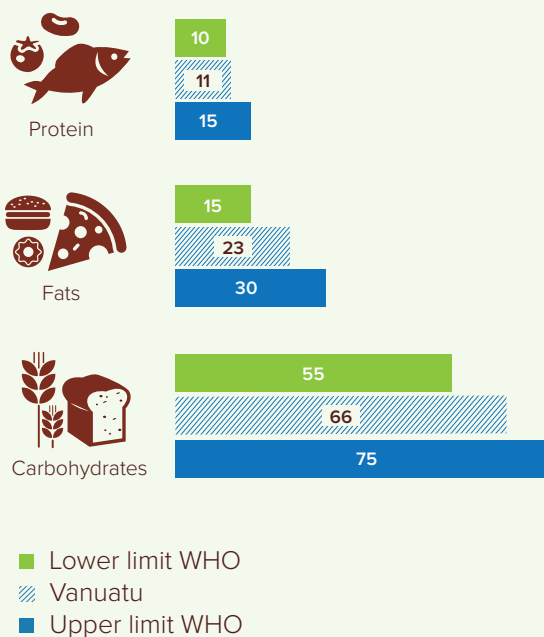
With VUV 100 it is possible to get five times more calories from sugar than from fish



Brown coconut	3 900 kcal
Flour, not further specified	2 900 kcal
Cassava/ tapioca/ manioc	2 700 kcal
Sugar, not further specified	2 000 kcal
Laplap (grated cassava, cooked)	1 800 kcal
Rice, not further specified	1 800 kcal
Breadfruit	1 700 kcal
Banana, cooking, raw	1 200 kcal
Bread, loaf, not further specified	1 200 kcal
Beef, not further specified	500 kcal
Fish, reef, not further specified	400 kcal

* Value represents the number of kcal it is possible to obtain from the product with VUV 100

Nutrient contribution to dietary energy consumption (%)

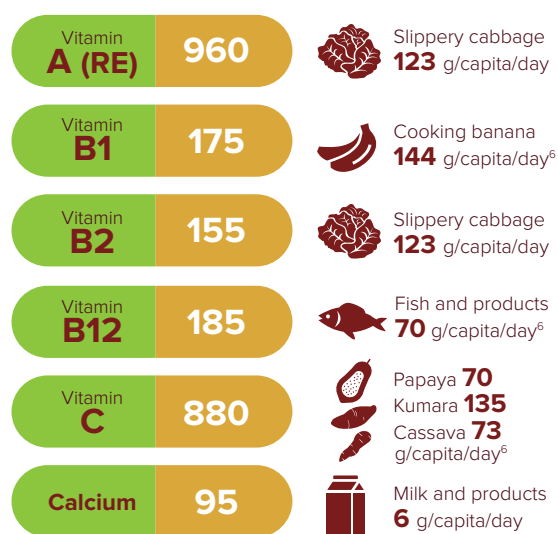


Percentage of households⁴ who have access to a balanced diet, by tertile



⁴ for whom contribution of proteins, fats and carbohydrates are within the WHO norms for a balanced diet

Nutritional adequacy⁵ Diet rich in Vitamins A and C and poor in calcium



⁵ Ratio of nutrient available for consumption over average requirements. A ratio higher than 100 means that amount of nutrient available in the population is adequate with respect to the requirements of the population.

⁶ Edible quantity

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