

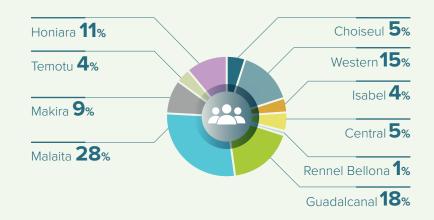


SOLOMON ISLANDS

FOOD SECURITY PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS





Life expectancy









of population have access to an improved water source



Low access to basic sanitation services

Percentage of people with no access to improved water source (2015)¹



Rural 20.1%

THERE IS A LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE ENDING HUNGER AND POVERTY IN SOLOMON ISLANDS²









Source: population data: Statistics for Development Division (SDD)/Pacific Community (SPC) health data: Solomon Islands 2015 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), poverty Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO), hunger: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/SPC collaboration from 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

MALNUTRITION IS ALSO A SERIOUS ISSUE IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Children under five years old (2015)

WASTING (Low weight for height) 31.6%

STUNTING (Low height for age)

UNDERWEIGHT (Low weight for age) Overweight or obesity (15 to 49 years old)

34.3%

PREVALENCE IN ADULT POPULATION

ANALYSIS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS^{3,4}

Average national dietary energy consumption is around

2 640 kcal/capita/day with some disparities at subnational level



Expenditure Tercile

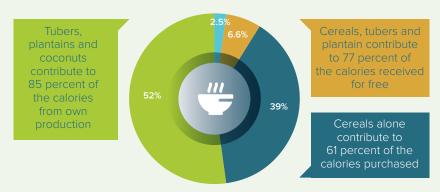
Average cost to acquire 1 000 kcal

Average dietary energy unit cost (Solomon Islands Dollar (SBD)/1 000 kcal)

Solomon Islands	SBD 6.1
Lowest tercile	SBD 4.9
Second tercile	SBD 5.9
Third tercile	SBD 7.5

Calories consumed by wealthy households are twice as expensive as those consumed by poorer households

Contribution to dietary energy consumption by food acquisition source



Less wealthy households allocate a higher share of their budget to food

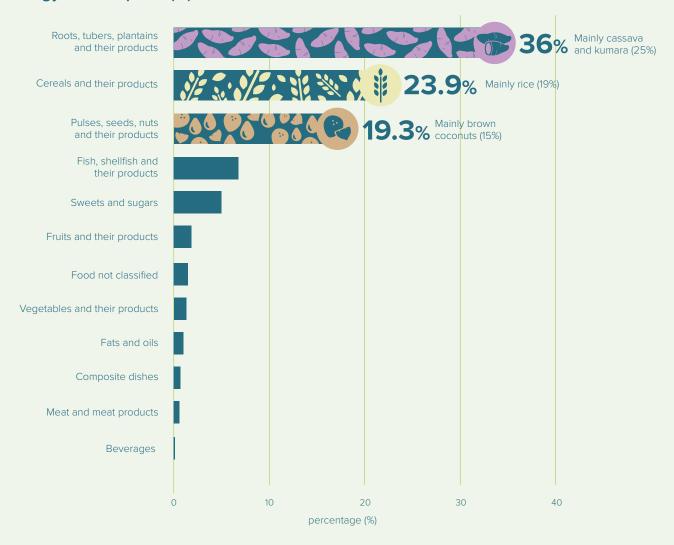
SBD 14.2 is spent on average per person per day on food

Share of food expenditures in total expenditures

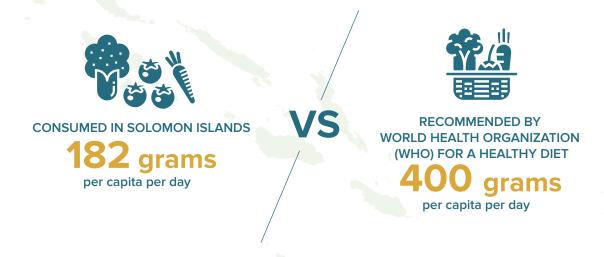


- Purchased foods consumed at home
- Food consumed from own production
- Food consumed away from home purchased or received free
- Food received for free and consumed at home
- ³ Based on the analysis of the food data collected in the 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure survey of Solomon Islands. The analysis was performed by FAO and SPC in collaboration with SINSO. SPC was funded by the Australian Government through Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects FIS/2016/300 and FIS/2018/155.
- ⁴ 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 (%)



Consumption of fruits and vegetables



Number of kcal of each product that can be bought with SBD 1



Brown coconut	1585
Cassava/ tapioca/ manioc	460
Rice, white, uncooked	222
Kumara/ sweet potato	219
Taro, giant (taamu)	216
Sugar, white	214
Banana, cooking, raw	166
Noodles, instant (maggi-type), dry	131
Fish, reef, not further specified	112

Less than one household out of five has access to a balanced diet5



⁵ In terms of reaching the three WHO recommended goals for energy supplying macro nutrients

Nutrient contribution to dietary energy consumption (%)



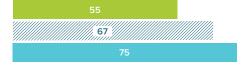


Fish contributes 42% of total protein consumed in Solomon Islands



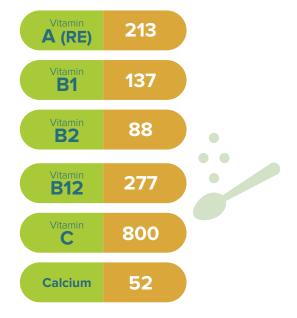






- Lower limit WHO
- Solomon Islands
- Upper limit WHO

Nutritional adequacy⁶ Diets are rich in vitamin C and poor in vitamin B2 and calcium



⁶ 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.

Contact:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands Tel: (+68) 5 20 710 / 22 127 SAP-SRC@fao.org



The Pacific Community 95 Promenade Roger Laroque, Anse Vata BP D5 Noumea Cedex 98848 New Caledonia Tel: (687) 262000 spc@spc.int