



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



KIRIBATI
NATIONAL
STATISTICS
OFFICE



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

KIRIBATI

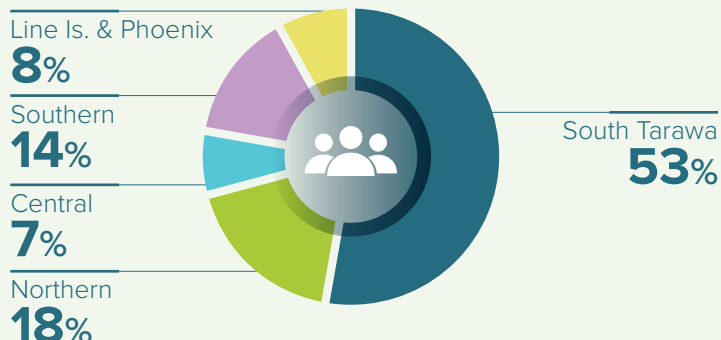
FOOD SECURITY PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS

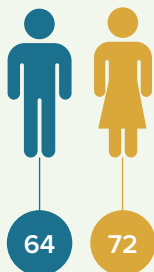


110 136
Population (2015)

47% Rural population



Life expectancy (2018)



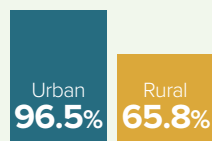
Crude birth rate (2018): **26.9**



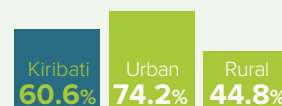
Under five-years-old
mortality rate: **61 per**
1 000 live births (2018)



percentage of households using improved
sources of drinking water (2018)



Percentage of
households using
improved sanitation
(2018)



**THERE IS A LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE ENDING FOOD
INSECURITY AND POVERTY IN KIRIBATI**



Around **8%**
of people are undernourished



Around **22%**
people live below
the basic needs poverty line*

* provisional estimate



41%
of people experience
moderate or severe levels
of food insecurity

Source: Kiribati Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2020. Population and Housing Census 2015. Kiribati Social Development Indicator Survey, 2018-19. FAO FAOSTAT 2020. World Health Organization, 2017. World Development indicator, World Bank 2020.

ADULT OBESITY IS A MAJOR HEALTH ISSUE IN KIRIBATI

Children under five years old (2018)

3.5%

WASTING
(Low weight for height)

15.2%

STUNTING
(Low height for age)

6.9%

UNDERWEIGHT
(Low weight for age)

Prevalence of obesity in adult population (18 years and older)

35%
(2000)



46%
(2016)



ANALYSIS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN KIRIBATI^{1,2}

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



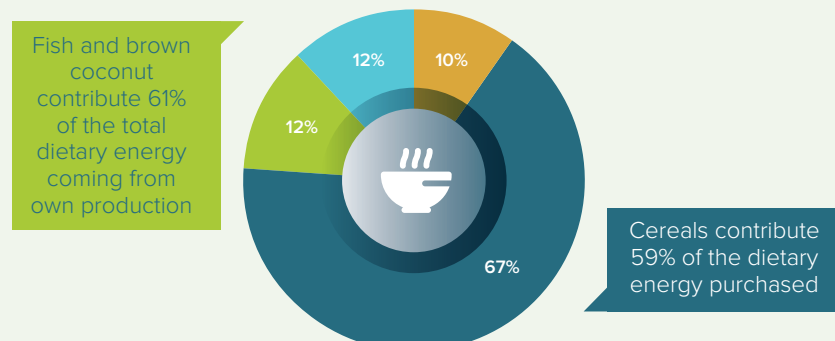
Average cost to acquire 1 000 kcal

On average an I-Kiribati spends AUD1.4 to acquire 1000 kcal

Lowest tertile	AUD 1.0
Second tertile	AUD 1.3
Third tertile	AUD 1.7

The wealthier the household, the more expensive the calories consumed

Very low contribution of own produced foods to the average dietary energy consumption



The amount spent on average on food is AUD 3.5 per capita per day

60% of total expenditures are allocated to food

Category	Percentage
Kiribati	60.1%
First tertile	61.4%
Second tertile	60.8%
Third tertile	56.9%

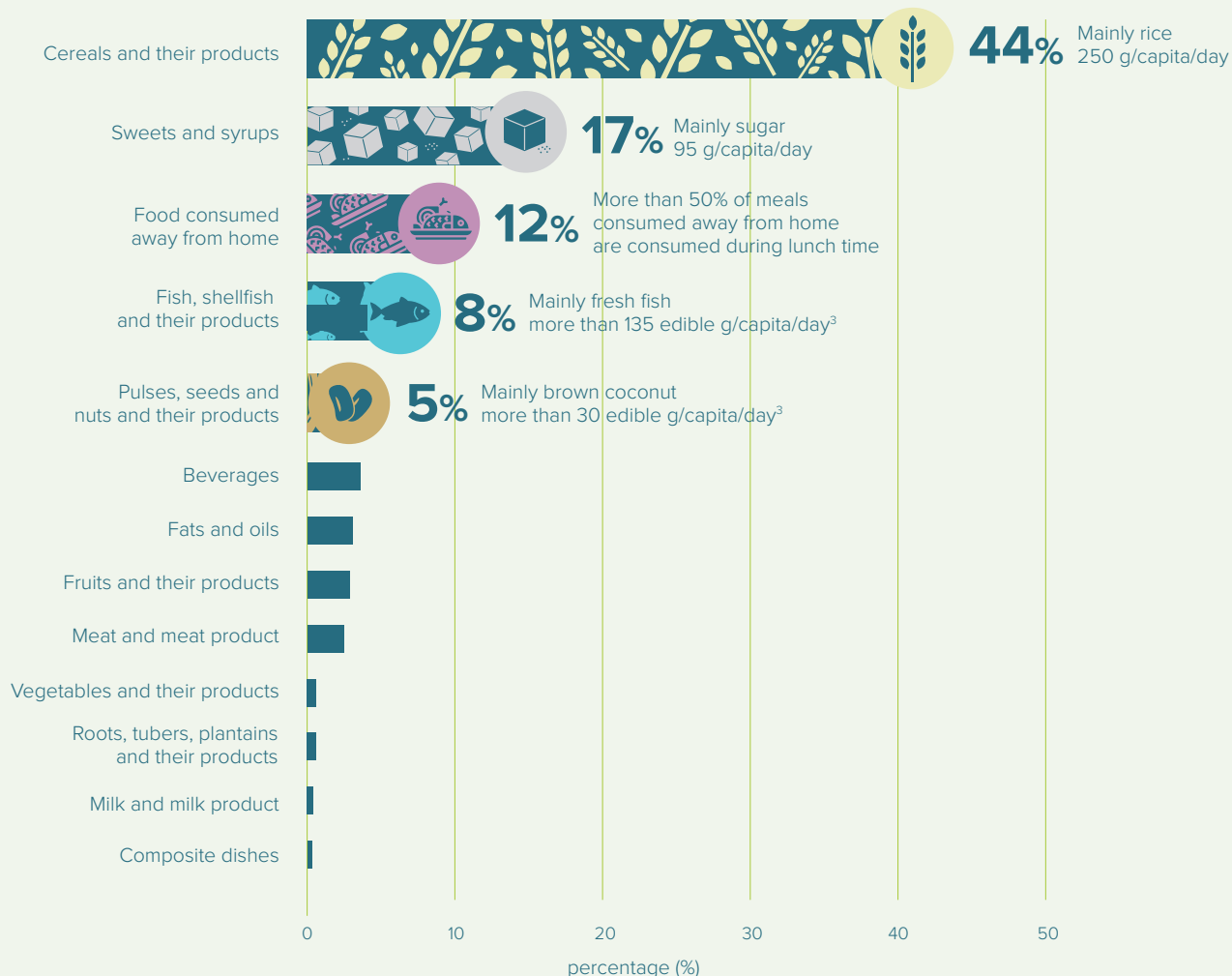
- Purchased foods consumed at home
- Food consumed from own production

- Food consumed away from home purchased or received free
- Food received for free and consumed at home

¹ Based on the analysis of the food data collected in the 2020 Kiribati Household Income and Expenditure survey. The analysis was performed by SPC and FAO in collaboration with KNSO. SPC was funded by the Australian Government through Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects FIS/2016/300 and FIS/2018/155. FAO's contribution was funded by the TCP/SAP/3705 project.

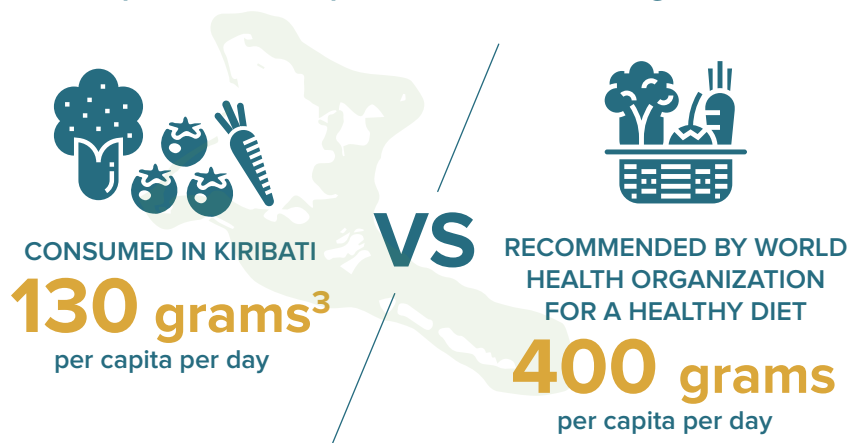
² Statistics refer to apparent consumption and are based on food quantities (edible amounts) available for consumption by the household, not on actual intake of the individuals.

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



More than 130 grams/capita/day consumed in the form of kava, smokeless or smoking tobacco⁴

Inadequate consumption of fruits and vegetables

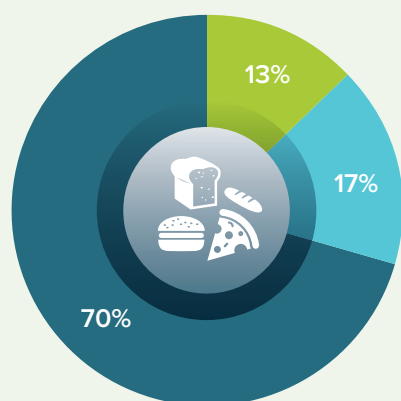


FOODS TO LIMIT OR AVOID CONTRIBUTE TO
70%
OF THE AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY CONSUMED

³ Edible quantity

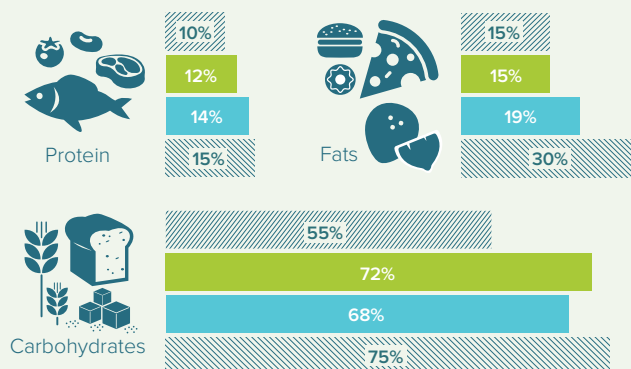
⁴ These products are not considered as food

A diet rich in carbohydrates but within the WHO recommendations



- Proportion of energy consumed as fats (%)
- Proportion of energy consumed as protein (%)
- Proportion of energy consumed as carbohydrates (%)

National disparities in the distribution of macronutrients to dietary energy consumption



- Wealthier households
- Less wealthy households
- ▨ Lower limit of WHO recommendation
- ▨ Higher limit of the WHO recommendation

Relative cost of food*

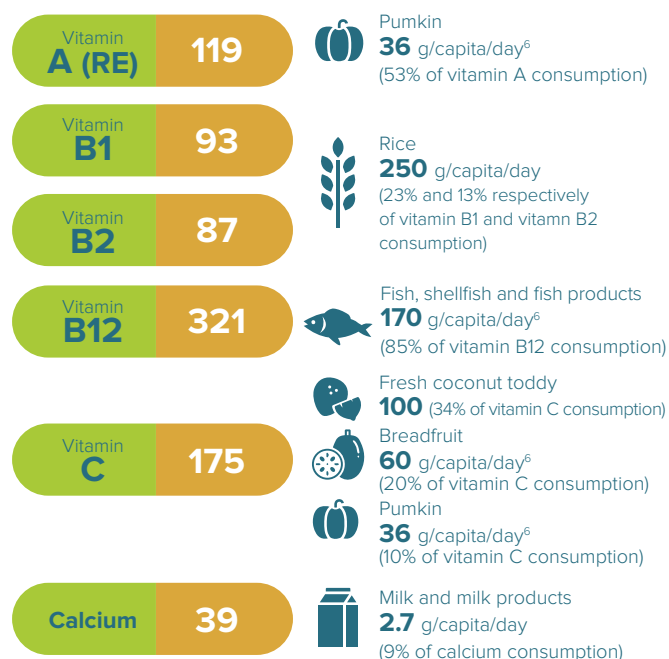
One gram of milk powder costs 14 times more than one gram of rice



Coconut toddy, fresh	0.8
Pandanus	0.8
Rice, not further specified	1.0
Sugar, not further specified	1.4
Bread, loaf, all others	1.5
Pumpkin	1.8
Breadfruit	2.0
Fish, reef, not further specified	2.0
Fish, pelagic/ocean, not further specified	2.4
Chicken, not further specified	4.2
Mackerel, canned, not further specified	5.2
Egg, chicken, fresh	10.7
Milk, powdered, not further specified	14.8

* Relative difference between cost of one gram of product and cost of one gram of rice

Nutritional adequacy (percent)⁵ Diet rich in vitamins B12 and C but poor in calcium and vitamins B1 and B2



⁵ Average amount of nutrient available for consumption expressed as a percentage of the average nutrient requirements. A value higher than 100 means that the amount of nutrient available for consumption in the population is adequate with respect to the average requirements of the population.

⁶ Edible quantity

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