
Covering

Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Republic of, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; and the Asian SIDS (Timor-Leste and the Maldives)
# Objective and Main Findings

**Objective:**
- Describe the current state of food security and nutrition across the assessed countries.
- Provide precise and practical recommendations.

**Main findings:**
- COVID-19 disrupted and reversed progress for food security.
- Child nutrition requires attention to ensure healthy growth and development: more data is needed to track changes and impact of programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undernourishment</th>
<th>Food insecurity</th>
<th>Stunting</th>
<th>Wasting</th>
<th>Overweight</th>
<th>Low birthweight</th>
<th>Obesity</th>
<th>Woman anemia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[4.2% - 26.2%]</td>
<td>[13.4% - 41.0%]</td>
<td>[2.2% - 46.7%]</td>
<td>[1.1% - 9.1%]</td>
<td>[2.4% - 12.6%]</td>
<td>[3.5% - 15.7%]</td>
<td>&gt;13% - &gt;45%</td>
<td>[25.0% - 52.2%]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main Findings (Continued)

- The triple burden of malnutrition (underweight, overweight/obesity, and micronutrient deficiency) is of concern, especially for women and children.

- Healthy, local foods are available, but many consume unhealthy diets (high in energy, sugar, fat and/or salt) due to reliance on imported, highly processed foods.

- Critical data gaps contributing to countries’ reliance on possibly out-of-date information, or on non-representative studies, for food security and nutrition indicators (including SDGs).
Recommendations and The way forward

- A continuous production of this report by IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and SPC

- A call for development partners in taking required actions to fill the identified critical data gaps.

- Advocacy to countries for including food consumption, and nutrition relevant data into their national household surveys.