DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000): 18,021 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 3,170 (2008)
- Total number of births (000): 774 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 220 (2008)
- Total number of under-five deaths (000): 165 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 130 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 54 (2004)
- HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %): 2.1 (2007)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%): 54 (2000)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1,000 live births

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004

- Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition
- Neonatal 26%
- HIV/AIDS 1%
- Pneumonia 18%
- Diarrhoea 14%
- Injuries 1%
- Malaria 5%
- Others 35%

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

- Stunted (under-fives, 000): 926
- Underweight (under-fives, 000): 495
- Wasted (under-fives, 000): 260
- Severe wasting (under-fives, 000): 136

Current nutritional status
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:

- Stunting
- Underweight
- Wasting

Stunting trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted WHO Child Growth Standards

Underweight trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, WHO Child Growth Standards

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant feeding practices, by age

Breastfeeding Practices by Age, Angola 2000

- Not breastfeeding
- Breast milk and solid/mingled food
- Breast milk and liquids only
- Breast milk and water only
- Exclusively breastfed

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

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To increase children’s chances of survival, improve development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother’s pregnancy and the first two years of the child’s life.

**Maternal Nutrition/Health**

- Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births) 1,400 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births) -
- Total number of maternal deaths 11,000 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : ) 12 (2005)
- Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m², %) -
- Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %) 52 (2008)
- Antenatal care (at least one visit, %) 80 (2008-2007)
- Antenatal care (at least four visits, %) 32 (1998)
- Skilled attendant at birth (%) 47 (2006-2007)
- Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %) 12 (2001)
- Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male) 59, 58 (2001)
- Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio) 1.02 (2001)

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Drinking water coverage Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008
  - Piped into dwelling, plot or yard
  - Other improved source
  - Unimproved source

- Sanitation coverage Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008
  - Improved facility
  - Shared facility
  - Open defecation

**DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>-</td>
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