**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>10,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of births (000)</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunted (under-fives, 000):</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight (under-fives, 000):</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting country rank:</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING**

**Infant feeding practices, by age**

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

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2004**

- Malaria: 18%
- Diarrhoea: 13%
- Pneumonia: 18%
- HIV/AIDS: 3%
- Others: 11%

**Underweight trends**
Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population

**Stunting trends**
Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted, NCHS reference population

**Exclusive breastfeeding**
Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed
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.

**Micronutrients**

### Vitamin A Supplementation

- Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

### Iodized Salt Consumption Trends

- Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

### Anaemia

- Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

---

**Essential Nutrition Interventions during the Life Cycle**

- **Pregnancy**
  - Use of iron-folic acid supplements: 2%
  - Household consumption of adequately iodized salt: 56%

- **Birth**
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth): 34%
  - Infant death at 6-23 months: 87%

- **0-5 months**
  - International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
  - Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
  - Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months): 2%
  - Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding): 77%

- **6-23 months**
  - Continued breastfeeding at two years: 65%

- **24-59 months**
  - Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation: 0%
  - National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach: Yes
  - Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: -

### Water and Sanitation

- **Drinking Water Coverage**
  - Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008
  - Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

- **Sanitation Coverage**
  - Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008
  - Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

### Disparities in Nutrition

- Table showing disparities in nutrition indicators such as stunting, underweight, wasting, and more.

---

**Maternal Nutrition/Health**

- Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births): 1,500 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births): 1,100 (1997-2004)

### Disparities in Nutrition

- Table showing disparities in nutrition indicators by gender, residence, and wealth quintile.

---

**Notes:**

- Estimates may not be comparable.
- Information on these policies are being updated.

**Source:** UNICEF 2009

---

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010 Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

---

**Source:** DHS 2004

---

**Source:** DHS 2004