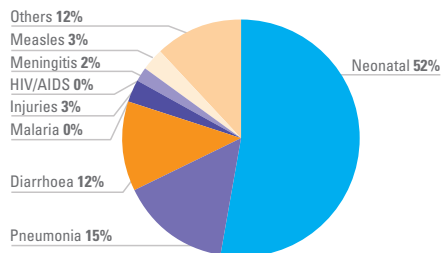


DEMOGRAPHICS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Total population (000)	1,241,492 (2011)
Total under-five population (000)	128,589 (2011)
Total number of births (000)	27,098 (2011)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	61 (2011)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	1,655 (2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	47 (2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32 (2011)
HIV prevalence rate (15–49 years old, %)	–
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	33 (2010)
GNI per capita (US\$)	1,410 (2011)
Primary school net attendance ratio (% female, % male)	81, 85 (2005–2006)

Causes of under-five deaths, 2010

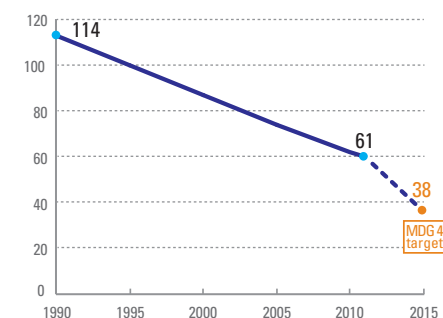
Globally, undernutrition contributes to more than one third of child deaths



Source: WHO/CHERG, 2012.

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME, 2012.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of malnutrition (2011)

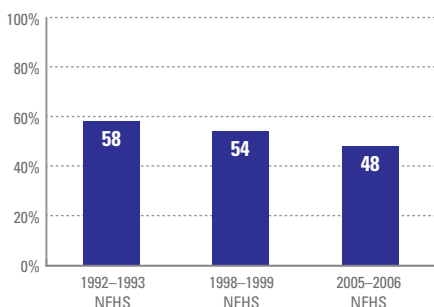
Stunting country rank	1
Share of world stunting burden (%)	38

Stunted (under-fives, 000)	61,723
Wasted (under-fives, 000)	25,461
Severely wasted (under-fives, 000)	8,230

MDG 1 progress	Insufficient progress
Underweight (under-fives, 000)	54,650
Overweight (under-fives, 000)	2,443

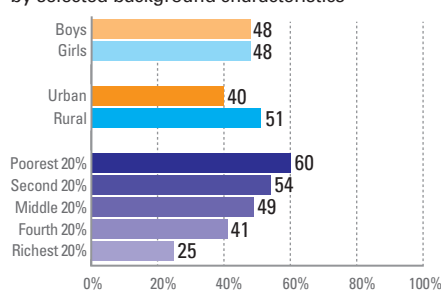
Stunting trends

Percentage of children <5 years old stunted



Stunting disparities

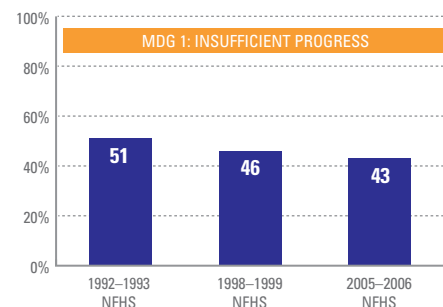
Percentage of children <5 years old stunted, by selected background characteristics



Source: NFHS, 2005–2006.

Underweight trends

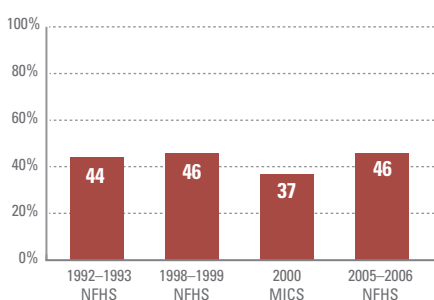
Percentage of children <5 years old underweight



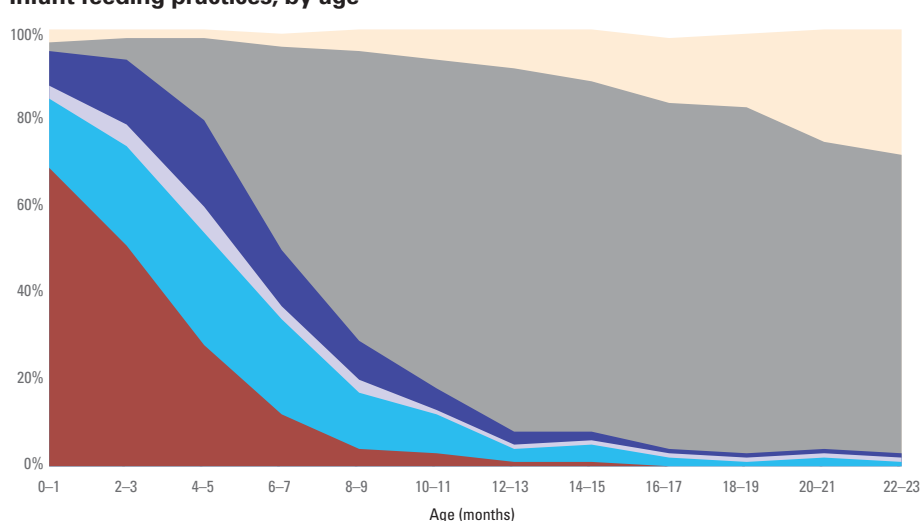
INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Exclusive breastfeeding trends

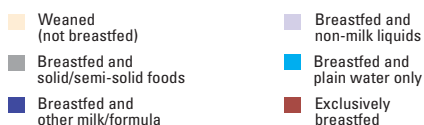
Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed



Infant feeding practices, by age



Source: NFHS, 2005–2006.



ESSENTIAL NUTRITION PRACTICES AND INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

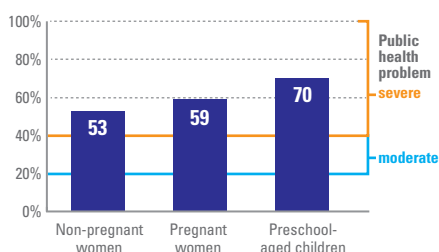
PREGNANCY	BIRTH	0-5 MONTHS	6-23 MONTHS	24-59 MONTHS
Use of iron-folic acid supplements	–	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth) 41%	International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes Yes Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No	
Households with adequately iodized salt 71%	Infants not weighed at birth 66%	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) 46%	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months) 56% Continued breastfeeding at 1 year old 88% Minimum dietary diversity – Minimum acceptable diet –	Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation 66% Treatment of severe acute malnutrition included in national health plans –

To increase child survival, promote child development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during pregnancy and the first two years of life.

MICRONUTRIENTS

Anaemia

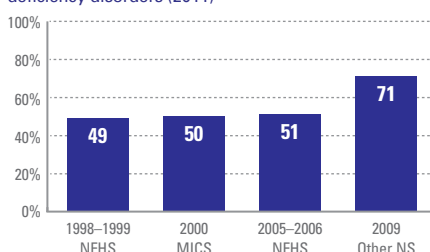
Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations



Source: NFHS, 2005–2006.

Iodized salt trends*

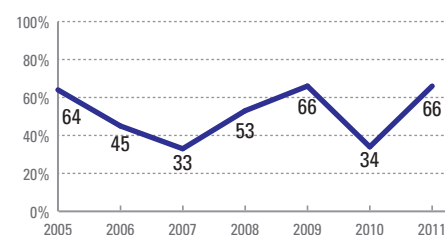
Percentage of households with adequately iodized salt
7,831,000 newborns are unprotected against iodine deficiency disorders (2011)



* Estimates may not be comparable.

Vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of children 6–59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year (full coverage)



Source: UNICEF, 2012.

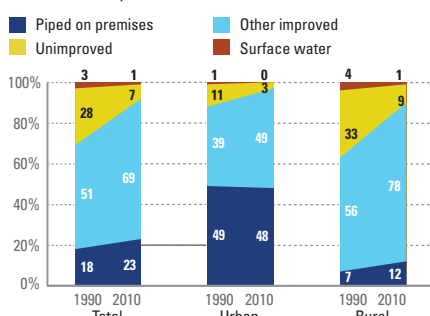
MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	200	(2010)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	210	(2009)
Total number of maternal deaths	56,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in :)	170	(2010)
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m ² , %)	36	(2005–2006)
Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120g/l, %)	53	(2005–2006)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	74	(2006)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	37	(2006)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	52	(2008)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	28	(2005–2006)
Women 20–24 years old who gave birth before age 18 (%)	22	(2006)

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

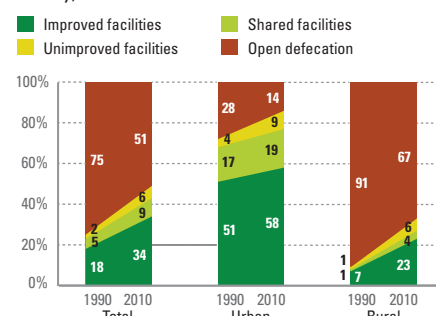
Percentage of population, by type of drinking water source, 1990–2010



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012.

Improved sanitation coverage

Percentage of population, by type of sanitation facility, 1990–2010



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012.

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

Indicator	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintile						Source	
	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Ratio of richest to poorest		Equity chart
Stunting prevalence (%)	48	48	1.0	40	51	0.8	60	54	49	41	25	0.4	■■■■■	NFHS, 2005–2006
Underweight prevalence (%)	42	43	1.0	33	46	0.7	57	49	41	34	20	0.3	■■■■■	NFHS, 2005–2006
Wasting prevalence (%)	21	19	1.1	17	21	0.8	25	22	19	17	13	0.5	■■■■■	NFHS, 2005–2006
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m ² , %)	–	36	–	25	41	0.6	52	46	38	29	18	0.4	■■■■■	NFHS, 2005–2006
Women with high BMI (≥25 kg/m ² , %)	–	13	–	24	7	3.2	2	4	7	15	31	16.9	■■■■■	NFHS, 2005–2006