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)**: 150 (2005)
- **Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)**: 100 (1994-2006)
- **Total number of maternal deaths**: 170 (2005)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : )**: 240 (2005)
- **Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m²)**: 7 (1997)
- **Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (<120 g/l)**: 38 (1997)
- **Antenatal care (at least one visit)**: 97 (2006)
- **Skilled attendant at birth (%)**: 98 (2006)
- **Low birthweight (<2,500 grams)**: 5 (2006)
- **Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (%) female, % male**: 93, 91 (2006)
- **Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)**: 1.02 (2006)

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- **Drinking water coverage**: Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008
  - Piped into dwelling
  - Other improved source
  - Unimproved source
  - Total
  - Rural
  - Urban

- **Sanitation coverage**: Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008
  - Improved facility
  - Shared facility
  - Unimproved facility
  - Open defecation
  - Total
  - Rural
  - Urban

**DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

- **Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)**: Male 18, Female 17
- **Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)**: Male 3, Female 2
- **Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)**: Male 3, Female 3
- **Infants not weighed at birth (%)**: Male - 1, Female - 5
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)**: Male - 65, Female - 65
- **Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)**: Male - 7, Female - 7

**Source**: UNICEF 2009, WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010