**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Total population (000)** 2,641 (2008)
**Total under-five population (000)** 229 (2008)
**Total number of births (000)** 50 (2008)
**Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)** 41 (2008)
**Total number of under-five deaths (000)** 2 (2008)
**Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)** 34 (2008)
**Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)** 18 (2004)
**HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)** 0.1 (2007)

**Nutritional Status**

**Stunted (under-fives, 000):** 61
**Underweight (under-fives, 000):** 11
**Wasted (under-fives, 000):** 6

**Stunting trends**

**Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted**

**NCHS reference population**

**Underweight trends**

**Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight**

**NCHS reference population**

**Infant and Young Child Feeding**

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percentage of infants < 6 months old breastfed

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

- Neonatal: 38%
- Malaria: 0%
- HIV/AIDS: 0%
- Diarrhoea: 17%
- Mumps: 0%
- Polio: 16%
- Measles: 0%
- Injuries: 4%
- Others: 27%

**Source:** MICS 2005
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 mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births) 46 (2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births) 49 (2008)
Total number of maternal deaths 27 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in : ) 840 (2005)
Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m2, %) - -
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %) 14 (2004)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %) 99 (2005)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %) - -
Skilled attendant at birth (%) 99 (2005)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %) 6 (2005)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male) 98, 96 (2005)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio) 1.02 (2005)

Under-five deaths caused by:

Diarrhoea: 17%
Pneumonia: 18%

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Ratio of male to female</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Riches</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Ratio of richest to poorest</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010