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.

*Information on these policies are being updated.*

**ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE**

- **Pregnancy**
  - Use of iron-folic acid supplements: 31%
  - Maternal mortality rate, adjusted (per 100,000 live births): 210 (2005)
  - Maternal mortality rate, reported (per 100,000 live births): 450 (1998-2007)
  - Total number of maternal deaths: 110 (2005)
  - Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in x): 170 (2005)
  - Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %): 16 (2006-2007)
  - Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120 g/l, %): 35 (2008)
  - Antenatal care (at least one visit, %): 95 (2006-2007)
  - Antenatal care (at least four visits, %): 70 (2006-2007)
  - Skilled attendant at birth (%): 81 (2006-2007)
  - Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %): 16 (2006-2007)
  - Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male): 89.84 (2007)
  - Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio): 1.06 (2007)

- **Birth**
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth): 71%
  - International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
  - Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
  - Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months): 26%
  - Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding): 72%
  - Continued breastfeeding at two years: 28%

- **0-5 months**
  - Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation: 12%

- **6-23 months**
  - National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach: Partial

- **24-59 months**
  - Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhea*: -
  - Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*: -

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- **Drinking water coverage**
  - Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008:
    - Piped into dwelling: 48%
    - Other improved source: 41%
    - Unimproved source: 12%

- **Sanitation coverage**
  - Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008:
    - Improved facility: 53%
    - Shared facility: 5%
    - Unimproved facility: 41%
    - Open defecation: 17%

**DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
<th>Source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
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<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
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