Causes of under-five deaths, 2010

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

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births


Underweight trends

Percentage of children <5 years old underweight

Source: DHS, 2011.

Infant feeding practices, by age

Source: DHS, 2011.

Exclusive breastfeeding trends

Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed

Source: DHS, 2011.

Stunting disparities

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

Source: DHS, 2011.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of malnutrition (2011)

Stunted (under-fives, 000) 1,397
Wasted (under-fives, 000) 376
Severely wasted (under-fives, 000) 90

MDG 1 progress Insufficient progress

Underweight (under-fives, 000) 993
Overweight (under-fives, 000) 48

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Exclusive breastfeeding trends

Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed

Source: DHS, 2011.
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION PRACTICES AND INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

MICRONUTRIENTS

WATER AND SANITATION

MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

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.

Anaemia
Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

- Non-pregnant women: 33%
- Pregnant women: 48%
- Preschool-aged children: 46%

Source: DHS, 2011.

Iodized salt trends*
Percentage of households with adequately iodized salt

- 1996: 93%
- 1998: 55%
- 2000: 63%
- 2011: 80%


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

- Full coverage: 91%


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

- Rural: 55 (2010)


Improvement in sanitation coverage
Percentage of population, by type of sanitation facility, 1990–2010

- Improved facilities: 80 (2010)
- Shared facilities: 30 (2010)


<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>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (%)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (%)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (%)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m²)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women with high BMI (≥25 kg/m²)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>26</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, 2011.