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

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2010**

- Neoplastic 24%
- Pneumonia 18%
- Others 28%
- Measles 8%
- Meningitis 3%
- HIV/AIDS 1%
- Injuries 4%
- Malaria 15%
- Diarrhoea 14%

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1,000 live births

- 125 (2011)
- 105 (2015)

**Infant feeding practices, by age**

- 0-1: Weaned (not breastfed)
- 2-3: Weaned
- 4-5: Breastfed and non-milk liquids
- 6-7: Breastfed and plain water only
- 8-9: Breastfed and other milk/formula
- 10-11: Exclusively breastfed

**Underweight trends**

Percentage of children <5 years old underweight

- 1,232 (2011)
- 112 (2015)

**Stunting trends**

Percentage of children <5 years old stunted

- 0-1: 51%
- 2-3: 60%
- 4-5: 55%
- 6-7: 55%
- 8-9: 51%
- 10-11: 51%
- Other NS: 53%

**Stunting disparities**

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

- Boys: 49%
- Girls: 51%
- Urban: 51%
- Rural: 55%
- Poorest 20%: 53%
- Second 20%: 47%
- Middle 20%: 44%
- Fourth 20%: 40%
- Richest 20%: 39%

**Infant and Young Child Feeding**

**Burden of malnutrition (2011)**

- Stunted (under-fives, 000): 1,632
- Wasted (under-fives, 000): 394
- Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): 61

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1,000 live births

- 314 (2011)
- 125 (2015)

**Exclusive breastfeeding trends**

Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed

- 2006: 14%
- 2007: 9%
- 2008: 4%
- 2009: 10%
- 2010: 27%
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vitamin A supplementation</th>
<th>Percentage of children 6–59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year (full coverage)</th>
<th>95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Toothed salt trends**: Percentage of households with adequately toothed salt
- **Exclusively breastfeeding**: Percentage of children 6–59 months old

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iodized salt trends</th>
<th>Percentage of households with adequately iodized salt</th>
<th>528,000 newborns are unprotected against iodine deficiency disorders (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Maternal Nutrition and Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)</th>
<th>590 (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>650 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,500 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>19 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia, non-pregnant women (&lt;120g/l, %)</td>
<td>43 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)</td>
<td>46 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at birth (%)</td>
<td>18 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight (&lt;2,500 grams, %)</td>
<td>27 (2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Improved Sanitation Coverage

- **Improved sanitation coverage**: Percentage of population, by type of sanitation facility, 1990–2010

- **Improved water coverage**: Percentage of population, by type of drinking water source, 1990–2010

### Disparities in Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Ratio of male to female</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Ratio of urban to rural</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Ratio of richest to poorest</th>
<th>Equity chart</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (%)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Other NS, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (%)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Other NS, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (%)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Other NS, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>DHS, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with high BMI (≥25 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>DHS, 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source

- **Other NS**: Other NS.