**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>51 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under five population (000)</td>
<td>2 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of births (000)</td>
<td>0 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>16 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>0 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>14 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>11 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1,000 live births

- 26
- 16
- MDG Target

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

- Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

- Malaria: 0%
- Pneumonia: 0%
- Diarrhoea: 7%
- Injuries: 3%
- Measles: 0%
- Others: 39%

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

**Burden of undernutrition (2008)**

- WHO Child Growth Standards
- Stunted (under-fives, 000): -
- Underweight (under-fives, 000): -
- Share of developing world stunting burden (%): -
- Wasted (under-fives, 000): -
- Stunting country rank: -
- Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): -

**Current nutritional status**

Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:

- No Data

**Stunting trends**

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population

- No Data

**Underweight trends**

Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population

- No Data

**INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING**

Infant feeding practices, by age

- Weaned (not breastfed)
- Breastfed and non-milk liquids
- Breastfed and solid/semi-solid foods
- Breastfed and other milk/formula
- Exclusively breastfed

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

- 56

Printed on: 06 May 2010
**MICRONUTRIENTS**

**Vitamin A supplementation**
Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

**Anemia**
Prevalence of anemia among selected populations

**Iodized salt consumption trends**
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

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**ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE**

**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.**

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**MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH**

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Drinking water coverage**
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2006

**Sanitation coverage**
Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008

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**DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>urban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>