DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000): 12,211 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 2,046 (2008)
- Total number of births (000): 470 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 108 (2008)
- Total number of under-five deaths (000): 46 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 57 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 35 (2004)
- HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %): 1.0 (2007)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%): 34 (2005)
- Under-five mortality rate
  Deaths per 1,000 live births
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>68</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
  
Source: IGME 2009

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004

- Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition
- Malnutrition 25%
- Malaria 15%
- HIV/AIDS 1%
- Diarrhoea 19%
- Measles 2%
- Injuries 3%
- Pneumonia 24%
- WHO Child Growth Standards
- NCHS reference population

Nutritional Status

- Stunted (under-fives, 000): 395
- Underweight (under-fives, 000): 280
- Stunting country rank: 57
- Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): 174

Underweight trends

- Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
<td>Value</td>
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<td>22</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Infant and Young Child Feeding

Infant feeding practices, by age

- Weaned (not breastfed)
- Breastfed and non-milk liquids
- Breastfed and plain water only
- Breastfed and other milk/formula
- Exclusively breastfed

Exclusive breastfeeding

- Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>

Source: DHS 2005
### Vitamin A Supplementation
Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF 2009

### Iodized Salt Consumption Trends
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

- 2005: 16 MICS, 41 DHS 2005
- 2006: 13 DHS 2005, 14 Urban 2005, 0 Rural 2005

Source: DHS 2005

### Anaemia
Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

- Non-pregnant women: 58% 2005, 71% 2005
- Pregnant women: 83% 2005, 92% 2005
- Pre-school aged children: 93% 2005, 92% 2005
- Children < 2 years: 98% 2005, 92% 2005

### Maternal Nutrition/Health

#### Use of Iron Folic Acid Supplements
40% (2005)

#### Early Initiation of Breastfeeding
23% (2005)

#### Household Consumption of Adequately Iodized Salt
41% (2005)

#### Infants Not Weighed at Birth
54% (2005)

#### Continued Breastfeeding at Two Years
42% (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.

### Water and Sanitation

#### Drinking Water Coverage
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008

- Piped into dwelling, plot or yard: 31% Urban 2005, 18% Rural 2005
- Other improved source: 48% Urban 2005, 31% Rural 2005
- Unimproved source: 8% Urban 2005, 40% Rural 2005

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

#### Sanitation Coverage
Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008

- Improved facility: 31% Urban 2005, 19% Rural 2005
- Shared facility: 14% Urban 2005, 31% Rural 2005
- Open defecation: 69% Urban 2005, 18% Rural 2005

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

### Maternal Mortality Ratio, Adjusted (per 100,000 Live Births)

- 2005: 980

#### Maternal Mortality Ratio, Reported (per 100,000 Live Births)

- 1999-2005: 400

#### Total Number of Maternal Deaths

- 2005: 4,100

#### Maternal Mortality Ratio, Adjusted (per 100,000 Live Births)

- 2005: 4,100

#### Lifetime Risk of Maternal Deaths (1:xx)

- 2005: 21

#### Women with Low BMI (<18.5 kg/m2)

- 2005: 27%

#### Anaemia, Pregnant Women (<120 g/l)

- 2005: 87%

#### Antenatal Care (At Least One Visit)

- 2005: 58%

#### Antenatal Care (At Least Four Visits)

- 2005: 52%

#### Skilled Attendant at Birth

- 2005: 19%

#### Low Birthweight (<2,500 grams)

- 2005: 58%

#### Primary School Net Enrollment or Attendance Ratio (% Female, % Male)

- 2005: 59, 58

#### Gender Parity Index (Primary School Net Enrollment or Attendance Ratio)

- 2005: 1.02

### Under-five deaths caused by:

- Diarrhoea: 19%
- Pneumonia: 24%

### 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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
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<tr>
<td>Starting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m2, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
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</table>