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

### Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1,000 live births

- **Under-fives (per 1,000 live births):** 28
- **Underweight (per 1,000 live births):** 3
- **Stunted (per 1,000 live births):** 1
- **Severely wasted (per 1,000 live births):** 1

### Burden of undernutrition (2008)
WHO Child Growth Standards

- **Stunted (under-fives, 000):** 3
- **Underweight (under-fives, 000):** 1
- **Share of developing world stunting burden (%):** 0.0
- **Wasted (under-fives, 000):** 2
- **Stunting country rank:** 133

### Stunting trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted

Source: MICS 2005

### Underweight trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight

Source: MICS 2005

### Infant feeding practices, by age

Exclusively breastfed
- **0-1 months:** 10
- **15 months:** 15

Source: MICS 2005
**Micronutrients**

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

No Data

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

31,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)

**Anaemia**
Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2008 MICS</th>
<th>2000 Other NS</th>
<th>2008 Other NS</th>
<th>2000 Other NS</th>
<th>2008 Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-pregnant women</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school aged children</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children &lt; 2 years</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Public health problem*  
*Severe*  
*Moderate*  

---

**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, 2008

- Piped into dwelling
- Plotted or yard
- Other improved source
- Unimproved source

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

- Improved facility
- Unimproved facility
- Shared facility
- Open defecation

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

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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: 8 Female: 7</td>
<td>Rural: 7 Urban: 7</td>
<td>Poorest: 11 Second: 9 Middle: 5 Fourth: 8 Richest: 5</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male: 2 Female: 1</td>
<td>Rural: 1 Urban: 1</td>
<td>Poorest: 4 Second: 1 Middle: 1 Fourth: 0 Richest: 1</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male: 4 Female: 4</td>
<td>Rural: 4 Urban: 5</td>
<td>Poorest: 5 Second: 4 Middle: 3 Fourth: 3 Richest: 5</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Poorest: 2 Second: 2 Middle: 2 Fourth: 2 Richest: 2</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 kg/m²)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Poorest: - Second: - Middle: - Fourth: - Richest: -</td>
<td>MICS 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>