DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>20,061 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,784 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of births (000)</td>
<td>365 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>15 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>6 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>13 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>8 (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>14 (2002)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004

- Pneumonia 8%
- Malaria 0%
- HIV/AIDS 0%
- Other causes 36%
- Neonatal 19%

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

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008)

WHO Child Growth Standards

Stunted (under-fives, 000): 321
Underweight (under-fives, 000): 385
Share of developing world stunting burden (%): 0.2
Wasted (under-fives, 000): 268
Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): 54

Current nutritional status

Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:

- Stunting
- Underweight
- Wasting

Share of developing world stunting burden (%): 0.2

Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted

NCHS reference population

Underweight trends

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

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Breastfeeding Practices by Age, Sri Lanka 1987

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

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

Source: DHS 2006-2007

Source: WHO 2008

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**Sri Lanka**

### Micronutrients

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

![Graph showing Vitamin A supplementation trend](image)

Source: UNICEF 2009

**Iodized Salt Consumption Trends**
- Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt
- 23,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)

![Graph showing iodized salt consumption trend](image)

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

**Anaemia**
- Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

![Graph showing anaemia prevalence](image)

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

*Estimates may not be comparable.*

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### Disparities in Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Essential Nutrition Interventions During the Life Cycle

**Pregnancy**
- Use of iron-folic acid supplements
- Household consumption adequately iodized salt

**Birth**
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- Infants not weighed at birth

**0-5 months**
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Timely introduction of complementary foods
- Continued breastfeeding at two yrs

**6-23 months**
- Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation
- National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition
- Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

**24-59 months**

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

- Skilled attendant at birth (%)
- Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)
- Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (<120 g/l, %)
- Maternal mortality ratio, reported
- Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted
- Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)
- Total number of maternal deaths (per 100,000 live births)
- Urban Rural

- Percentage of population by type of sanitation
- Percentage of population by type of drinking source

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### Water and Sanitation

- Drinking water coverage
- Sanitation coverage

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**Under-five deaths caused by:**
- Diarrhoea: 4%
- Pneumonia: 1%

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*Information on these policies are being updated.*