**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 5,044 (2008)
- Total under five population (000): 518 (2008)
- Total number of births (000): 111 (2008)
- Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 48 (2008)
- Total number of under five deaths (000): 5 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 43 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 37 (2004)
- HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %): < 0.1 (2007)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%): 25 (1998)

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

- Under-five mortality rate: Deaths per 1,000 live births
  - 99
- Causes of under-five deaths, 2004
  - Neonatal: 38%
  - Pneumonia: 26%
  - Diarrhoea: 21%
  - Injuries: 5%
  - Others: 12%

**Burden of undernutrition (2008)**
- WHO Child Growth Standards
  - Stunted (under-fives, 000): 97
  - Underweight (under-fives, 000): 43
  - Wasted (under-fives, 000): 37
  - Severe stunting (under-fives, 000): 11
  - Stunting country rank: 86
  - Share of developing world stunting burden (%): 0.0

**Current nutritional status**

- Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:
  - Stunted: 19%
  - Underweight: 11%
  - Wasting: 7%

**Stunting trends**

- Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population
  - 2000: 22%
  - 2006: 15%

**Underweight trends**

- Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population
  - 2000: 12%
  - 2006: 11%

**INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING**

- Infant feeding practices, by age

- Exclusive breastfeeding: Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed
  - 2000: 13%
  - 2006: 11%
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.

---

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

- **No Data**

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**Iodized salt consumption trends**

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

- **2000**: 75%
- **2006**: 87%

15,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)

---

**Anaemia**

Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

- **DHS 2000**: 47%
- **Other NS 2005**: 38%
- **DHS 2000**: 36%
- **MICS 2006**: 38%

---

**ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>0-5 months</th>
<th>6-23 months</th>
<th>24-59 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of iron-folic acid supplements</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household consumption of adequately iodized salt</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

- Partial

Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183

- No

Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)

- 54%

Continued breastfeeding at two years

- 37%

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

- |

---

**MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH**

- Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births): 130 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births): 14 (2002)
- Total number of maternal deaths: 140 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in 1): 290 (2005)
- Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m²): 10 (2000)
- Anemia, non-pregnant woman (<120 g/l): 47 (2000)
- Antenatal care (at least one visit): 99 (2006)
- Antenatal care (at least four visits): 83 (2000)
- Skilled attendant at birth: 100 (2006)
- Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male): 99, 99 (2006)
- Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio): 1 (2006)

---

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved source</th>
<th>Unimproved source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Rural Urban</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

- Sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved facility</th>
<th>Unimproved facility</th>
<th>Open defecation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Rural Urban</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 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>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m²)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DHS 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Estimates may not be comparable.