**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 12,463 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 1,707 (2008)
- Total number of births (000): 378 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 96 (2008)
- Total number of under-five deaths (000): 36 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 62 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 36 (2004)
- HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %): 15.3 (2007)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%): -

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

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

- Stunted (under-fives, 000): 570
- Share of developing world stunting burden (%): 0.3
- Wasted (under-fives, 000): 111
- Stunting country rank: 52
- Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): 38

**Current nutritional status**
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:

- Stunting: 23
- Underweight: 12
- Wasting: 7

Source: DHS 2005-2006

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

- Source: IGME 2009

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

- Neonatal 27%
- Malaria 10%
- Other NS 14%
- Diarrhoea 13%
- Measles 0%
- Injuries 4%
- Pneumonia 13%
- HIV/AIDS 10%

**Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)**

- Source: WHO 2008

**INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING**

**Infant feeding practices, by age**

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

**Stunting trends**
Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted
NCHS reference population

- Source: DHS 2005-2006

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

- Source: WHO 2008

**Exclusive breastfeeding**
Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

- Source: DHS 2006

**Infant feeding practices, by age**

- Source: DHS 2006

**Printed on:** 31-Mar-2010
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.

**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>5%</td>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household consumption of adequately iodized salt</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH**

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Drinking water coverage**

| Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010 |

- Piped into dwelling, plot or yard
- Other improved source
- Unimproved source

**Sanitation coverage**

| Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010 |

- Improved facility
- Unimproved facility
- Open defecation

**Under-five deaths caused by:**

- Diarrhoea: 10%
- Pneumonia: 13%

**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 36 Female 30</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female 1.2 Urban 27 Rural 36</td>
<td>Ratio of urban to rural 0.8 Poorest 34 Second 39 Middle 36 Fourth 31 Richest 26</td>
<td>Ratio of richest to poorest 0.8 DHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male 13 Female 12</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female 1.1 Urban 9 Rural 14</td>
<td>Ratio of urban to rural 0.8 Poorest 14 Second 16 Middle 10 Fourth 12 Richest 6</td>
<td>Ratio of richest to poorest 0.4 DHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male 7 Female 6</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female 1.2 Urban 5 Rural 7</td>
<td>Ratio of urban to rural 0.7 Poorest 8 Second 7 Middle 5 Fourth 7 Richest 5</td>
<td>Ratio of richest to poorest 0.6 DHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>5 38</td>
<td>0.1 51 38 25 12 5</td>
<td>0.1 DHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>Male 70 Female 68</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female 1.0 Urban 75 Rural 67</td>
<td>Ratio of urban to rural 1.1 Poorest 64 Second 67 Middle 67 Fourth 72 Richest 77</td>
<td>Ratio of richest to poorest 1.2 DHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>Male - Female 9</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female 7 Urban 11</td>
<td>Ratio of urban to rural 0.6 Poorest 13 Second 13 Middle 10 Fourth 8 Richest 6</td>
<td>Ratio of richest to poorest 0.5 DHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>