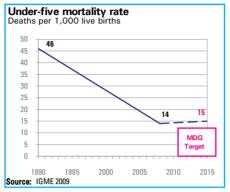
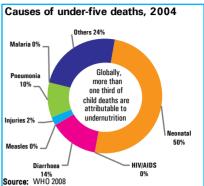


DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	3,143	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	217	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	46	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	1	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)		
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	< 2	(2005)





NUTRITIONAL STATUS

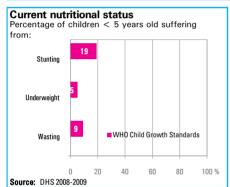
Burden of undernutrition (2008)
WHO Child Growth Standards

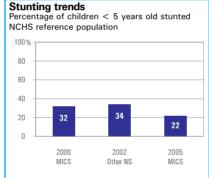
Stunted (under-fives, 000):
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):
Stunting country rank:

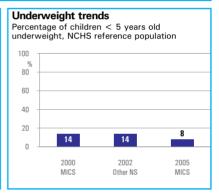
 57
 Underweight (under-fives, 000):
 14

 0.0
 Wasted (under-fives, 000):
 16

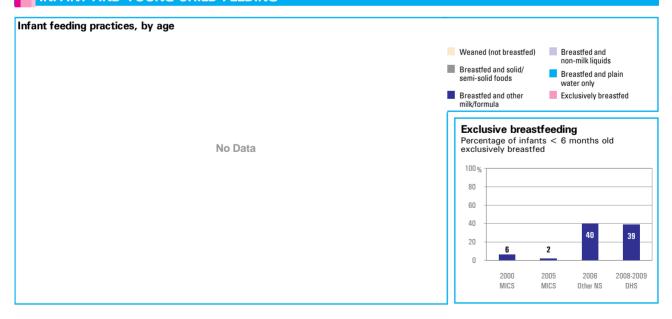
 97
 Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):
 8







INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING



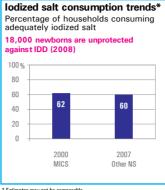
Albania

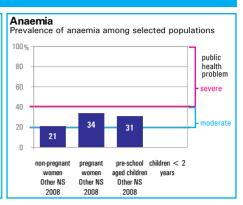
MICRONUTRIENTS

Vitamin A supplementation

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

No Data





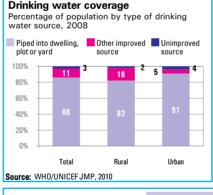
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

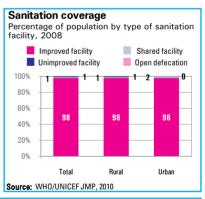
Pregnancy		Birth		0-5 months		6-23 months	>	24-59 months		
Use of iron-folic acid Early initiation of breastfeeding			9 38%	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes						
supplements	(within 1 hour of birth)	3070	Maternity protection in ac	cordanc	e with ILO Convention 183	Yes				
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	60%	Infants not weighed at birth	4%	Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months)	39%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	54%			
				Continued breastfeeding at two years	31%					
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					Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation -					
					National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach					
two years of the child's life. *Information on these policies are being updated						Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*				
						Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*				

MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	92	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	20	(2005)
Total number of maternal deaths	49	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	490	(2005)
Women with low BMI ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, %)	-	-
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	21	(2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	97	(2008-09)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	-	
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	99	(2008-09)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)	7	(2005)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	93, 94	(2004)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	0.99	(2004)





14% Pneumonia: 10% Under-five deaths caused by: Diarrhoea:

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

Indicator	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintile						
	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	18	21	0.9	20	19	1.1	-	-	-		-	-	DHS 2008-2009
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	6	5	1.2	5	6	0.8		-			-	-	DHS 2008-2009
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	11	7	1.6	11	8	1.4	-	-	-		-	-	DHS 2008-2009
Infants not weighed at birth (%)				5	3	1.7	2	3	0	8	4	2.0	MICS 2005
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)			-	32	29	1.1	30	34	18	33	36	1.2	MICS 2005
Women with low BMI ($<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)			-	-			-	-		-	-		