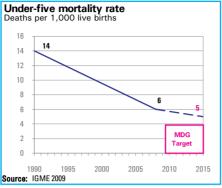
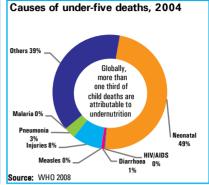
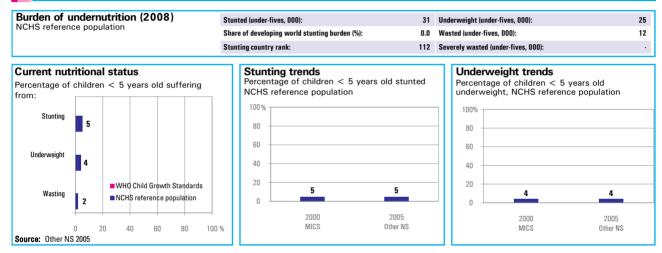
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	11,205	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	613	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	118	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	1	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	0.1	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)		

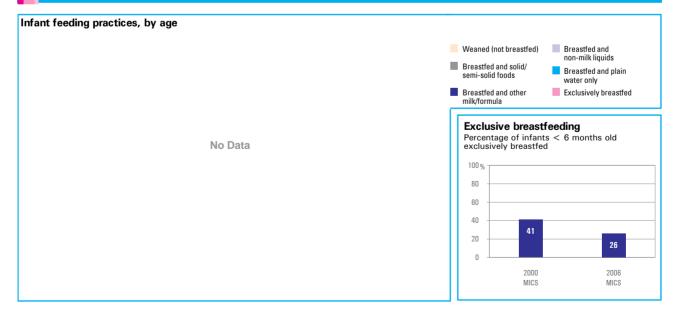




### **NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

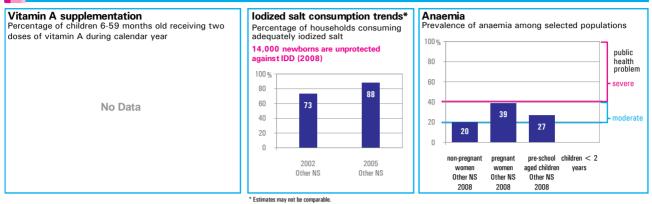


#### INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING





#### MICRONUTRIENTS



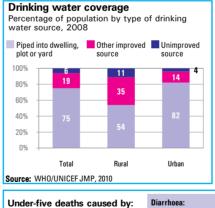
## ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy		Birth		0-5 months		6-23 months		24-59 months	
Use of iron-folic acid	Early initiation of breastfeeding	70%	International Code of Mar	Partial					
supplements	(within 1 hour of birth)			Maternity protection in ac	cordanc	e with ILO Convention 183	Yes		
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	88%	Infants not weighed at birth		Exclusive breastfeeding ( < 6 months)	26%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	47%		
						Continued breastfeeding at two years	16%		
To increase children's chances of survival, improve					Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation				
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.						National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach			

\*Information on these policies are being updated

# MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	45	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	29	(2008)
Total number of maternal deaths	61	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : )	1,400	(2005)
Women with low BMI ( $< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ , %)		
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman ( < 120 g/l, %)	20	(2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	100	(2007)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)		-
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	100	(2008)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	5	(2007)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	98, 98	(2007)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1	(2007)



#### Sanitation coverage Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008 Improved facility Shared facility Unimproved facility Open defecation 0 7 100% - 2 0 \_\_\_\_\_1 80% 60% 94 81 40% 20% Π% Urban Total Rural Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010 1% Pneumonia: 3%

Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea\* Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics\*

## **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, %)	-			-						-		-	
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-												
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)		-					-	-	-		-		
Infants not weighed at birth (%)													
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	70	71	1.0	68	75	0.9							MICS 2006
Women with low BMI ( $<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)	-	-		-			-	-	-		-	-	