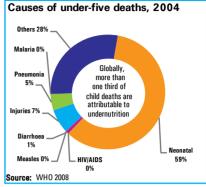




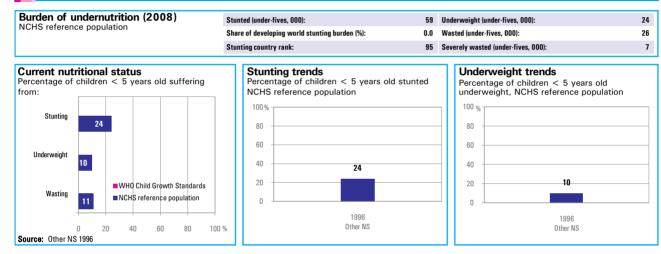
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	2,919	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	249	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	52	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	1	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)		
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)		-





### **NUTRITIONAL STATUS**



### INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING





.

#### MICRONUTRIENTS Vitamin A supplementation lodized salt consumption trends\* **Anaemia** Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving Percentage of households consuming two doses of vitamin A during calendar year adequately iodized salt 100 % 52,000 newborns are unprotected public against IDD (2008) health problem 80 60 severe 4N No Data No Data oderate 32 20 31 29 0 non-pregnant pregnant pre-school children < 2aged children womer women years Other NS Other NS Other NS 1998-2002 2008 1998-2002

### **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	International Code of Mar	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes					
supplements	(within 1 hour of birth)	Maternity protection in ad	cordanc	No				
Household consumption of	Infants not weighed at birth	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)	12%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	26%			
		Continued breastfeeding at two years	9%					
To increase children's chances of survival, improve				Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation				
development and	National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition							

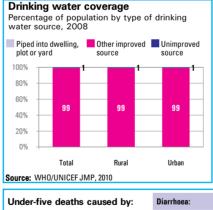
development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother's pregnancy and the first two years of the child's life.

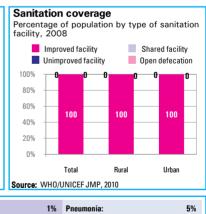
Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics\* \*Information on these policies are being updated

incorporating the community-based approach

# MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	4	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	5	(1992-1995)
Total number of maternal deaths	2	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : )	9,600	(2005)
Women with low BMI ( $<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)		
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman ( < 120 g/l, %)	29	(1998-2002)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	95	(1994-1996)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)		
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	98	(1996)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	7	(1997-1998)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	83, 84	(2006)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	0.99	(2006)





### **DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintile						
Indicator	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 (%)			-	-	-	-		-	-				
Women with low BMI ( $<$ 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)			-					-	-				