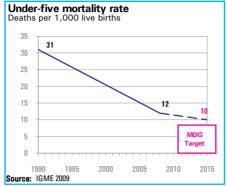
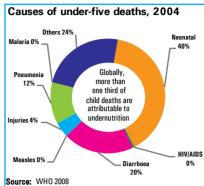


DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	2,785	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	293	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	61	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	1	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)		-
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)		





NUTRITIONAL STATUS

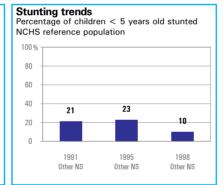
Burden of undernutrition (2008) WHO Child Growth Standards

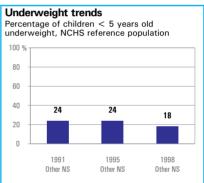
Stunted (under-fives, 000):
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):
Stunting country rank:

 38
 Underweight (under-fives, 000):
 33

 0.0
 Wasted (under-fives, 000):
 21

 106
 Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):
 3



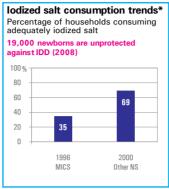


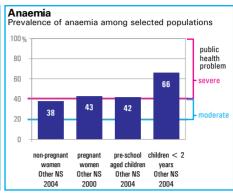
INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

MICRONUTRIENTS

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

No Data



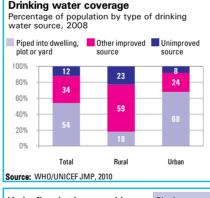


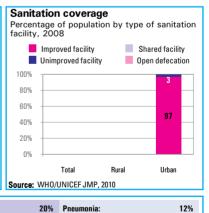
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy		Birth		0-5 months		6-23 months	>	24-59 months	
Use of iron-folic acid Early initiation of breastfeeding		85%	International Code of Mark	eting o	Breastmilk Substitutes	Partial			
supplements					ordanc	e with ILO Convention 183	No		
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	69%	Infants not weighed at birth		Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)		Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	91%		
		Continued breastfeeding at two years	73%						
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				National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach					
two years of the child's life.					Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*				
Information on these policies are being updated						Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics			

MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	64	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	23	(2007)
Total number of maternal deaths	41	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	420	(2005)
Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m², %)		
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	38	(2004)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	100	(2000)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	86	(2007)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	99	(2007)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)	9	(2007)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	74, 72	(2007)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1.03	(2007)





Under-five deaths caused by:

Diarrhoea:

20% Pneumonia:

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, %)	14	12	1.2			-	-		-		-		Other NS 1998
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	12	11	1.1		-	·					-		Other NS 1998
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	8	6	1.3		-	-	-	-	-		-		Other NS 1998
Infants not weighed at birth (%)			-		-								
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	83	87	1.0	82	92	0.9		-	-				Other NS 2000
Women with low BMI ($<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)			-			·							