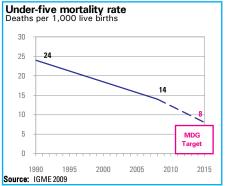
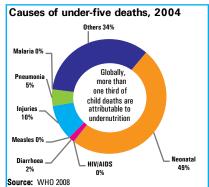


DEMOGRAPHICS

3,349	(2008)
249	(2008)
50	(2008)
14	(2008)
1	(2008)
12	(2008)
7	(2004)
0.6	(2007)
<2	(2006)
	249 50 14 1 12 7 0.6





NUTRITIONAL STATUS

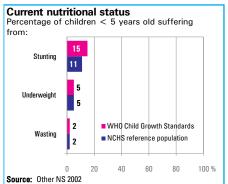
Burden of undernutrition (2008)
WHO Child Growth Standards

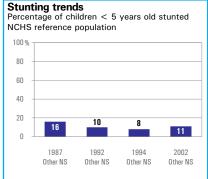
Stunted (under-fives, 000): 37
Share of developing world stunting burden (%): 0.0
Stunting country rank: 107

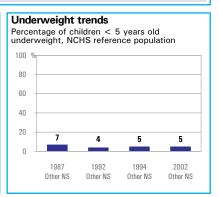
 37
 Underweight (under-fives, 000):
 13

 0.0
 Wasted (under-fives, 000):
 6

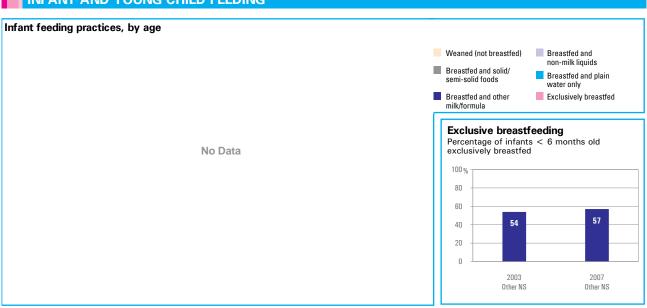
 107
 Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):
 1







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

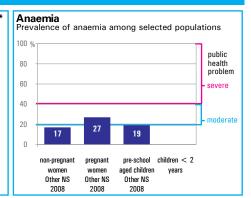
No Data

lodized salt consumption trends* Percentage of households consuming

adequately iodized salt 50,000 newborns are unprotected

against IDD (2008)

No Data

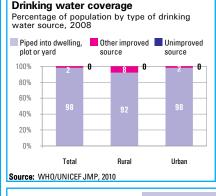


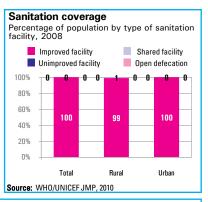
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy		Birth		0-5 months		6-23 months		24-59 months		
Use of iron-folic acid		Early initiation of breastfeeding 60%		International Code of Mar	keting o	Partial				
supplements		(within 1 hour of birth)	Maternity protection in ac	cordanc	Partial					
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt		Infants not weighed at birth		Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months)	57%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	35%			
			Continued breastfeeding at two years	28%						
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	IIO'S IITE.	Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*								
			Informat	tion on these policies are being updat	hot	Policy on community treatment of pneum	onia with a	ntibiotics		

MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	20	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	18	(2004)
Total number of maternal deaths	11	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	2,100	(2005)
Women with low BMI ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, %)		
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	17	(2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	97	(2005)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	-	
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	100	(1999)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)	9	(2006)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	100, 100	(2006)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1	(2006)





Under-five deaths caused by: Diarrhoea: 2% 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, %)	-	-			-	-	-			-	-	-	
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/m², %)	-	-	-			-	-	-			-	-	-