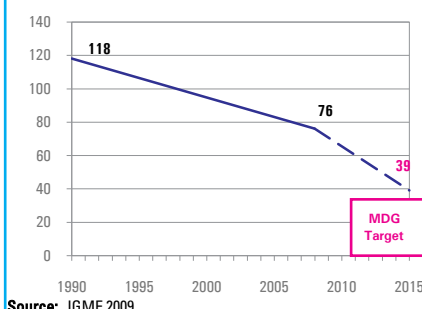


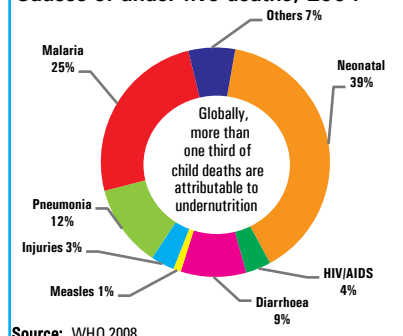
DEMOGRAPHICS

|   |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|
| Total population (000)  | 23,351 | (2008) |
| Total under-five population (000)                                   | 3,319  | (2008) |
| Total number of births (000)  | 757    | (2008) |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                   | 76     | (2008) |
| Total number of under-five deaths (000)                             | 55     | (2008) |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                       | 51     | (2008) |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                     | 43     | (2004) |
| HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)                                | 1.9    | (2007) |
| Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%) | 30     | (2006) |

Under-five mortality rate  
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths, 2004



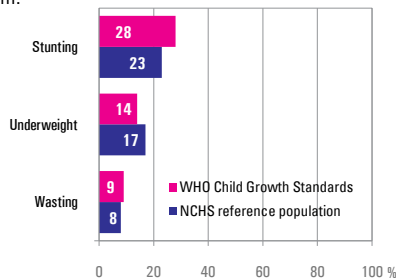
NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008)  
WHO Child Growth Standards

|  |     |                                     |     |
|--|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Stunted (under-fives, 000):                    | 929 | Underweight (under-fives, 000):     | 461 |
| Share of developing world stunting burden (%): | 0.5 | Wasted (under-fives, 000):          | 282 |
| Stunting country rank:                         | 34  | Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): | 73  |

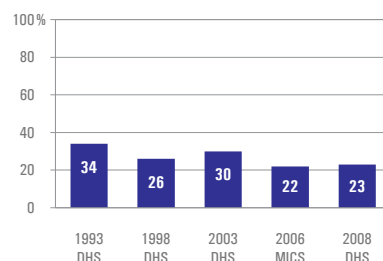
Current nutritional status

Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:



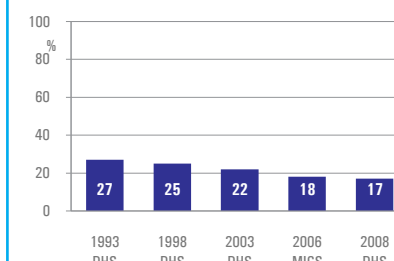
Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted  
NCHS reference population



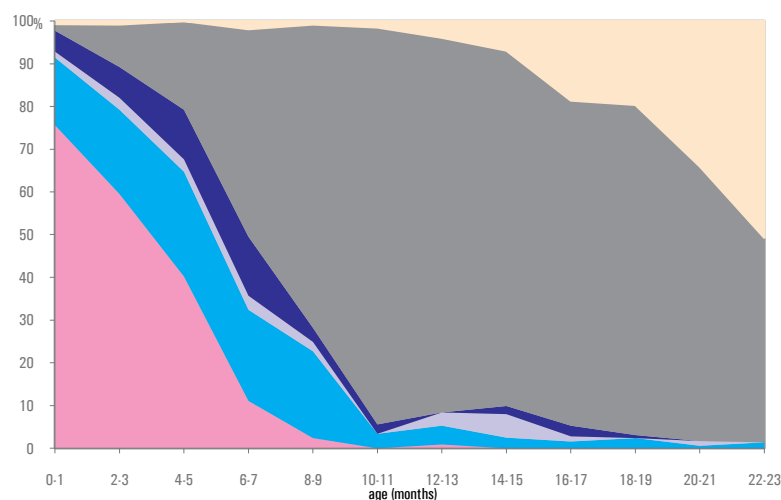
Underweight trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population



INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

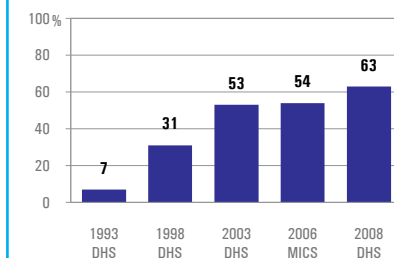
Infant feeding practices, by age



Source: MICS 2006

Exclusive breastfeeding

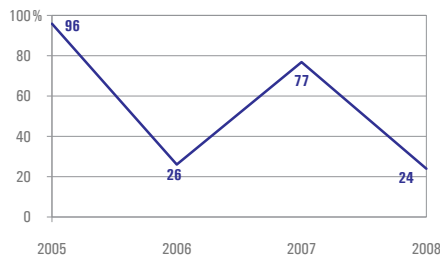
Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed



## MICRONUTRIENTS

### Vitamin A supplementation

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

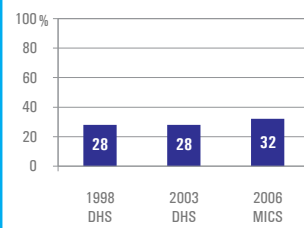


Source: UNICEF 2009

### Iodized salt consumption trends\*

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

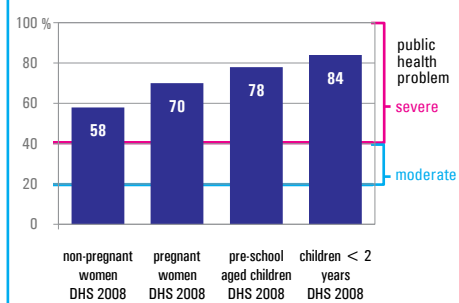
511,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)



\* Estimates may not be comparable.

### Anaemia

Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations



## ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

| Pregnancy   | Birth   | 0-5 months   | 6-23 months   | 24-59 months |
|---|---|--|---|--------------|
| Use of iron-folic acid supplements: 42%               | Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth): 52% | International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes | Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: Partial   |              |
| Household consumption of adequately iodized salt: 32% | Infants not weighed at birth: 64%                               | Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months): 63%                      | Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding): 75%                                  |              |
|   |   | Continued breastfeeding at two years: 44%                      | Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation: 24%   |              |
|   |   |  | National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach: Yes |              |
|   |   |  | Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*: -  |              |
|   |   |  | Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*: -   |              |

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 two years of the child's life.

\* Information on these policies are being updated

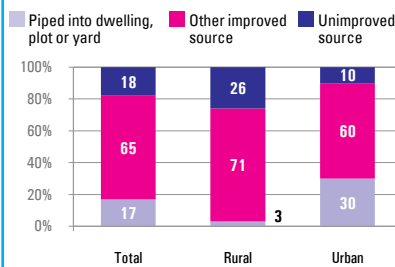
## MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

## WATER AND SANITATION

|  |        |             |
|--|--------|-------------|
| Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)           | 560    | (2005)      |
| Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)           | 450    | (2003-2007) |
| Total number of maternal deaths  | 3,800  | (2005)      |
| Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)                              | 45     | (2005)      |
| Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)                      | 9      | (2008)      |
| Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)                             | 58     | (2008)      |
| Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)                                 | 90     | (2008)      |
| Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)                               | 78     | (2008)      |
| Skilled attendant at birth (%)   | 57     | (2008)      |
| Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)                                     | 9      | (2006)      |
| Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)    | 71, 73 | (2007)      |
| Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio) | 0.97   | (2007)      |

### Drinking water coverage

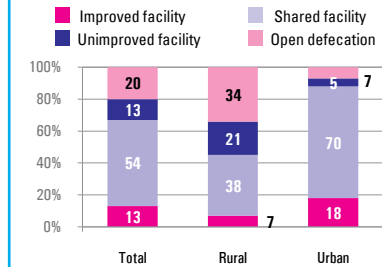
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

### Sanitation coverage

Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Under-five deaths caused by: Diarrhoea: 9% Pneumonia: 12%

## DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

| Indicator  | Gender |        |                         | Residence |       |                         | Wealth quintile |        |        |        |         | Source |                             |
|--|--------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|
|  | Male   | Female | Ratio of male to female | Urban     | Rural | Ratio of urban to rural | Poorest         | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest |        | Ratio of richest to poorest |
| Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)    | 30     | 26     | 1.2                     | 21        | 32    | 0.7                     | 35              | 34     | 28     | 21     | 14      | 0.4    | DHS 2008                    |
| Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %) | 15     | 12     | 1.3                     | 11        | 16    | 0.7                     | 19              | 17     | 13     | 8      | 9       | 0.5    | DHS 2008                    |
| Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)     | 9      | 8      | 1.1                     | 8         | 9     | 0.9                     | 9               | 10     | 9      | 6      | 7       | 0.8    | DHS 2008                    |
| Infants not weighed at birth (%)                       | -      | -      | -                       | 33        | 72    | 0.5                     | 85              | 68     | 58     | 38     | 17      | 0.2    | DHS 2008                    |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)                  | 52     | 53     | 1.0                     | 55        | 50    | 1.1                     | 51              | 46     | 53     | 57     | 57      | 1.1    | DHS 2008                    |
| Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)      | -      | 9      | -                       | 6         | 11    | 0.5                     | 13              | 14     | 9      | 5      | 5       | 0.4    | DHS 2008                    |