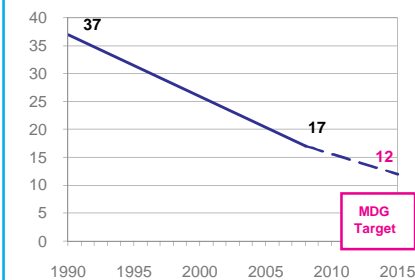


## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	3,633	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	200	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	45	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17	(2008)
Total number of under-five death	1	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)	15	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live)	12	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years,	0.4	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day	8	(2004)

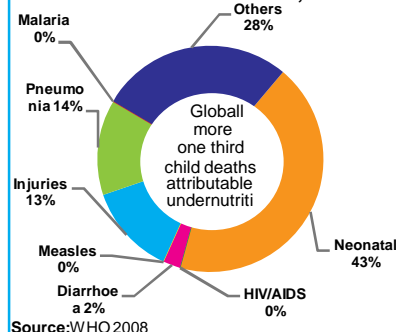
### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source:IGME 2009

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2004



Source:WHO 2008

## NUTRITIONAL STATUS

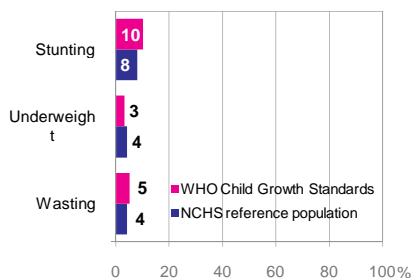
### Burden of undernutrition (2008)

WHO Child Growth Standards

Stunted (under-fives, 000):	21	Underweight (under-fives, 000):	6
Share of developing world stunting burden	0.0	Wasted (under-fives, 000):	10
Stunting country rank:	116	Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):	3

### Current nutritional status

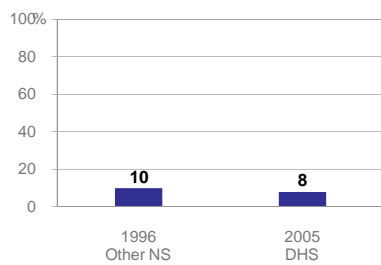
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:



Source:DHS 2005

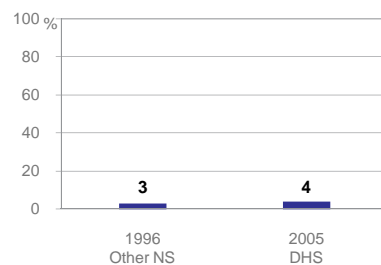
### Stunting trends

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

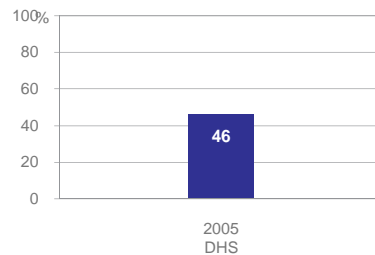
### Infant feeding practices, by age

No Data

- Weaned (not)
- Breastfed and solid/semi-solid foods
- Breastfed and other milk/formula
- Breastfed and non-milk liquids
- Breastfed and plain water only
- Exclusively breastfed

### Exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed



## MICRONUTRIENTS

### Vitamin A supplementation

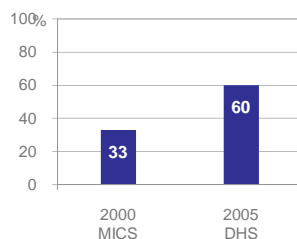
Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

No Data

### Iodized salt consumption trends\*

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

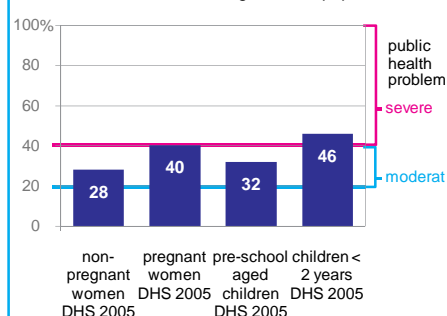
18,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)



\* 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	9%	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour)	65%	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	No	Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention	Yes	Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation	-
Household consumption of iodized salt	60%	Infants not weighed at birth	1%	Exclusive breastfeeding	46%	Timely introduction of complementary feeding	18%	National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition	-
						Continued breastfeeding at 24 months	2%	Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of acute watery diarrhea	-
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.								Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with cotrimoxazole	-

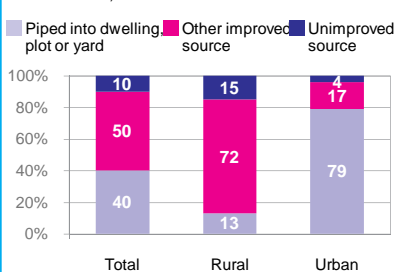
\*Information on these policies are being

## MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	22 (2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	16 (2007)
Total number of maternal deaths	9 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : 3,700)	(2005)
Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	6 (2005)
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (<120 g/l)	28 (2005)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	98 (2005)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	89 (2005)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	100 (2005)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	6 (2005)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	82, 84 (2007)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	0.98 (2007)

### Drinking water coverage

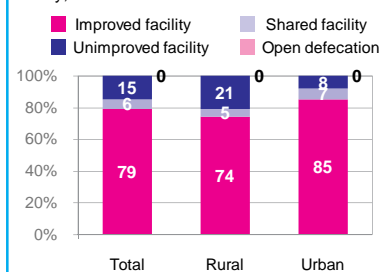
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008



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: 2% Pneumonia: 14%

## 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, %)	11	10	1.1	9	11	0.8	15	10	13	6	7	0.5	DHS 2005
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	3	3	1.0	2	4	0.5	5	5	2	3	1	0.2	DHS 2005
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	5	5	1.0	5	5	1.0	7	5	5	5	3	0.4	DHS 2005
Infants not weighed at birth (%)	-	-	-	1	1	1.0	1	1	0	1	1	1.0	DHS 2005
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	62	68	0.9	62	66	0.9	65	67	67	71	53	0.8	DHS 2005
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	-	6	-	7	6	1.2	5	5	6	6	7	1.4	DHS 2005