MYANMAR

DEMOGRAPHICS

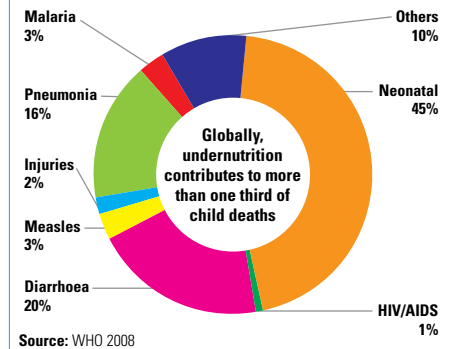|		
Total population (000)	49,563	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	4,629	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	1,020	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	98	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	98	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	71	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	49	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15–49 years, %)	0.7	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%)	-	-

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1,000 live births
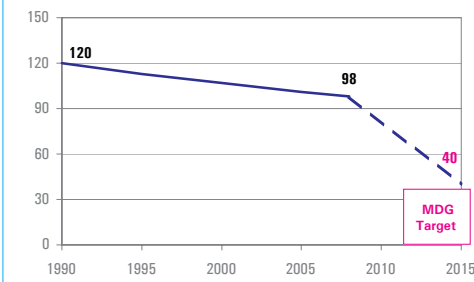
Source: IGME 2009

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004

- Malaria 3%
- Pneumonia 16%
- Injuries 2%
- Measles 3%
- Diarrhoea 20%
- Others 10%
- Neonatal 45%
- HIV/AIDS 1%

Globally, undernutrition contributes to more than one third of child deaths

Source: WHO 2008

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008)
WHO Child Growth Standards

|			
Stunted (under-fives, 000):	1,880	Underweight (under-fives, 000):	1,370
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):	1.0	Wasted (under-fives, 000):	495
Stunting country rank:	18	Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):	134

Current nutritional status
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:

Stunting: 41 / 32
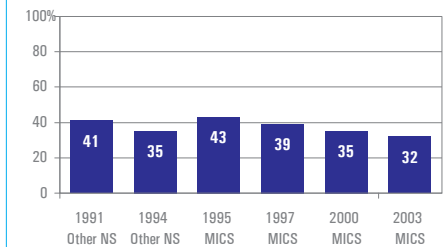Underweight: 30 / 32
Wasting: 11 / 9

- WHO Child Growth Standards
- NCHS reference population
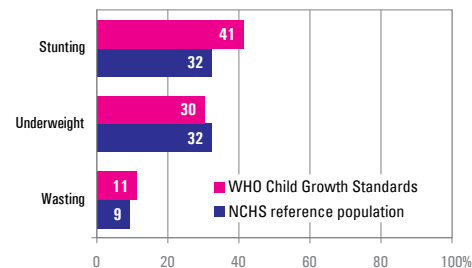
Source: MICS 2003

Stunting trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population

1991 Other NS	1994 Other NS	2000 MICS	2003 MICS
48	53	34	32
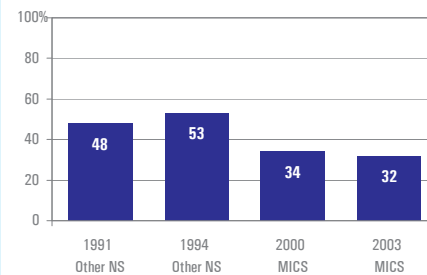
Underweight trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight NCHS reference population

Insufficient progress towards MDG1

1991 Other NS	1994 Other NS	1995 MICS	1997 MICS	2000 MICS	2003 MICS
41	35	43	39	35	32

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Child feeding practices, by age

- Complementary feeding (6 - 9 mos.): 66
- Continued breastfeeding (12 - 15 mos.): 85
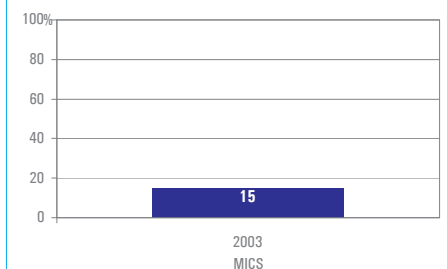- Continued breastfeeding (20 - 23 mos.): 67
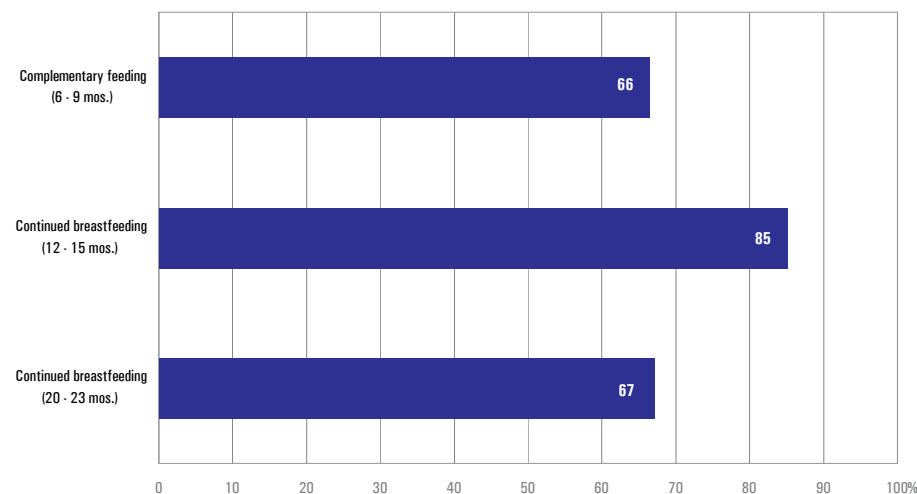
Source: MICS 2003

Data not available to produce infant feeding practices area graph

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

2003 MICS
15

Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition: A survival and development priority

MICRONUTRIENTS

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

Chart values: 66 (2000), 96, 92, 87, 96, 96, 94, 93, 94 (2008)
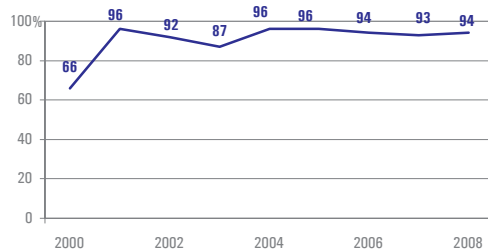
Source: UNICEF

Iodized salt consumption trends*
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

72,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)

1997 MICS	2000 MICS	2003 MICS	2007-2008 Other NS
65	48	60	93
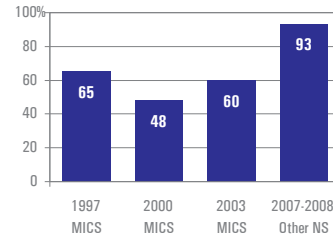
* Estimates may not be comparable.

Anaemia
Prevalence of anaemia among selected population

non-pregnant women (Other NS 2001)	pregnant women (WHO Estimated 2008)	preschool-age children (WHO Estimated 2008)	children < 2 years
45	50	63	

public health problem — severe — moderate
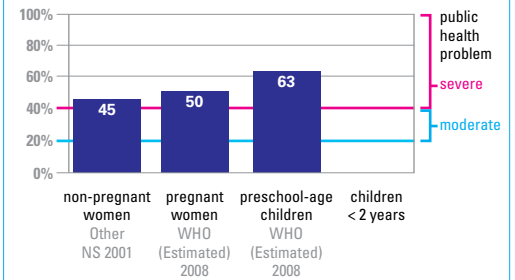
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy → Birth → 0-5 months → 6-23 months → 24-59 months

Use of iron-folic acid supplements	-	
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	93%	

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)	-	
Infants not weighed at birth	-	

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	No
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)	15%

Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	66%
Continued breastfeeding at two years	67%

Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation	94%
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	Yes
Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes

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.
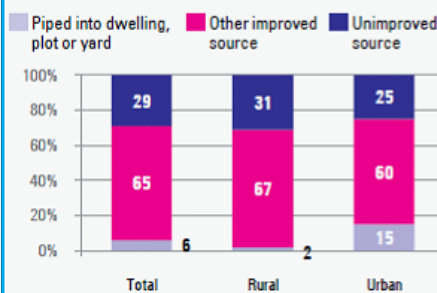
MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

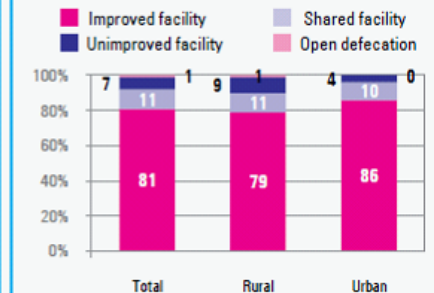|		
Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	380	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	320	(2004-2005)
Total number of maternal deaths	3,700	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in :)	110	(2005)
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)	-	-
Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120 g/l, %)	45	(2001)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	76	(2001)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	22	(2001)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	57	(2001)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	15	(2000)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	84, 83	(2003)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1.01	(2003)

WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking water coverage
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008

Legend: Piped into dwelling, plot or yard | Other improved source | Unimproved source

	Total	Rural	Urban
Unimproved source	29	31	25
Other improved source	65	67	60
Piped into dwelling	6	2	15

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Sanitation coverage
Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008

Legend: Improved facility | Unimproved facility | Shared facility | Open defecation

	Total	Rural	Urban
Open defecation	7	9	4
Shared facility	1	1	0
Unimproved facility	11	11	10
Improved facility	81	79	86

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Under-five deaths (post-neonatal) caused by: Diarrhoea: 20%   Pneumonia: 16%

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, %)	42	40	1.1	32	43	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	MICS 2003
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	31	28	1.1	25	31	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	MICS 2003
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	12	10	1.2	9	11	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	MICS 2003
Infants not weighed at birth (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

unicef