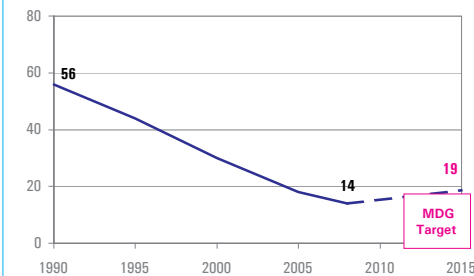


DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	87,096 (2008)
Total under-five population (000)	7,316 (2008)
Total number of births (000)	1,494 (2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14 (2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	21 (2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12 (2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12 (2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	0.5 (2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	22 (2006)

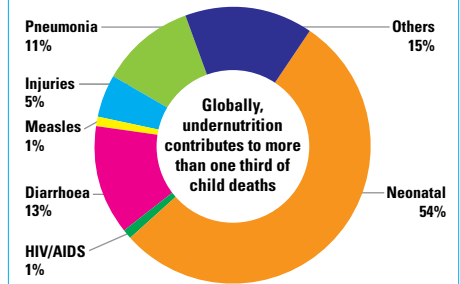
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME 2009

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004



Source: WHO 2008

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

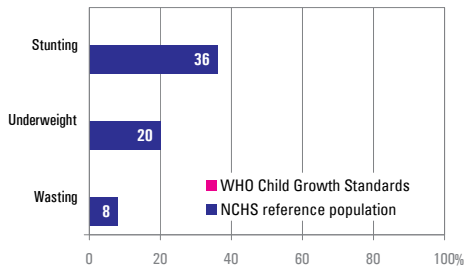
Burden of undernutrition (2008)

NCHS reference population

Stunted (under-fives, 000):	2,619	Underweight (under-fives, 000):	1,478
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):	1.3	Wasted (under-fives, 000):	615
Stunting country rank:	13	Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):	212

Current nutritional status

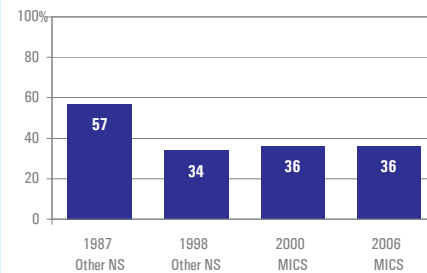
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:



Source: MICS 2006

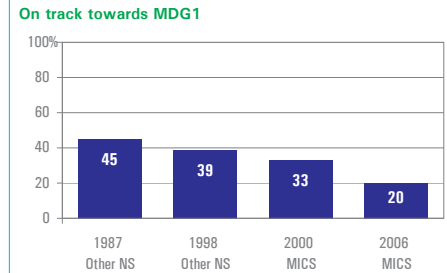
Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted
NCHS reference population



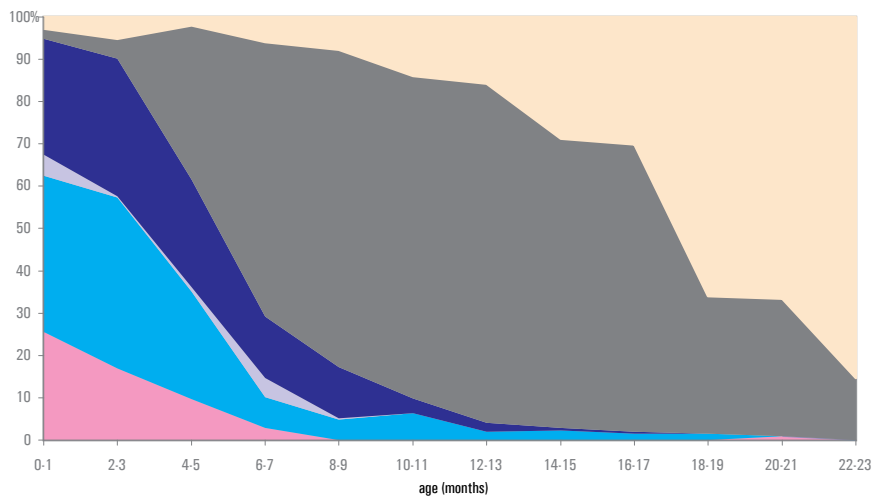
Underweight trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight
NCHS reference population



INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

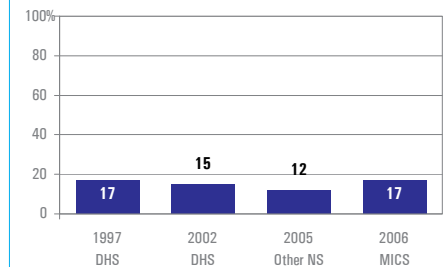
Infant feeding practices, by age



Source: MICS 2006

Exclusive breastfeeding

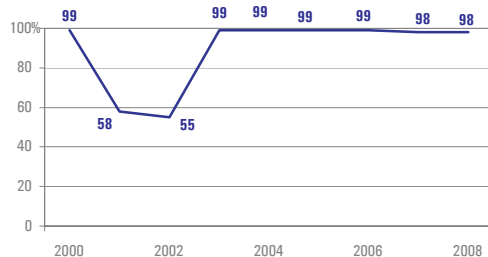
Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed



MICRONUTRIENTS

Vitamin A supplementation

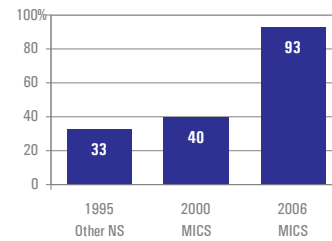
Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year



Source: UNICEF

Iodized salt consumption trends*

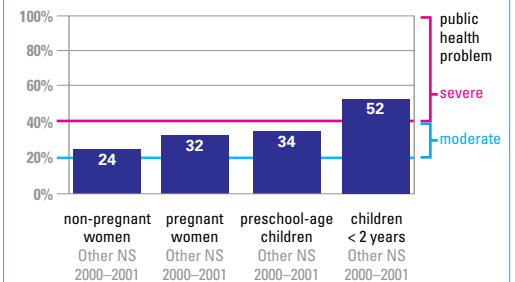
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt
102,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)



* Estimates may not be comparable.

Anaemia

Prevalence of anaemia among selected population



ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

	Pregnancy	Birth	0-5 months	6-23 months	24-59 months
Use of iron-folic acid supplements	-	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth) 58%	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Partial	
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt 93%		Infants not weighed at birth 13%	Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No	
			Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) 17%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding) 70%	
				Continued breastfeeding at two years 23%	
				Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation	98%
				National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach	No
				Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	No
				Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Partial

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.

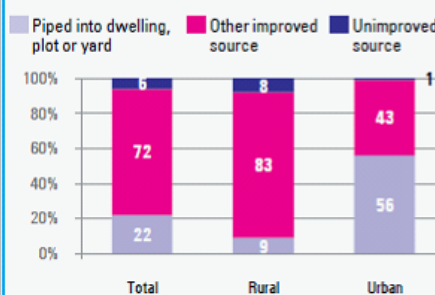
MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	150	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	160	(1994-2006)
Total number of maternal deaths	2,500	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in :)	280	(2005)
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m ² , %)	-	-
Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120 g/l, %)	24	(2000-2001)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	91	(2006)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	29	(2002)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	88	(2006)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	7	(2006)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	91, 96	(2001)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	0.95	(2001)

WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking water coverage

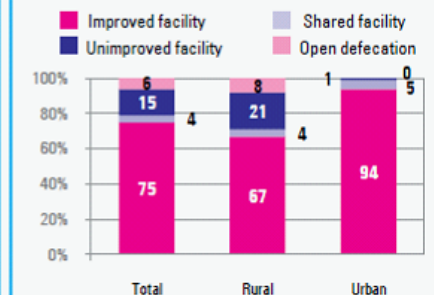
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Sanitation coverage

Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Under-five deaths (post-neonatal) caused by:

Diarrhoea:	13%	Pneumonia:	11%
------------	-----	------------	-----

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 (NCHS reference population, %)	40	32	1.3	24	39	0.6	46	42	32	33	21	0.5	MICS 2006
Underweight prevalence (NCHS reference population, %)	21	19	1.1	12	22	0.5	29	25	17	16	10	0.3	MICS 2006
Wasting prevalence (NCHS reference population, %)	9	8	1.2	9	8	1.1	10	8	10	7	7	0.7	MICS 2006
Infants not weighed at birth (%)	-	-	-	0	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MICS 2006
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	-	-	-	54	59	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	MICS 2006
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m ² , %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-