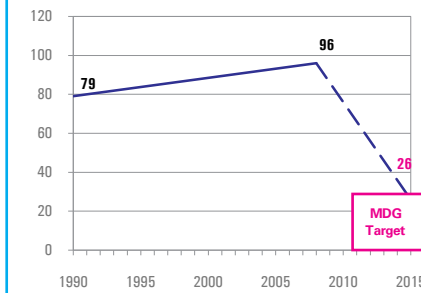


DEMOGRAPHICS

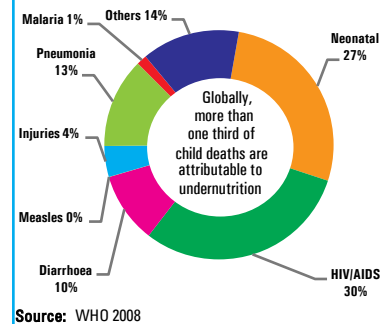
| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Total population (000) | 12,463 | (2008) |
| Total under-five population (000) | 1,707 | (2008) |
| Total number of births (000) | 378 | (2008) |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 96 | (2008) |
| Total number of under-five deaths (000) | 36 | (2008) |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 62 | (2008) |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 36 | (2004) |
| HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %) | 15.3 | (2007) |
| Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%) | - | - |

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths, 2004



NUTRITIONAL STATUS

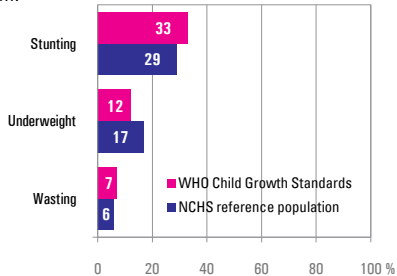
Burden of undernutrition (2008)

WHO Child Growth Standards

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Stunted (under-fives, 000): | 570 | Underweight (under-fives, 000): | 212 |
| Share of developing world stunting burden (%): | 0.3 | Wasted (under-fives, 000): | 111 |
| Stunting country rank: | 52 | Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): | 38 |

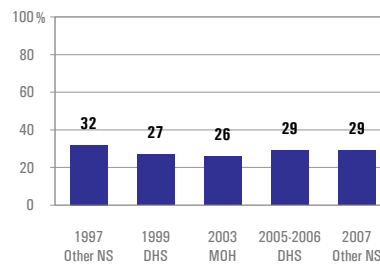
Current nutritional status

Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:



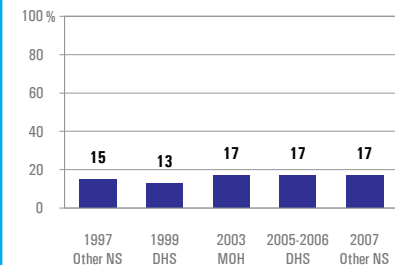
Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population



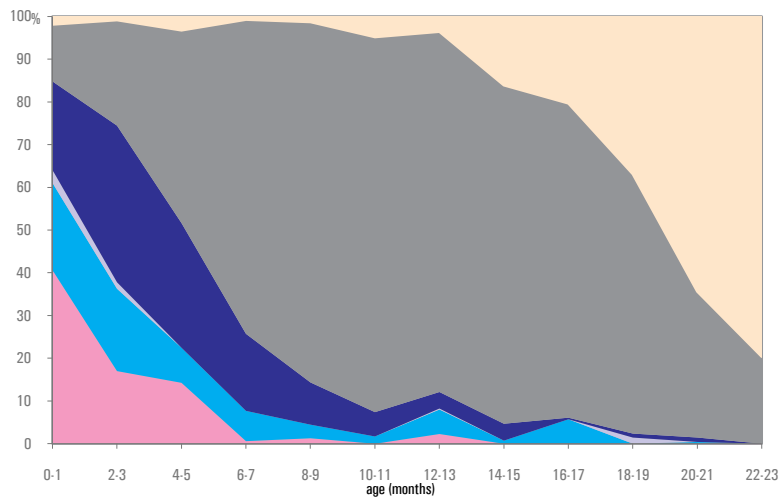
Underweight trends

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



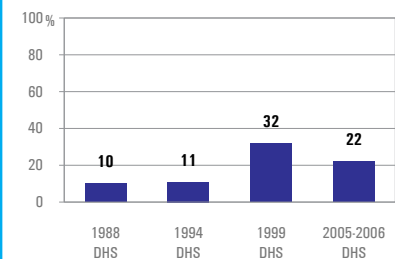
INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant feeding practices, by age



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

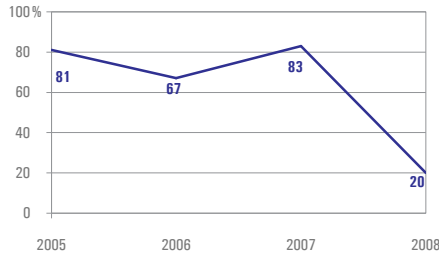


Zimbabwe

MICRONUTRIENTS

Vitamin A supplementation

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

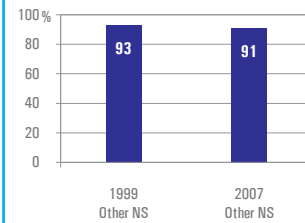


Source: UNICEF 2009

Iodized salt consumption trends*

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

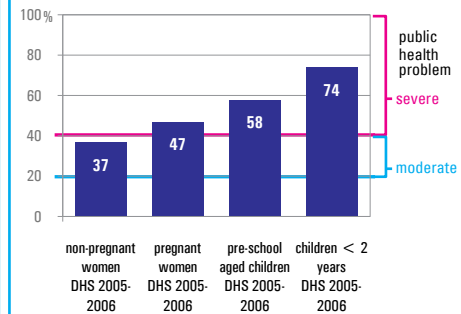
34,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)



* 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: 5% | Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth): 69% | International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes | Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No | Continued breastfeeding at two years: 40% |
| Household consumption of adequately iodized salt: 91% | Infants not weighed at birth: 28% | Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months): 22% | Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding): 79% | Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation: 20% |
| <p>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.</p> | | | <p>National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach: Yes</p> | |
| | | | <p>Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*: .</p> | |
| | | | <p>Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*: .</p> | |

* Information on these policies are being updated

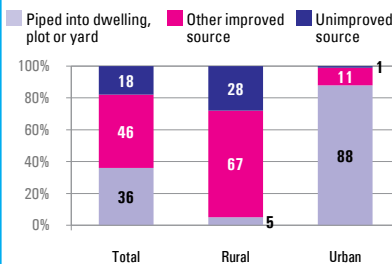
MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births) | 880 (2005) |
| Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births) | 560 (1997-2006) |
| Total number of maternal deaths | 3,400 (2005) |
| Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :) | 43 (2005) |
| Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m ² , %) | 9 (2005-2006) |
| Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %) | 37 (2005-2006) |
| Antenatal care (at least one visit, %) | 94 (2005-2006) |
| Antenatal care (at least four visits, %) | 71 (2005-2006) |
| Skilled attendant at birth (%) | 69 (2005-2006) |
| Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %) | 11 (2005-2006) |
| Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male) | 88, 87 (2006) |
| Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio) | 1.01 (2006) |

WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking water coverage

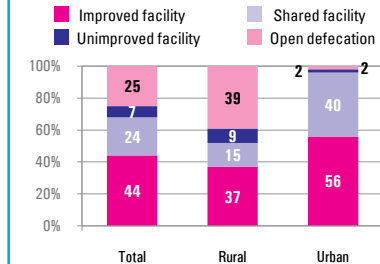
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Sanitation coverage

Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Under-five deaths caused by: Diarrhoea: 10% Pneumonia: 13%

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, %) | 36 | 30 | 1.2 | 27 | 36 | 0.8 | 34 | 39 | 36 | 31 | 26 | 0.8 | DHS 2005-2006 |
| Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %) | 13 | 12 | 1.1 | 9 | 14 | 0.6 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 0.4 | DHS 2005-2006 |
| Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %) | 7 | 6 | 1.2 | 5 | 7 | 0.7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 0.6 | DHS 2005-2006 |
| Infants not weighed at birth (%) | - | - | - | 5 | 38 | 0.1 | 51 | 38 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 0.1 | DHS 2005-2006 |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) | 70 | 68 | 1.0 | 75 | 67 | 1.1 | 64 | 67 | 67 | 72 | 77 | 1.2 | DHS 2005-2006 |
| Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m ² , %) | - | 9 | - | 7 | 11 | 0.6 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 0.5 | DHS 2005-2006 |