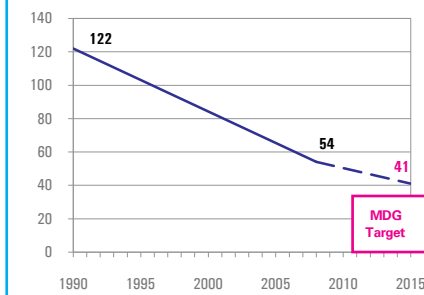


DEMOGRAPHICS

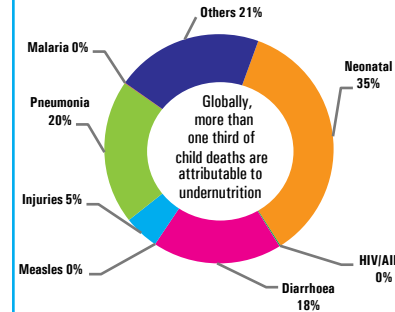
Total population (000)	9,694	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	1,245	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	263	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	54	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	14	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	46	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	0.2	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	20	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths, 2004



NUTRITIONAL STATUS

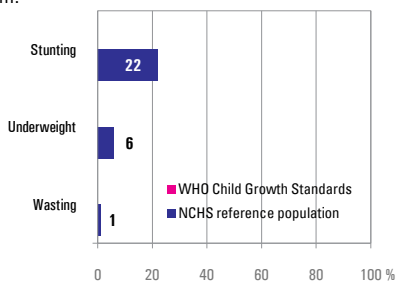
Burden of undernutrition (2008)

NCHS reference population

Stunted (under-fives, 000):	271	Underweight (under-fives, 000):	73
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):	0.1	Wasted (under-fives, 000):	14
Stunting country rank:	70	Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):	4

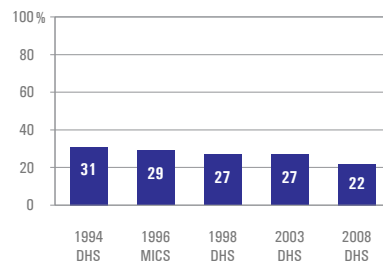
Current nutritional status

Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:



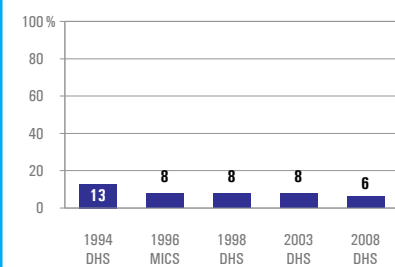
Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population



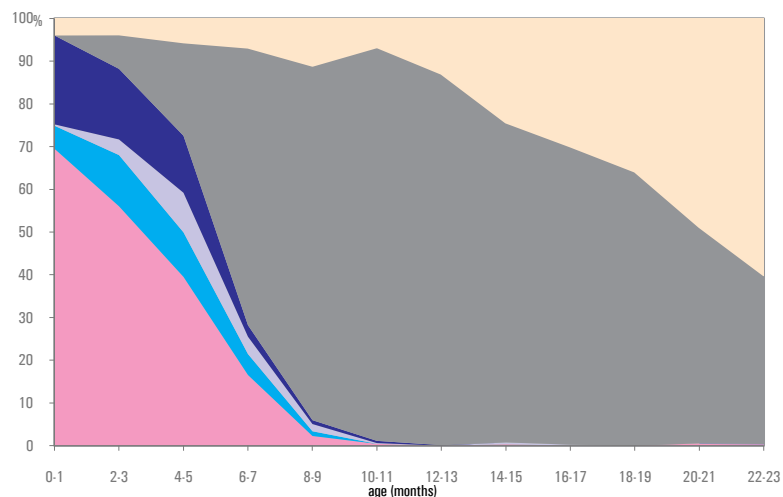
Underweight trends

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



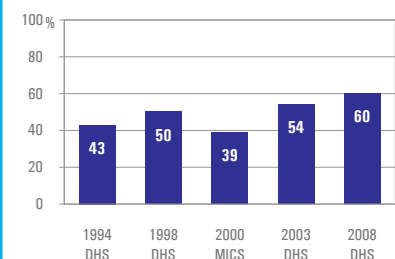
INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant feeding practices, by age



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

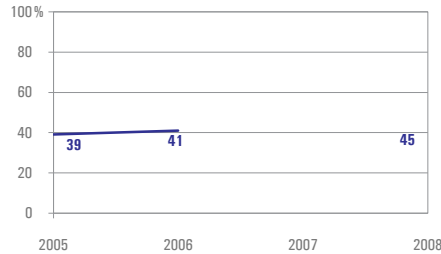


Bolivia

MICRONUTRIENTS

Vitamin A supplementation

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

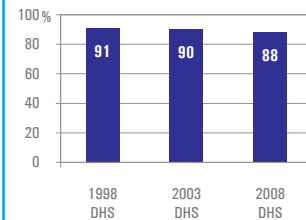


Source: UNICEF 2009

Iodized salt consumption trends*

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

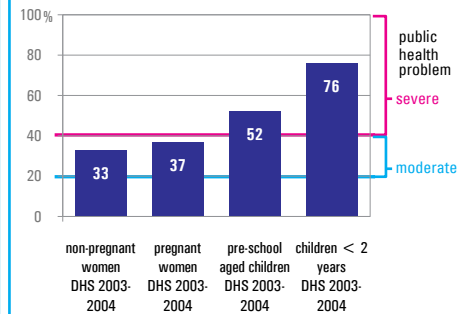
32,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)



* 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: 22%	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth): 61%	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial	Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: Partial	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding): 81%
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt: 88%	Infants not weighed at birth: 34%	Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months): 60%	Continued breastfeeding at two years: 40%	Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation: 45%
<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: .</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

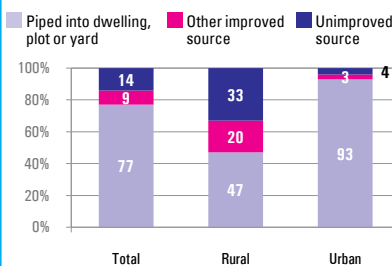
MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	290 (2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	230 (1998-2003)
Total number of maternal deaths	760 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	89 (2005)
Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m ² , %)	2 (2003)
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	33 (2003-2004)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	77 (2008)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	58 (2003)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	66 (2008)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)	7 (2003)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	77, 78 (2003-2004)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	0.99 (2003-2004)

Drinking water coverage

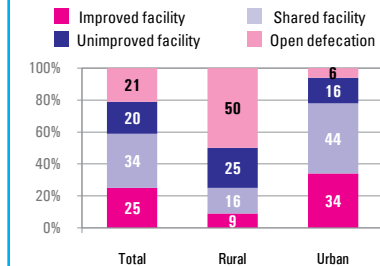
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008



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: 18% Pneumonia: 20%

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, %)	34	31	1.1	24	44	0.5	49	42	28	18	9	0.2	DHS 2003
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	6	5	1.2	4	8	0.5	9	7	3	3	1	0.1	DHS 2003
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	2	2	1.0	2	2	1.0	2	2	2	1	1	0.5	DHS 2003
Infants not weighed at birth (%)	-	-	-	19	54	0.4	65	43	26	10	1	0.0	DHS 2003
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	60	61	1.0	61	61	1.0	59	63	60	63	58	1.0	DHS 2003
Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m ² , %)	-	2	-	2	2	1.0	2	2	2	2	3	1.5	DHS 2003