Causes of under-five deaths, 2010
Globally, undernutrition contributes to more than one third of child deaths

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1,000 live births

Stunting disparities
Percentage of children <5 years old stunted, by selected background characteristics

Underweight trends
Percentage of children <5 years old underweight

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Exclusive breastfeeding trends
Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed

Infant feeding practices, by age

ETHIOPIA
DEMOGRAPHICS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of malnutrition (2011)

Stunted (under-fives, 000) 5,291
Wasted (under-fives, 000) 1,156
Severely wasted (under-fives, 000) 334

MDG 1 progress Insufficient progress

Underweight (under-fives, 000) 3,420
Overweight (under-fives, 000) 203

SOURCES:
IGME, 2012.
DHS, 2011.
**ESSENTIAL NUTRITION PRACTICES AND INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE**

**MICRONUTRIENTS**

- **Water and Sanitation**
  - Improved drinking water coverage
    - Percentage of population, by type of drinking water source, 1990–2010
  - Improved sanitation coverage
    - Percentage of population, by type of sanitation facility, 1990–2010

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- Percentage of children 6–59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year (full coverage)
  - * Estimates may not be comparable.

**Maternal Nutrition and Health**

- Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)
- Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)
- Total number of maternal deaths
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in :)
- Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)
- Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120g/l, %)
- Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)
- Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)
- Skilled attendant at birth (%) 
- Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)
- Women 20–24 years old who gave birth before age 18 (%) 

**Nutrition Profiles**

- Stunting prevalence (%)
- Underweight prevalence (%)
- Wasting prevalence (%)
- Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)
- Women with high BMI (≥25 kg/m², %)

**To increase child survival, promote child development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during pregnancy and the first two years of life.**

---

**ETHIOPIA**

**Anaemia**

- Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

**Iodized salt trends**

- Percentage of households with adequately iodized salt

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- 2,211,000 newborns are unprotected against iodine deficiency disorders (2011)

---

**DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
<th>Equity chart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with high BMI</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Source:** DHS, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, ILO, and others.