

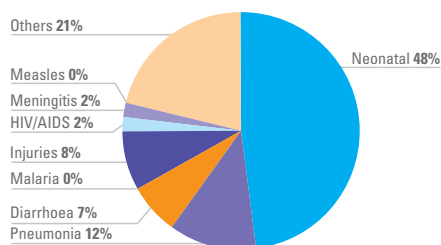
# GUATEMALA

## DEMOGRAPHICS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Total population (000)	14,757 (2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,192 (2011)
Total number of births (000)	473 (2011)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30 (2011)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	14 (2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24 (2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15 (2011)
HIV prevalence rate (15–49 years old, %)	0.8 (2011)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	14 (2006)
GNI per capita (US\$)	2,870 (2011)
Primary school net attendance ratio (% female, % male)	– –

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2010

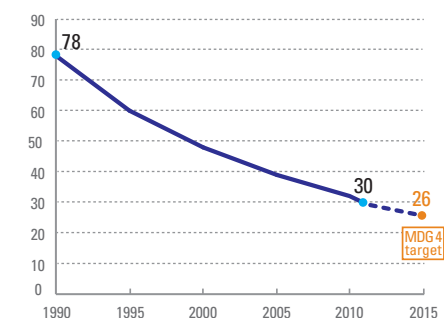
Globally, undernutrition contributes to more than one third of child deaths



Source: WHO/CHERG, 2012.

### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME, 2012.

## NUTRITIONAL STATUS

### Burden of malnutrition (2011)

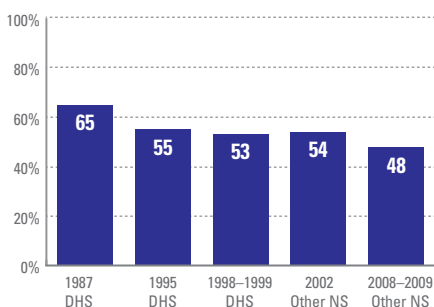
Stunting country rank	25
Share of world stunting burden (%)	<1%

Stunted (under-fives, 000)	1,052
Wasted (under-fives, 000)	24
Severely wasted (under-fives, 000)	–

MDG 1 progress	On track
Underweight (under-fives, 000)	285
Overweight (under-fives, 000)	107

### Stunting trends

Percentage of children <5 years old stunted



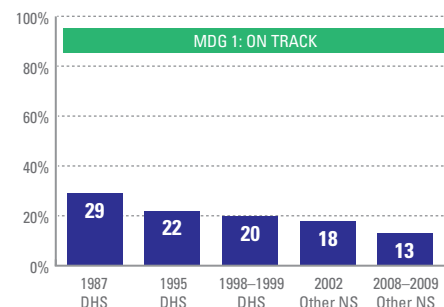
### Stunting disparities

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

NO DATA

### Underweight trends

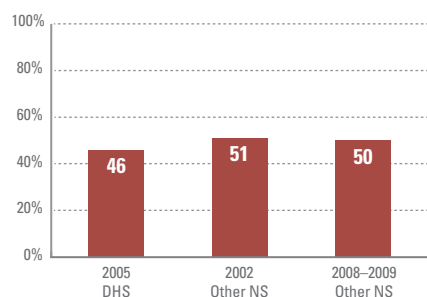
Percentage of children <5 years old underweight



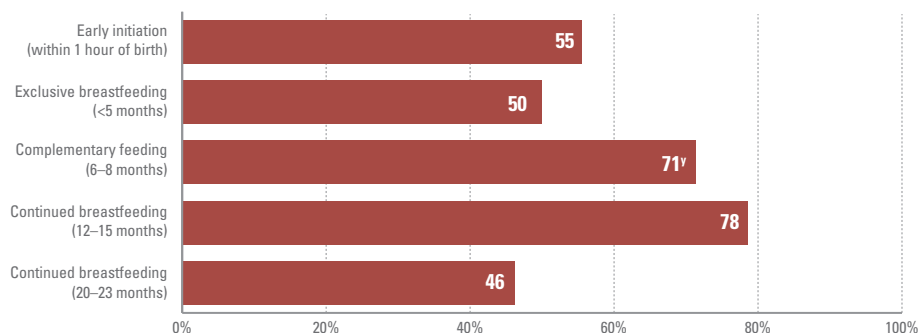
## INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

### Exclusive breastfeeding trends

Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed



### Infant feeding practices, by age



<sup>y</sup> Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

Source: Other NS, 2008–2009.

## ESSENTIAL NUTRITION PRACTICES AND INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

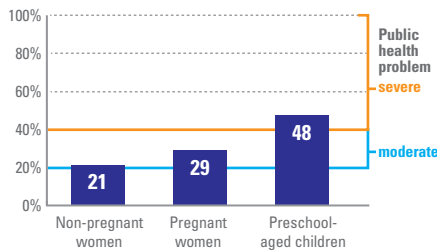
PREGNANCY	BIRTH	0-5 MONTHS	6-23 MONTHS	24-59 MONTHS
Use of iron-folic acid supplements	–	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth) <b>56%</b>	International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes <b>Yes</b> Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 <b>No</b>	
Households with adequately iodized salt <b>76%</b>	Infants not weighed at birth –	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) <b>50%</b>	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months) <b>71%</b> Continued breastfeeding at 1 year old <b>79%</b> Minimum dietary diversity – Minimum acceptable diet –	Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation <b>28%</b> Treatment of severe acute malnutrition included in national health plans <b>Yes</b>

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.

## MICRONUTRIENTS

### Anaemia

Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

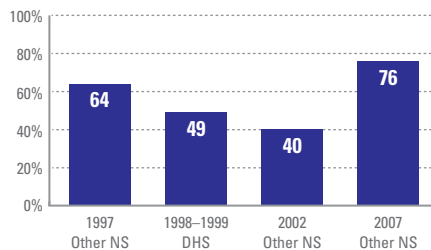


Source: Other NS, 2008–2009.

### Iodized salt trends\*

Percentage of households with adequately iodized salt

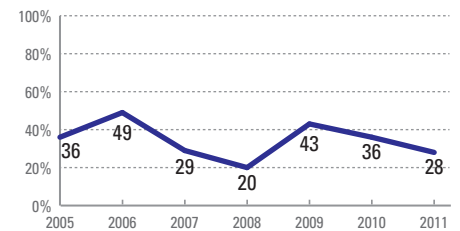
114,000 newborns are unprotected against iodine deficiency disorders (2011)



\* Estimates may not be comparable.

### Vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of children 6–59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year (full coverage)



Source: UNICEF, 2012.

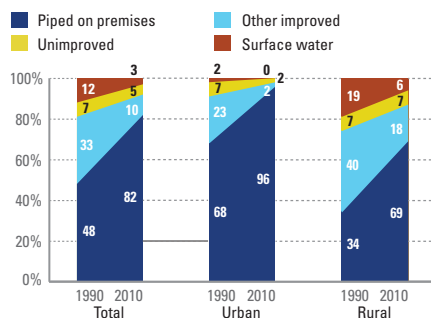
## MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	<b>120</b>	(2010)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	<b>140</b>	(2007)
Total number of maternal deaths	<b>550</b>	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in :)	<b>190</b>	(2010)
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	<b>2</b>	(2008–2009)
Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120g/l, %)	<b>21</b>	(2008–2009)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	<b>93</b>	(2009)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	–	–
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	<b>52</b>	(2009)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	<b>11</b>	(2008–2009)
Women 20–24 years old who gave birth before age 18 (%)	<b>22</b>	(2009)

## WATER AND SANITATION

### Improved drinking water coverage

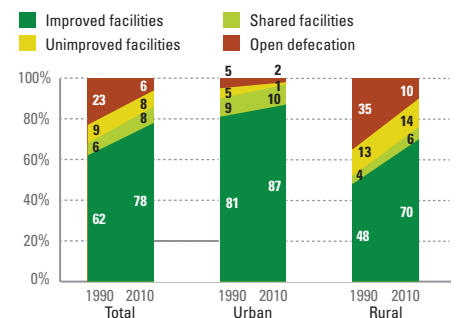
Percentage of population, by type of drinking water source, 1990–2010



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012.

### Improved sanitation coverage

Percentage of population, by type of sanitation facility, 1990–2010



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012.

## 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		Equity chart
Stunting prevalence (%)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other NS, 2008–2009
Underweight prevalence (%)	14	12	1.1	8	16	0.5	21	14	11	5	3	0.2	-----	Other NS, 2008–2009
Wasting prevalence (%)	1	1	1.0	1	2	0.6	1	1	2	1	1	0.5	-----	Other NS, 2008–2009
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	–	2	–	2	2	1.2	1	1	1	1	3	2.1	-----	Other NS, 2008–2009
Women with high BMI (≥25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	–	51	–	58	46	1.3	37	48	55	61	61	1.7	■■■■■	Other NS, 2008–2009