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.

### Micronutrients

#### Vitamin A Supplementation

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

![Graph showing Vitamin A supplementation](image)

*Source: UNICEF 2009*

#### Iodized Salt Consumption Trends

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt.

![Graph showing Iodized salt consumption trends](image)

#### Anaemia

Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations.

![Graph showing Anaemia prevalence](image)

*Information on these policies are being updated*

### Essential Nutrition Interventions During the Life Cycle

**Pregnancy**
- Use of iron-folic acid supplements
- Household consumption of adequately iodized salt

**Birth**
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)

**0-5 months**
- Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)
- Continued breastfeeding at two years

**6-23 months**
- Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)

**24-59 months**
- Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation

### Maternal Nutrition/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 deaths (1 in :)
- Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)
- Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (<120 g/l, %)
- Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)
- Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)
- Skilled attendant at birth (%)
- Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)
- Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)
- Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)

### Drinking Water Coverage

Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008

- Piped into dwelling, plot or yard
- Other improved source
- Unimproved source

### Sanitation Coverage

Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008

- Improved facility
- Unimproved facility
- Shared facility
- Open defecation

### Under-five deaths caused by:

- Diarrhoea: 17%
- Pneumonia: 12%

### Disparities in Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Poorest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Riches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Ratio of richest to poorest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: UNICEF 2009, WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010*