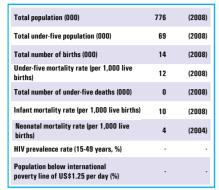
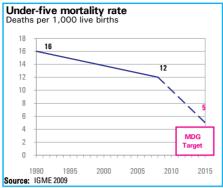
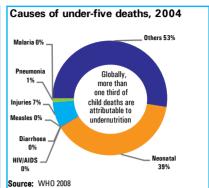


DEMOGRAPHICS







NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008)
NCHS reference population

Stunted (under-fives, 000):
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):
Stunting country rank:

 7
 Underweight (under-fives, 000):
 6

 0.0
 Wasted (under-fives, 000):
 4

 128
 Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):
 0

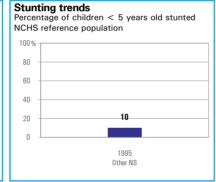
Current nutritional status

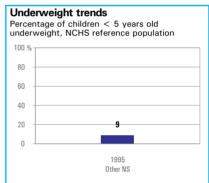
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:

Stunting

Underweight

Source: Other NS 1995





INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant feeding practices, by age Weaned (not breastfed) Breastfed and non-milk liquids Breastfed and solid/ Breastfed and plain semi-solid foods water only Breastfed and other Exclusively breastfed milk/formula **Exclusive breastfeeding** Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed No Data 80 60 40 34 1995 Other NS

Printed on: 13-Apr-2010

Bahrain

MICRONUTRIENTS

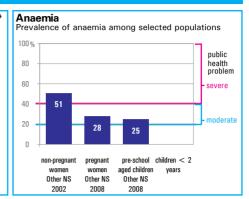
Vitamin A supplementation

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

No Data

lodized salt consumption trends* Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt 14,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)

No Data

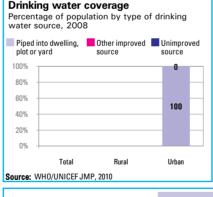


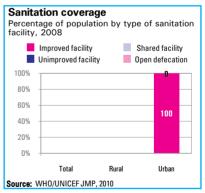
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy	Birth	0-5 months 6-23 month		6-23 months	>	24-59 months		
Use of iron-folic acid	Early initiation of breastfeeding	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes						
supplements	(within 1 hour of birth)	Maternity protection in ac	cordance	No				
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	Infants not weighed at birth .	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)						
		Continued breastfeeding at two years	41%					
To increase children	n's chances of survival, improve	Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation						
development and protection to be delivered during	National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach							
two years of the ch	ilia s lire.			Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for n	for management of diarrhoea*			
	Informat	Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics						

MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH WATER AND SANITATION

32	(2005)
46	(1995)
4	(2005)
1,300	(2005)
	-
51	(2002)
97	(1995)
	-
98	(1995)
8	(1999)
98, 98	(2005)
1.00	(2005)
	,





Under-five deaths caused by:

Diarrhoea:

0% Pneumonia:

1%

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

Indicator	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintile						
	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-										-		
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-										-		-
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-	-	•								-	•	-
Infants not weighed at birth (%)													٠
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)			-						-			-	
Women with low BMI ($<18.5\ kg/m^2,\%$			-	-			-	-			-		