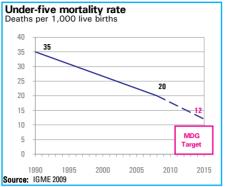
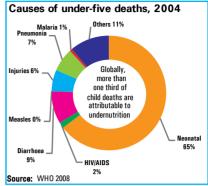
Nutrition Profile



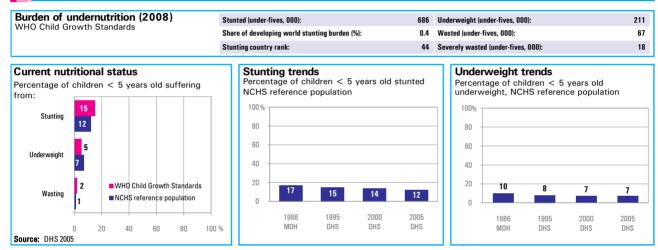
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	45,012	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	4,485	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	918	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	18	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	0.6	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	16	(2006)

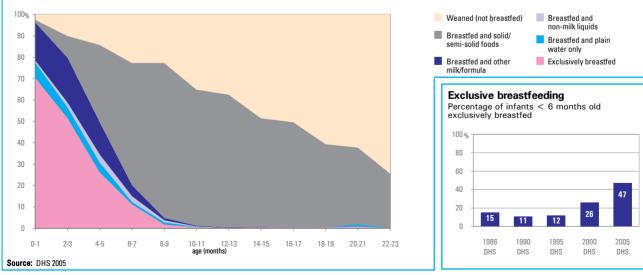




NUTRITIONAL STATUS



INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING



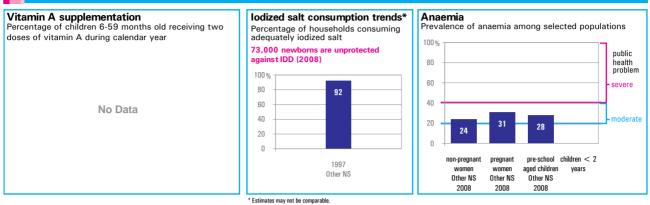
Printed on: 21-Apr-2010

Infant feeding practices, by age

Colombia



MICRONUTRIENTS



ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

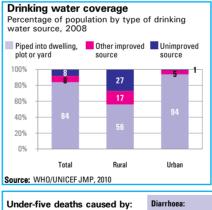
Pregnancy		Birth		0-5 months		6-23 months		24-59 months
Use of iron-folic acid Early initiation of breastfeeding		49%	International Code of Mar	Partial				
supplements (within 1 hour of birth)				Maternity protection in ac	Partial			
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	92%	Infants not weighed at birth	8%	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)	47%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	65%	
						Continued breastfeeding at two years	32%	
To increase children's chances of survival, improve					Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation	ion		
development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother's pregnancy and the first					National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach			

two years of the child's life.

*Information on these policies are being updated

WATER AND SANITATION MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	130	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	73	(2005)
Total number of maternal deaths	1,200	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	290	(2005)
Women with low BMI ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, %)	6	(2005)
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	24	(2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	94	(2005)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	83	(2005)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	96	(2005)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	6	(2005)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	87, 87	(2007)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1	(2007)



Sanitation coverage Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008 Improved facility Shared facility Unimproved facility Open defecation 100% -2 2 7 22 80% 18 60% 40% 74 55 20% Π% Urban Total Rural Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010 9% Pneumonia: 7%

Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea* Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintile						
Indicator	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, %)	17	14	1.2	12	22	0.5	25	16	13	10	4	0.2	DHS 2005
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	5	4	1.3	4	7	0.6	8	5	3	3	2	0.3	DHS 2005
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	2	1	2.0	2	2	1.0	2	2	2	1	1	0.5	DHS 2005
Infants not weighed at birth (%)				2	19	0.1	23	4	2	1	1	0.0	DHS 2005
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	49	49	1.0	50	47	1.1	44	51	50	51	49	1.1	DHS 2005
Women with low BMI ($<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)		6		6	5	1.2	6	6	6	5	4	0.7	DHS 2005