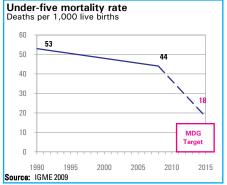
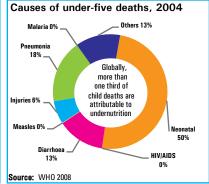
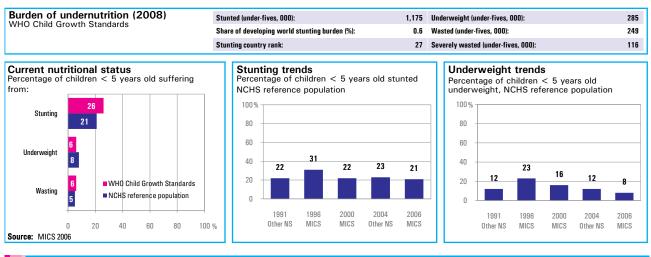


			_
Total population (000)	30,096	(2008)	l
Total under-five population (000)	4,450	(2008)	
Total number of births (000)	944	(2008)	
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	44	(2008)	
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	41	(2008)	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36	(2008)	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	63	(2004)	
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)			
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)			s



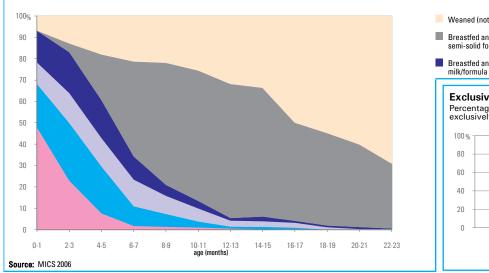


# **NUTRITIONAL STATUS**



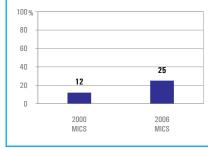
## **INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING**

Infant feeding practices, by age



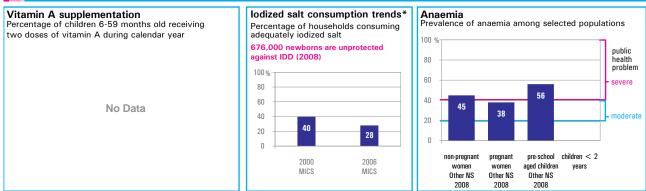


#### Exclusive breastfeeding Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed



# lraq





\* Estimates may not be comparable

# **ESSENTIAL NUTRITION 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) 31%		International Code of Mar	f Breastmilk Substitutes	No				
				Maternity protection in ac	cordanc	e with ILO Convention 183	No			
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	28%	Infants not weighed at birth	55%	Exclusive breastfeeding ( < 6 months)	25%	51%				
		Continued breastfeeding at two years	36%							
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.					Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation					
					National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach					
two years of	ind s inte.	Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*								
		Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*								

#### MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted

Total number of maternal deaths

Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : )

Women with low BMI (  $< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ , %)

Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)

Low birthweight ( < 2,500 grams, %)

attendance ratio (% female, % male) Gender parity index (primary school net

Primary school net enrolment or

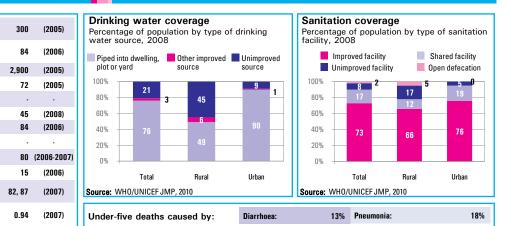
enrolment or attendance ratio)

Skilled attendant at birth (%)

Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (<120 g/l, %) Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)

(per 100,000 live births) Maternal mortality ratio, reported

(per 100,000 live births)



### **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, %)	28	25	1.1	24	30	0.8	-				-		MICS 2006
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	7	6	1.2	6	7	0.9	-						MICS 2006
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	6	5	1.2	5	6	0.8					-		MICS 2006
Infants not weighed at birth (%)	-	-		47	68	0.7	-	-		-			MICS 2006
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	-	-	-	27	36	0.8						-	MICS 2006
Women with low BMI ( $<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)	-	-	•		-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	·