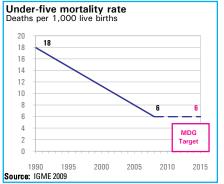
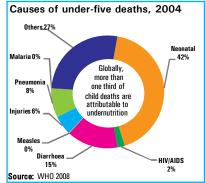


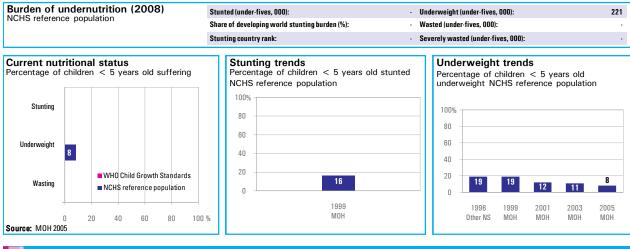
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	27,014	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	2,732	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	551	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	4	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 6	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	0.5	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	<2 (2004-2005)

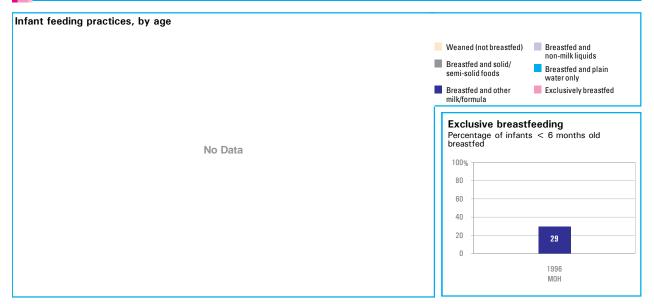




NUTRITIONAL STATUS



INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING



Malaysia

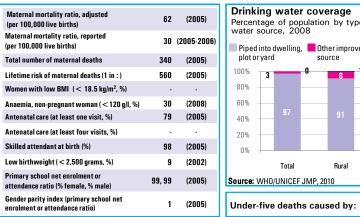
MICRONUTRIENTS Vitamin A supplementation lodized salt consumption trends* Anaemia Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations two doses of vitamin A during calendar year 100% public 80 health problem 60 severe 40 No Data No Data 38 oderate 20 30 32 0 non-pregnant $pregnant \quad pre\text{-school aged children} < 2$ childre years Other NS 2008 Other NS 2004 Other NS 2008

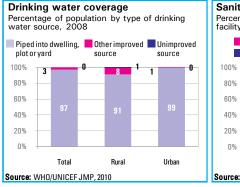
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy		Birth	0-5 months		6-23 months	>	24-59 months		
Use of iron-folic acid	Early	initiation of breastfeeding	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes			Partial			
supplements .	(withi	n 1 hour of birth) .	Maternity protection in ac	cordan	No				
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	. Infant	ts not weighed at birth -	Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months)	29%	·				
			Continued breastfeeding at two years	12%					
To increase children's chances of survival, improve					Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation				
development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother's pregnancy and the				National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach					
first two years of	ild's life.	Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*							
		Inform	Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics						

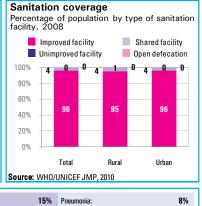
MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

WATER AND SANITATION





Diarrhoea:



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, %)		-			-	-			-	-			
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)		-			-	-	-	-	-				
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Infants not weighed at birth (%)	-	-		•	•				-	-	-	•	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	-							-	-	-			
Women with low BMI ($<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)	-	-			•				-	-	-		