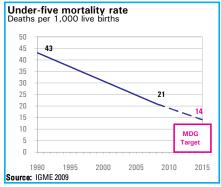
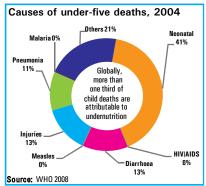
Saudi Arabia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	25,201	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	2,859	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	591	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	12	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births	s) 18	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)		-
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)		

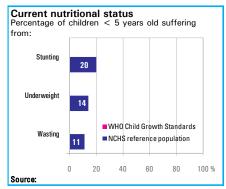


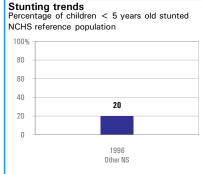


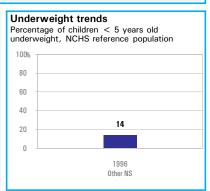
NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008)
WHO Child Growth Standards

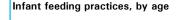
Stunted (under-fives, 000):	569	Underweight (under-fives, 000):	409
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):	0.3	Wasted (under-fives, 000):	306
Stunting country rank:	53	Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):	63



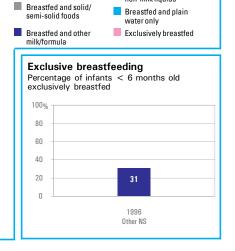




INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING



No Data



Weaned (not breastfed) Breastfed and

Saudi Arabia

MICRONUTRIENTS

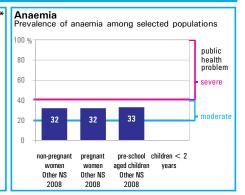
Vitamin A supplementation Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

No Data

lodized salt consumption trends* Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

591,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)

No Data



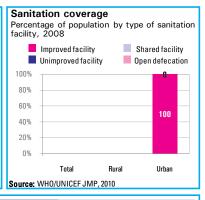
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

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				
supplements	(within 1 hour of birth)	Maternity protection in accordan	ce with ILO Convention 183	No		
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	Infants not weighed at birth .	Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months) 31%	60%			
		Continued breastfeeding at two years	30%			
To increase children	n's chances of survival, improv	Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation				
need to be delivered	revent stunting, nutrition interd d during the mother's pregnan	National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach				
first two years of the	пе спіїа ѕ іїте.	Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*				
	Informa	Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics				

MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	18	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	-	
Total number of maternal deaths	120	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	1,400	(2005)
Women with low BMI ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, %)	-	
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	32	(2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	90	(1996)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	-	
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	91	(1996)
Low birthweight ($<$ 2,500 grams, $\%$)	11	(1996)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)		
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)		

Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008							
Piped in plot or ya		Other improved source	Unimp				
100%			3	0			
80%				Ľ			
60%							
40%			97				
20%							
0%							
	Total	Rural	Urbar	1			
Source: WI	HO/UNICEF JI	MP. 2010					



13% Pneumonia: 11% Under-five deaths caused by: 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, %)	-												