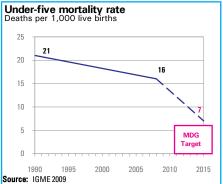
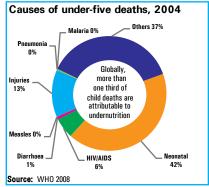
# **Ukraine**

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## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

Total population (000)	45,992	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	2,132	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	459	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	7	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	1.6	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	<2	(2005)





## **NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

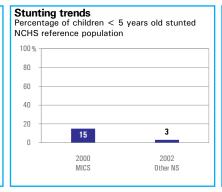
Burden of undernutrition (2008) NCHS reference population

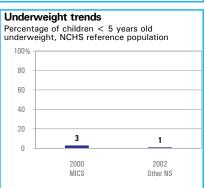
Stunted (under-fives, 000): Underweight (under-fives, 000): Share of developing world stunting burden (%): Stunting country rank:

Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):

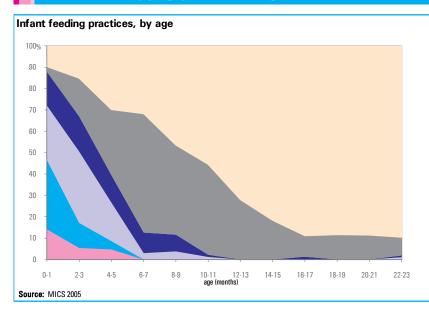
Weaned (not breastfed)

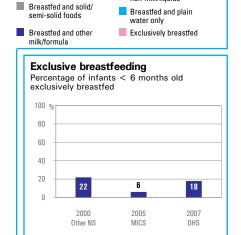
**Current nutritional status** Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering Stunting 3 Underweight WHO Child Growth Standards Wasting ■ NCHS reference population 0 60 80 100 % Source: Other NS 2002





## INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING





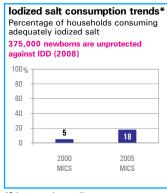
Breastfed and non-milk liquids

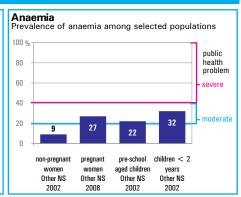
# **Ukraine**

## MICRONUTRIENTS

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

No Data





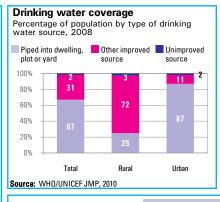
### \* Estimates may not be comparable.

## **ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE**

Pregnancy		Birth	0-5 months		6-23 months		24-59 months			
		Early initiation of breastfeeding 41%		International Code of Marke	eting of	f Breastmilk Substitutes	No			
		(within 1 hour of birth)	41/0	Maternity protection in acco	ordanc	e with ILO Convention 183	Partial			
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	18%	Infants not weighed at birth	1%	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)	18%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	55%			
		Continued breastfeeding at two years	6%							
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					Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation					
					National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach					
two years of the child's life.						Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*				
*Information on these policies are being updated						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)	24	(2007)
Total number of maternal deaths	71	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : )	5,200	(2005)
Women with low BMI ( $<18.5~kg/m^2,\%)$		
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman ( < 120 g/l, %)	9	(2002)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	99	(2007)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	75	(2007)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	99	(2007)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)	4	(2007)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	98, 96	(2005)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1.02	(2005)





Under-five deaths caused by: Diarrhoea: 1% Pneumonia:

## **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 (%)				1	1	1.0	2	1	0	0	1	0.5	DHS 2007
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	42	39	1.1	42	39	1.1	37	42	38	39	45	1.2	DHS 2007
Women with low BMI ( < 18.5 kg/m², %)	-	-	-			-	-	-			-	-	-