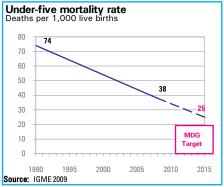
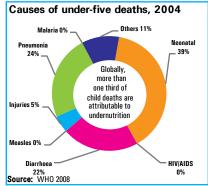
Uzbekistan

Nutrition Profile

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	27,191	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	2,576	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	553	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	21	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	0.1	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	46	(2003)

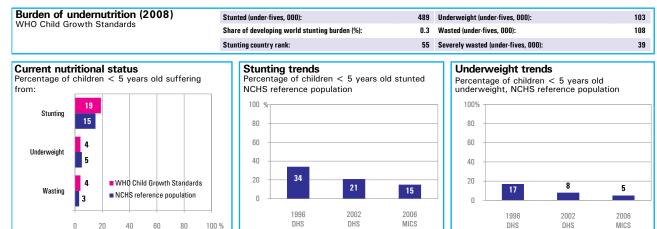




DHS

MICS

NUTRITIONAL STATUS



DHS

MICS

DHS

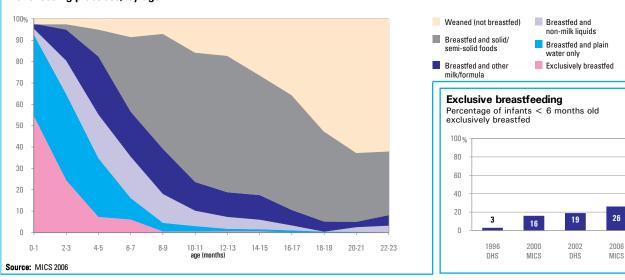
INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

60

80

100 %

40



Infant feeding practices, by age

0 20

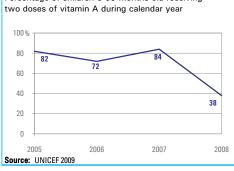
Source: MICS 2006

Uzbekistan



MICRONUTRIENTS

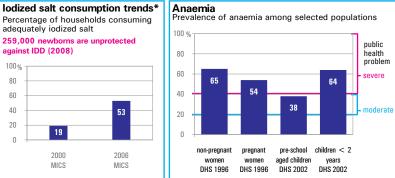
Vitamin A supplementation Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving



Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt 259,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008) 100% 80 60 40 53 20 0

2006

MICS



* Estimates may not be comparable.

2000

MICS

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		67%	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes			No				
supplements	upplements (within 1 hour of birth)			Maternity protection in a	cordanc	Partial				
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	53%	Infants not weighed at birth	1%	Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months)	26%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	45%			
						Continued breastfeeding at two years	38%			
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 supplementat	ion	38%			
				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* .				

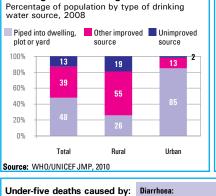
*Information on these policies are being updated

Drinking water coverage

MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	24	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	28	(1994-2006)
Total number of maternal deaths	150	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	1,400	(2005)
Women with low BMI ($< $ 18.5 kg/m², %)	10	(1996)
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	65	(1996)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	99	(2006)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	79	(1996)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	100	(2006)
Low birthweight ($<$ 2,500 grams, %)	5	(2006)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	100, 100	(2006)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1	(2006)





Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*

Sanitation coverage



24%

22% Pneumonia:

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, %)	19	19	1.0	18	19	0.9	21	21	19	17	15	0.7	MICS 2006
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	4	4	1.0	4	4	1.0	5	4	4	4	3	0.6	MICS 2006
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	5	3	1.7	5	4	1.3	3	4	5	4	5	1.7	MICS 2006
Infants not weighed at birth (%)		-		1	1	1.0	1	1	1	0	0		MICS 2006
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)		-	-	69	66	1.0	68	63	73	67	64	0.9	MICS 2006
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)	-	10	-	9	11	0.8			-	-	•		DHS 1996