

NUTRITION: COUNTRY PROFILES

Region:
**Central and Eastern Europe,
Commonwealth of Independent
States and the Baltics**

NUTRITION: COUNTRY PROFILES

These Nutrition: Country Profiles are intended to briefly detail the nutrition situation in relation to UNICEF co-operation at country level. They outline UNICEF-assisted nutrition programmes/projects, and, to some extent, reflect their impact on children's and women's overall health and nutrition status. Selected indicators are used to indicate the impact and to highlight the perspectives of Millennium Development Goals and UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan. The data used is "best available" and the indicators selected in some cases only partially describe the situation..

- The "qualitative" information in the left column is based on reviews of Country MPOs and Annual Reports.
- The superscript numbers in the right column relate to the following sources:
 1. State of the World of the Children, UNICEF, 2003
 2. State of the World of the Children, UNICEF, 2000
 3. Maternal Mortality in 2000: Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. AbouZahr, C. and T. Wardlaw, 2003, Geneva.
 4. UNICEF Country Offices Annual Reports, 2001-2002
 5. UNICEF NYHQ Nutrition Section
 6. UNICEF web-site at www.unicef.org
- Indicators and definitions are as follows:

Indicator	Definition
Selected impact indicators	
Child mortality	Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.
Infant Mortality	Probability of dying between birth and exactly 1 year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births. 'reported' refers to country reported figures not adjusted for underreporting/misclassification.
LBW (%)	< 2,500 grams.
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	Below - 2 SD from median weight for age of reference population; severe - below - 3 SD from median weight for age of reference population.
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	Below - 2 SD from median height for age of reference population.
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	Below - 2 SD from median weight for height of reference population.
Anemia children	Prevalence of anemia in children < 5 years of age
Anemia pregnant women	Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women
Outcome indicators are shown in percentage and include the following:	
Excl. Breastfeeding	Exclusive Breastfeeding is for 6 months (k Refers to exclusive breastfeeding for < 4 months)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	Early initiation of BF refers to initiation of BF within 1 hour after birth
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml	Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml
Output indicators:	
Vit A Supplements coverage	Percentage of children (6-59 months) who have received at least 1 high dose of Vit. A capsules
Households with iodized salt	Percentage of households using iodized salt
Code of Marketing implemented	Information on International Code on BMS is from "The Progress of Nations, 1997"
Number of baby-friendly hospitals	Number of hospitals that comply with all 10 steps of BFHI initiative

Note: Micronutrient related data is extracted from "Micronutrient Deficiencies Data" provided by MI which in turn received the data from various sources.



NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE ALBANIA

Major Outputs:

Service Delivery:

- The IDD project made progress with the installation of iodization equipment in the only factory producing salt covering some 20-30% of local market needs.
- Standard guidelines elaborated and supplies of Iron/folic acid supplements for all pregnant women in 5 districts of Albania distributed.

Capacity Building:

- Coordination of interventions of all actors and commitment of the management at the Vlora salt factory brought about the initiation of the domestic production of iodized salt
- Supported MOH in establishing of a quality assurance system for iodized salt either produced in the country or imported.
- National IDD committee was reorganized this year with clear inter-ministerial representation
- 150 hygiene and customs inspectors, and chemists from the public health laboratories were trained on salt iodization quality assurance system

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Successful launch of the national BF practices survey
- Implementation of a new training programme in BF counseling
- Introduction of BF topics in the pre-service training curricula in 3 nursing schools of the country
- Held 40 hrs TOT course in BF counseling
- 180 health workers were trained in BF in districts of Kruja, Korca and Lezha
- Lezha Maternity reconfirmed BFHI; Korca expected soon

Community Empowerment:

- Social mobilization activities were carried out by PSI in the northeastern part of the country: focus group discussions, limited household surveys were carried out to identify knowledge and attitudes of population for IDD and the use of iodized salt in order to inform design of radio and TV spots and a set of promotional materials
- Celebration of World Breastfeeding Week with first time ever extensive follow up mobilization in all main cities beyond Tirana in cooperation maternities and PHCs

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
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IMPACT

Child mortality	34 ² (1996)	30 ¹ (2002)		➔	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	40 ² (1996)	26 ¹ (2001)		➔	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	31 ³ (1995)			➔	Rural/Urban
LBW (%)	7 ² (1996)	3 ¹ (2002)		➔	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)		14 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		32 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		11 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia pregnant women (%)					

OUTCOME (percentage)

Exclusive Breastfeeding		6 ¹ (2002)			
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					

OUTPUT

Vit A Supplements coverage					
Households with iodized salt		62 ¹ (2002)			
Code of Marketing implemented				3	
Hospitals designated for BFHI					

INPUT

RR (USD '000)	29,197 ⁵ (2001)				
OR (USD '000)	85,359 ⁵ (2001)				
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)					
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population ⁽²⁰⁰¹⁾: 3,100,000

Children 0-5 years: 200,000

Children 0-18 years: 1,000,00



NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE ARMENIA

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building:

- Training on IDD is conducted with support of International consultant;
- IDD seminar is organized for health providers of Shirak marz;
- One day workshops are organized for health providers of regional facilities and sanitary epidemiological services on IDD prevention by national specialists in Shirak, Tavoush, Vayots Dzor, Lori and Armavir marzes;
- Training, assessment and BFHI nomination is done for Goris, Gavar, Kapan and Artik maternities;
- Reassessment is completed for the Center of Mother and Child Health Protection Center

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Governmental Decree on exclusive iodised salt sale and USI and National Plan of Action on IDD prevention are developed and is expected to be approved by the Government

Community Empowerment:

- Booklets on promotion of breastfeeding practices are developed and printed

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	30 ² (1996)	35 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	25 ² (1996)	30 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	29 ¹ (1995)				
LBW (%)	7 ² (1996)	7 ¹ (2002)		→	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)					
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		13 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		2 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.239			
Anemia pregnant women		0.120			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding		30 ¹ (2002)			
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage					
Households with iodized salt		84 ¹ (2002)			
Code of Marketing implemented				3	
Hospitals designated for BFHI		4			
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	7,984 ⁵ (2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	66,019 ⁵ (2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 3,700,000

Children 0-5 years: 500,000

Children 0-18 years: 800,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE AZERBAIJAN

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building:

- UNICEF supported the establishment of a BFHI National Committee and assessors team.
- BFHI materials were translated and printed. Educational support materials for BF/BFHI were produced, including leaflets, posters, video clips and media attention.
- More than 1,000 staff of ten maternity units were trained in BF/BFHI;
- UNICEF provided two units of salt iodization equipment, one in the Autonomous Republic of Nakchivan and one to the salt manufacturer Delik, Ltd. in Baku. Iodized salt is now being produced and distributed.
- MDM Greece (NGO) also partnered with UNICEF for a survey and distribution of iodized oil capsules.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- A Salt Situation Analysis was conducted in May. The report identified intense endemic goitre in the northern regions of Azerbaijan. The report also showed the findings of a market survey on the low presence of imported iodized salt in the country.
- A National Committee on IDD was established and UNICEF has worked closely on the drafting of new legislation on salt iodization.
- Regional Salt Producers meeting was attended by private and state salt producers and government counterparts.
- A decree by the MoH was circulated to all districts to emphasize on utilization of iodized salt.

Community Empowerment:

- World Breastfeeding Week was celebrated for a fifth consecutive year in August. The event was publicised through a public awareness campaign with the MoH.
- There has been an increase in social awareness of IDD through advertising and media coverage. Funds were received from Kiwanis as a result of UNICEF's Project Proposal on IDD/Salt Iodization.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	44 ² (1996)	105 ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	34 ² (1996)	74 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	37 ³ (1995)				
LBW (%)	6 ²	11 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	10 ² (1998)	7 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	22 ² (1998)	13 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	3 ² (1998)	2 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.334			
Anemia pregnant women		0.441			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding	53 ² (2000)	7 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage					
Households with iodized salt		26% ¹ (2002)			
Code of Marketing implemented				0	
Hospitals designated for BFHI					
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)					
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 8,000,000

Children 0-5 years: 600,000

Children 0-18 years: 3,000,000



NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE BELARUS

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building:

- Capacity building in IDD prevention was continued with support to the training of primary health care practitioners, endocrinologists and paediatricians in IDD prevention, and the staff of hygiene and epidemiology centres in monitoring iodised salt quality;
- UNICEF supported development of relevant criteria and guidelines for outpatient MCH facilities and assessment and re-assessment of BFHI certified facilities;
- UNICEF organized round-table discussions on BFHI and supported the National core team;
- In 2002 more than 100 obstetricians, gynecologists and paediatricians were exposed to training in Vitebsk, Mogylev and Grodno Oblasts;
- Draft criteria and guidelines for women's reproductive health clinics and children's polyclinics were developed, which have been submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- The draft law on food quality and safety has passed the first reading in the Parliament.

Community Empowerment:

- Information kits for the general public and target groups and other iodised salt promotion materials for retail trade outlets were developed and disseminated. Three public service announcements were broadcast on two national and one commercial TV channels. Leaflets and postcards on IDD prevention were disseminated through the country, and a series of articles were published in national and local newspapers.
- Public awareness campaigns on the benefits of breastfeeding and family-centred support for mothers and infants were also supported.
- A massive information and communication campaign in the framework of the World Breast-feeding Week (WBW). Two PSAs were developed and broadcast on TV channels, poster and print materials were disseminated. In 11 polyclinics for children in Minsk, roundtables with the participation of breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women were held to share best practices and promote the benefits of breast-feeding for women and children. National TV channels, radio stations and newspapers gave a broad coverage of the WBW activities.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	18 ² (1996)	20 ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	14 ² (1996)	17 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	33 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)		5 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)					
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding					
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage					
Households with iodized salt	37% ² (1998)	37% ¹ (2002)		→	
Code of Marketing implemented				3	
Hospitals designated for BFHI					
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)					
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 10,000,000

Children 0-5 years: 400,000

Children 0-18 years: 2,200,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Major Outputs:

Community Empowerment:

- IEC campaigns on breastfeeding, iodine deficiency disorders (IDD)

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	17 ² (1996)	18 ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	15 ² (1996)	15 ¹ (2001)		→	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	15 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)		4 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)		13 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding		6 ¹ (2002)			
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)		85 ¹ (2002)			
Households with iodized salt (%)		66 ¹ (2002)			
Code of Marketing implemented				3	
Hospitals designated for BFHI					
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)					
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 40,000,000

Children 0-5 years: 200,000

Children 0-18 years: 900,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE BULGARIA

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building:

- In Bulgaria, incorporation of lactation management, and the BFH approach in the basic training course of all nurses, midwives and para-medicals was completed.
- The creation of a new post-graduate degree in breastfeeding and nutrition, needed for supervisory processes in the hospitals was initiated through a consultative process with health professionals.
- The government has also agreed to consider the incorporation of the "10 Steps" of BFHI into the certification standards for maternity hospitals/units.
- Three new hospitals were certified, bringing the total to 4 and 6 more await certification.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Towards the goal of universal salt iodization (USI) to achieve the elimination of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) by 2005, Bulgaria has included reference to IDD elimination in draft National Food and Nutrition Plans of Action (NFNPoA);
- In Bulgaria, it is reported that all salt for household consumption and in the food industry is now iodized, with the installation of equipment provided in 2001 by UNICEF.
- An assessment (ISPAT) financed by USAID and supported by UNICEF concluded that Bulgaria has a model monitoring system for USI and is well on the way for verification.

Community Empowerment:

- IEC campaigns on breastfeeding, iodine deficiency disorders (IDD),

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
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IMPACT

Child mortality	19 ² (1996)	16 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	16 ² (1996)	14 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	23 ³ (1995)				
LBW (%)	6 ² (1996)	10 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)					
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					

OUTCOME (percentage)

Exclusive Breastfeeding		6 ¹ (2002)			
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					

OUTPUT

Vit A Supplements coverage (%)		85 ¹ (2002)			
Households with iodized salt (%)		66 ¹ (2002)			
Code of Marketing implemented				3	
Hospitals designated for BFHI				4	

INPUT

RR (USD '000)	5 (2001)				
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)				
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)					
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 7,800,000

Children 0-5 years: 300,000

Children 0-18 years: 1,400,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE CROATIA

Major Outputs:

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Breastfeeding promotion and USI are included in the draft National Nutrition Plan

Community Empowerment:

- IEC campaigns on breastfeeding, iodine deficiency disorders (IDD),

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	11 ² (1996)	8 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	10 ² (1996)	7 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	18 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)		6 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	1 ² (1998)	1 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	1 ² (1998)	1 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	1 ² (1998)	1 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding	24 ² (1996)	23 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	70 ² (1998)	90 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Code of Marketing implemented				4	
Hospitals designated for BFHI					
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)					
		5			
	(2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)					
		5			
	(2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)					
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 4,600,000

Children 0-5 years: 200,000

Children 0-18 years: 900,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE GEORGIA

Major Outputs:

Service Delivery:

- UNICEF has supported the initiative of a local salt iodization process through procurement of the salt iodization machine, six-month supply of KIO₃ and laboratory equipment for salt iodization plant and reference laboratory.
- 10,000 test-kits have been procured for households and market analysis

Capacity Building and Development:

- UNICEF supported an impact assessment for the Lipiodol capsule distribution process in 2000-2001. The assessment revealed a notable improvement of the IDD status among children and women population in 10 regions involved in the project.
- UNICEF supported BFHI training for 200 MCH workers in five maternity hospitals
- Two hospitals were certified as Baby-Friendly with one MH awarded with the certificates of commitment

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Through the joint coordination and advocacy, an outline for the National Plan of Action on IDD/USI (2003-07) and a draft law on banning the import of non-iodized salt have been elaborated.

Community Empowerment:

- As part of health communication strategy UNICEF CO in coordination with the national experts' team (National MCH, EPI, ECD, BF, HIV/AIDS, Malaria programme coordinators) facilitated the translation and adaptation of Facts for Life handbook to the

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	29 ² (1996)	29 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	23 ² (1996)	24 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	22 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)		6 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)		3 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		12 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		2 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.329			
Anemia pregnant women		0.418			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding	18 ^{k1} (1999)	55 ^{k1} (2001)		↗	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml	5.1	11.8		↗	
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	8 ¹ (2002)				
Code of Marketing implemented				3	
Hospitals designated for BFHI		16 ¹ (2002)		↗	
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 5,200,000

Children 0-5 years: 200,000

Children 0-18 years: 1,200,000

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¹ Refers to exclusive breastfeeding for less than 4 months.²
- Data not available.²
^k Refers to exclusive breastfeeding for less than 4 months.²
- Data not available.²

NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE KAZAKHSTAN



Major Outputs:

Service Delivery:

- To strengthen the monitoring capacity of KAN, UNICEF purchased an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer.

Capacity Building and Development:

- UNICEF, together with CDC and ADB, jointly supported a National Workshop on developing IDD Communication strategy.
- To facilitate the campaign and provide the necessary expertise it was agreed to establish a Technical Assistance and Implementation Group (TAIG). This group includes representatives from the KAN, MoH, Ministry of Culture, Information and Public Accord, and the Confederation of NGOs of Kazakhstan, as well as representatives from PR Companies involved in the project.
- To involve children in the IDD Communication Campaign, drawings on the IDD topic made by children from an Art Studio have been incorporated into a number of leaflets and handout materials.
- With the support of UNICEF, KAN and PR companies developed a logo for fortified food products.
- A number of Workshops were held to discuss issues concerning the adoption of the International Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (BMS).

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- UNICEF invited a consultant to develop advocacy materials aiming at promoting the legislation on fortified products. The presentation was translated into Russian and, along with other relevant materials, was submitted to Members of Parliament, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the President's Administration. Coupled with activities implemented under the ADB Project, this has helped to facilitate the further development and promotion of a National Law on the Prevention of IDD.
- The new plan of action for Anemia Prevention and Control was developed jointly with the Government counterparts and ADB.
- An interagency working group consisting of the relevant ministries has been established to co-ordinate activities aimed at promoting the enabling legislation on BMS Marketing Code. It is expected that a draft resolution will be prepared and submitted before Parliament at the beginning of 2003.
- A survey report on violations of the BMS Code was prepared, and will shortly be distributed in Russian and English among the concerned relevant parties.

Community Empowerment:

- Felicity Savage King's book on "Breastfeeding Promotion for Mothers" was translated into the Kazakh language, and 2,000 copies have been printed.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	45 ² (1996)	76 ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	38 ² (1996)	61 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	80 ³ (1995)				
LBW (%)	9 ² (1996)	8 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	8 ² (1998)	4 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	16 ² (1998)	10 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	3 ² (1998)	2 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.363			
Anemia pregnant women		0.329			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding	12 ² (2000)	36 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	53 ² (1998)	20 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Code of Marketing implemented				4	
Hospitals designated for BFHI		18			
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)		Y	Y		
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 16,000,000

Children 0-5 years: 1,100,000

Children 0-18 years: 4,900,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- The number of hospitals certified as *Baby Friendly* has been increased to nine in 2002 after extensive training

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- UNICEF has supported fundraising activities to involve other donors in micro-nutrient deficiencies prevention programme implementation.
- Beginning in 2002, the ADB joined UNICEF in supporting a project to provide the necessary tools to the local salt processors for further improvement of the salt iodization process for imported salt.
- Implementation of the *Law on Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders* adopted in 2000 has been strengthened in 2002 by a Presidential decree supporting law enforcement. UNICEF advocacy was a key factor in the issuance of this decree.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	50 ² (1996)	61 ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	39 ² (1996)	52 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	80 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)	6 ² (1996)	7x ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	11 ² (1998)	11 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	25 ² (1998)	25 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	3 ² (1998)	3 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.417			
Anemia pregnant women		0.413			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding	31 ² (2000)	24 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	27 ² (1998)	27 ¹ (2002)		→	
Code of Marketing implemented				4	
Hospitals designated for BFHI		9		↗	
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	5 (2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 4,900,000

Children 0-5 years: 500,000

Children 0-18 years: 1,900,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- Exclusive breast-feeding rate until age of six months has increased from 8.1 in 1994 to 65.7 per cent in 2001.
- Two assessments in all 29 Baby-friendly hospitals conducted to monitor the implementation of the 10 steps of BFHI.
- All 100 health/sanitary inspectors trained in monitoring ICMBIS implementation
- All 29 maternity hospitals received materials on breast-feeding as part of the "Welcome to Life" package

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Lobbying and negotiation with the Government has resulted in ICMBIS fully incorporated into the national legislation in the Law for Food Safety in July 2002.
- UNICEF and WHO assisted the National IDD Committee to complete preparation for an external verification of the country's progress towards optimum iodine nutrition

Community Empowerment:

- National network of 85 mother support groups maintained throughout the country
- Support of World Breastfeeding Week in close cooperation with local and International NGOs working at community level.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	30 ² (1996)	26 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	26 ² (1996)	22 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	17 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)					
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)		6 ¹ (2002)			
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		7 ¹ (2002)			
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		4 ¹ (2002)			
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding	8 ² (2000)	37 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	100 ² (1998)	100 ¹ (2002)		→	
Code of Marketing implemented				3	
Hospitals designated for BFHI		29	100%	→	
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	23,000 (2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	360,450 ⁵ (2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 4,600,000

Children 0-5 years: 200,000

Children 0-18 years: 900,000



NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- The Salt Situation Analysis, conducted by the National Center for Preventive Medicine with UNICEF support, provided insight on salt import and distribution in the country.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- The main activities, financed by USAID funds, were advocacy and technical support for developing the legal framework to ensure Universal Salt Iodization (USI) in Moldova.
- The draft Food Law as well as Norms and Regulations on Iodized Salt were submitted to the Government for endorsement.
- The National Programme on the Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders was revised and adopted by the Government in support of implementing USI.

Community Empowerment:

- Advocacy efforts included actively involving media professionals in raising awareness on the existence of the problems and IDD. This was achieved through round-tables, a media retreat, and via the participation of numerous TV and radio outlets.
- UNICEF is supporting the development of a national communication campaign promoting the use of iodized salt. It includes designing the logo, motto, two TV and one radio spot, posters, booklets and

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	32 ² (1996)	32 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	26 ² (1996)	27 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	65 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)	4 ² (1996)	5 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)		3 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		10 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		3 ¹ (2002)			Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding					
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)	87 ² (1998)				
Households with iodized salt (%)	68 ² (1998)	33 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Code of Marketing implemented				4	
Hospitals designated for BFHI					
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
	5				
OR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)		Y	Y		
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 4,200,000

Children 0-5 years: 200,000

Children 0-18 years: 1,100,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE ROMANIA

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- Printed and distributed 1,000 copies of the National Nutrition Surveillance Programme Report, a summary thereof (500 copies of the English and Romanian versions) and 12,000 leaflets.
- Training for representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family and the Institute for Health Services Management in the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.
- Final report on a comprehensive study regarding qualitative Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) research on iodised salt and IDD, a consumer perception survey on unique iodised salt logo and packaging, a household and distribution survey, all translated, distributed and discussed with IDD project partners.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- National Conference on Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) and the Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), under the aegis of the Presidency of Romania, with high-level national and international participation in April 2002.
- New law on USI issued in June 2002 referring to increasing the level of salt iodisation to international standards, but also to universal salt iodisation (iodisation of all salt for both human and animal consumption) to be reached by 2003.

Community Empowerment:

- Supported a national breastfeeding promotion campaign: posters in bus shelters and billboards distributed in 10 counties and 100,000 leaflets included in the child care guide freely distributed to mothers after delivery.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	25 ² (1996)	21 ¹ (2002)		↓	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	21 ² (1996)	19 ¹ (2001)		↓	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	60 ³ (1995)			↓	Rural/Urban
LBW (%)	7 ² (1996)	9 ¹ (2002)		↑	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	6 ² (1998)	6x ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	8 ² (1998)	8x ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	3 ² (1998)	3x ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					

OUTCOME (percentage)

Exclusive Breastfeeding	
Early initiation of breastfeeding	
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml	

OUTPUT

Vit A Supplements coverage (%)	
Households with iodized salt (%)	
Code of Marketing implemented	4
Hospitals designated for BFHI	

INPUT

RR (USD '000)	39,928 ⁵ (2001)	(2002)
OR (USD '000)	5 (2001)	(2002)
Nutrition Staff		
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)		

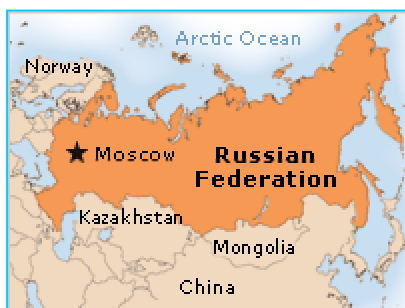
Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 22,380,000

Children 0-5 years: 1,100,000

Children 0-18 years: 4,800,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- Support to the enlargement of the network of maternity facilities promoting breast-feeding and certified as Baby-Friendly;
- Promotion of Baby-Friendly policies through development of relevant criteria and guidelines for outpatient MCH facilities;
- Enhancement of selected regions capacity to re-assess BFHI certified facilities and to monitor expansion of breast-feeding;
- Re-assessment and monitoring skills of the national team of trainers and evaluators were strengthened through a joint UNICEF/WHO training workshop which focused on building up national and regional systems for monitoring and/or reassessing facilities that have been designated baby-friendly.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- To strengthen national salt producer's alliance to promote USI in the country, UNICEF supported a national meeting of iodised salt producers and main suppliers, which resulted in the establishment of a Public Co-ordinating Council on the Elimination of IDD in Russia.
- To build capacity and to create a technical basis for policy reform toward USI in Russia, UNICEF conducted a Situation Analysis of the iodised Salt Market (SASM) and a cost benefit analysis of IDD/USI.
- The draft law on USI, developed by UNICEF and CONFOP, provided a model law to legislative bodies in pilot regions. St. Petersburg and Ekaterinburg Governors adopted local decrees aimed at preventing and eliminating IDD through USI.

Community Empowerment:

- To build up and promote sub-regional alliances on IDD prevention through USI to create demand for iodised salt. UNICEF supported work in 3 Federal districts (North West, South and Ural) by conducting specifically designed education/information activities on IDD elimination through USI.
- The IEC materials developed with UNICEF support – training manual for health care staff, school information kits for teachers and children, special media-briefing package for journalists were used during workshops for medical professionals, teachers, press-conferences, round tables etc.
- A total of 7,000 posters and 400,000 booklets on IDD/USI were distributed in all of Russia's 89 regions, the PSA on USI will be aired by 89 regional TV stations.

Baseline data Latest year % or amount Trend Inequity

IMPACT

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
Child mortality	25 ² (1996)	21 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	20 ² (1996)	18 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	75 ³ (1995)			↘	Rural/Urban
LBW (%)	6 ² (1996)	6 ¹ (2002)		→	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	3 ² (1998)	3 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	13 ² (1998)	13 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	4 ² (1998)	4 ¹ (2002)		→	Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					

OUTCOME (percentage)

Exclusive Breastfeeding
Early initiation of breastfeeding
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml

OUTPUT

Vit A Supplements coverage (%)				
Households with iodized salt (%)	30 ² (1998)	30 ¹ (2002)		→
Code of Marketing implemented				3
Hospitals designated for BFHI	62	118	56	↗

INPUT

RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)		
OR (USD '000)	11,189 ⁵ (2001)	(2002)		
Nutrition Staff				
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y		
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)				

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 144,080,000 Children 0-5 years: 6,220,000 Children 0-18 years: 32,170,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

(excluding UN Administered Province of Kosovo)

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- Maternity wards in 65 out of 69 hospitals have joined the Baby friendly Hospital Initiative, out of which 46 have been certified as "Baby Friendly" (cumulative total).
- Iodine deficiency disorders were eliminated in Serbia, according to the physiological criteria. Verification of the results is scheduled for next year.
- Material support was provided to the National IDD laboratory for ongoing monitoring of this achievement.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- The Ministry of Health of Montenegro established a Commission for the "Promotion of breast feeding and Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative", which was supported in the production of promotional material.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	25 ² (1996)	19 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	20 ² (1996)	16 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	75 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)	6 ² (1996)	4 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	3 ² (1998)	2 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	13 ² (1998)	5 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	4 ² (1998)	11k ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding					
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	30 ² (1998)	73 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Code of Marketing implemented					
Hospitals designated for BFHI		46		↗	
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	33,393 ⁵ (2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 10,500,000

Children 0-5 years: 600,000

Children 0-18 years: 2,500,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE TAJIKISTAN

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- UNICEF supported training of health workers from peripheral health centres on BF promotion
- UNICEF supported the expansion of Anaemia Prevention Programme throughout the country with the provision of iron pills and the training of health workers;
- Training of school authorities and community leaders on benefit of iodised salt consumption took place in three districts of Khatlon Oblast.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Vitamin A deficiency study completed by Ministry of Health with technical support of UNICEF and Kazakh Academy of Nutrition and based on findings MoH is planned to develop National strategy on Vitamins A supplementation in 2003;
- The National Law on Salt Iodisation submitted to the Parliament
- A joint action plan and framework of IECD working group has been developed with technical support of UNICEF and the intersect oral team

Community Empowerment:

- Support of World Breastfeeding Week in close cooperation with local and International NGOs working at community level.
- Public awareness campaign among schoolteachers and students initiated by IDD centre

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	76 ² (1996)	72 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	56 ² (1996)	53 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	120 ³ (1995)				Rural/Urban
LBW (%)		15 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)					
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)					
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.450			
Anemia pregnant women		0.490			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding		14 ¹ (2002)			
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	20 ² (1998)	20 ¹ (2002)		→	
Code of Marketing implemented					
Hospitals designated for BFHI					
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 6,190,000

Children 0-5 years: 740,000

Children 0-18 years: 2,790,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE TURKEY

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- Two thousand student midwives were trained on breastfeeding counseling and neonatal resuscitation.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Iodized Salt Household Consumption Survey conducted

Community Empowerment:

- Fifty thousand private medical doctors, including pediatricians, obstetrics and gynecologists reached through a letter campaign to inform and advocate with them

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	47 ² (1996)	42 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	41 ² (1996)	36 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	55 ³ (1995)				
LBW (%)	8 ²	16 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	10 ² (1998)	8 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		16 ¹ (2002)			
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		2 ¹ (2002)			
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.233			
Anemia pregnant women		0.179			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding	8 ² (2000)	7 ¹ (2002)		↘	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	18 ² (1998)	64 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Code of Marketing implemented					
Hospitals designated for BFHI	117	141	25	↗	
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 70,300,000

Children 0-5 years: 7,020,000

Children 0-18 years: 24,000,000

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NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE TURKMENISTAN

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- The Anaemia Prevention and Control Programme approved by the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry achieved 90 percent coverage of the target population in the pilot areas of Dashoguz and Balkan *velayats* (about 45,000 children between 6 months and 2 years and 300,000 women of childbearing age).
- UNICEF continued technical assistance to the Bread Association, with seven of 18 mills fortifying wheat flour by year's end.
- Sixty health workers from 14 *etraps* and 5 cities gained knowledge on anaemia prevention practices and involved in training for family doctors and nurses and programme implementation.
- In addition to Dashoguz *velayat* supplementation, APC activities were expanded to Balkan *velayat*.
- Two hundred health professionals received training in lactation management
- All 50 maternity hospitals were practicing the ten steps of the BFHI

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- The Inter-ministerial Committee on Salt Iodisation and Flour Fortification was re-constituted and a plan of action approved.
- Three evaluations related to micronutrients were undertaken. The IDD evaluation concluded that iodisation of all household salt was achieved in 2002.
- The national standard was brought up to the international recommendation of 40±15 ppm.

Community Empowerment:

- Advocacy and social mobilisation materials on anaemia prevention were developed and pre-tested.
- 4,000 copies of BF advocacy leaflets were printed and distributed to mothers and health workers.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	78 ² (1996)	98 ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	57 ² (1996)	76 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	65 ³ (1995)				
LBW (%)	5 ² (1996)	6 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)		12 ¹ (2002)			
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		22 ¹ (2002)			
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		6 ¹ (2002)			
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.359			
Anemia pregnant women		0.416			
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Excl. Breastfeeding		13 ¹ (2002)			
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage					
Households with iodized salt	0 ² (1998)	75 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Code of Marketing implemented					
Hospitals designated for BFHI	3	10	7	↗	
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency nutrition supplies pre-positioned (Yes/No)					

Total Population ⁽²⁰⁰¹⁾: 4,800,000

Children 0-5 years: 600,000

Children 0-18 years: 2,100,00



NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE UKRAINE

Major Outputs:

Capacity Building and Development:

- More than 250 specialist received training on breastfeeding counselling.
- A national training module on breastfeeding and lactation management was developed and introduced into the curriculum of medical universities, medical colleagues and post-graduate courses. The module has been published in Ukrainian in 2,000 copies.
- Six maternity hospitals have been certified and 15 prepared for certification
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) with UNICEF assistance developed methodological guidelines and resource packages that were distributed to health care administrations in all regions of the country.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- A baseline assessment of iron and iodine deficiency among the population of Ukraine was conducted in 22 regions among some 2,000 mothers and children. The assessment builds the basis for establishment of a national monitoring system for iodine and iron deficiency.
- A situation analysis of the production and marketing of iodised salt in Ukraine was conducted by the National Salt Producer's Association UKRSALT and published with UNICEF assistance.
- A National Programme on Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders was developed and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
- Support garnered by President Kuchma during meeting with Regional Ambassador for CEE, CIS and Baltics, Anatoliy Karpov, and UNICEF Representative in September for presidential decree on salt iodisation.

Community Empowerment:

- Considerable effort has been made to raise the awareness of the public in general as well as decision-makers and health care specialists on the issue.
- Breastfeeding Week was supported by UNICEF, the MoH, regional authorities, health institutions and NGOs on 19-29 November and created appreciable public and health care specialist's response.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
IMPACT					
Child mortality	24 ² (1996)	20 ¹ (2002)		↘	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	18 ² (1996)	16 ¹ (2001)		↘	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	45 ³ (1995)				
LBW (%)		5 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)		3 ¹ (2002)			
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)		15 ¹ (2002)			
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)		6 ¹ (2002)			
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children (%)					
Anemia women (%)					
OUTCOME (percentage)					
Exclusive Breastfeeding		22 ¹ (2002)			
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					
OUTPUT					
Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	4 ² (1998)	5 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Code of Marketing implemented					
Hospitals designated for BFHI			6	↗	
INPUT					
RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 49,100,000

Children 0-5 years: 2,090,000

Children 0-18 years: 10,700,000



NUTRITION COUNTRY PROFILE UZBEKISTAN

Major Outputs:

Service Delivery:

- A National Vitamin A week was conducted, in which all children between one and six years were supplemented with Vitamin A capsules and a total 5 million capsules of Vitamin A were distributed.

Capacity Building and Development:

- Manuals and methodical materials have been developed for training of laboratory technicians, SES staff members and salt producers;
- The APC project is based on the review by Government in 2001 of its sub-national level activities in order to proceed towards developing national APC strategies. The agreed strategy focus on diversified diets, fortification of wheat flour and supplementation;
- As part of the Drought Emergency project, over 1800 workers have been trained in two project sites of Khorezm *oblast* and the Republic of Karakalpakstan on iron supplementation.
- 60 trainers have been trained on the use of Hemoque and are prepared to expand the training activities to pilot areas.
- Six baby-friendly hospitals have been recertified, thus confirming their "baby-friendly" status.

Policy Development and Advocacy:

- Support has been provided for a working group to draw up an IDD legislative proposal, which has resulted in a draft law that still needs to be fine-tuned and approved.
- A working group was formed under the Deputy Prime Minister, responsible for activities aimed at promoting universal salt iodisation.
- A National Salt Producers Meeting was organized in Tashkent which resulted in the first steps towards the formation of a National Salt Producers Association.
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm *Khokimiyat* had regular sessions devoted to anemia and the Women's Councils have organized round tables and contests emphasizing iron deficiency and prevention.
- The coverage, reported by the Institute of Hematology, of iron/folate supplements in Karakalpakstan is more than 70 percent and that Hb levels in women that used the supplements regularly increased by 1.6-2.0 g/dL.
- A study on the issues of import and sale of breast milk substitutes in the market in all *oblasts* of the country has been conducted;
- Support has been provided to the national group to draft an enabling legislation on BMS code marketing the development of legislation, which is expected to be passed by the end of 2003.

Community Empowerment:

- Community mobilization efforts on APC have been very effective and Wednesday has been declared "Iron Day" in Karakalpakstan and Khorezm.

	Baseline data	Latest year	% or amount	Trend	Inequity
--	---------------	-------------	-------------	-------	----------

IMPACT

Child mortality	60 ² (1996)	68 ¹ (2002)		↗	Rural/Urban
Infant Mortality	46 ² (1996)	52 ¹ (2001)		↗	Rural/Urban
Maternal Mortality Ratio	60 ³ (1995)				
LBW (%)		7 ¹ (2002)			
Underweight Moderate, Severe (%)	19 ² (1998)	19 ¹ (2002)		→	
Stunting, Moderate, Severe (%)	31 ² (1998)	31 ¹ (2002)		→	
Wasting, Moderate, Severe (%)	12 ² (1998)	12 ¹ (2002)		→	
Low BMI Women (%)					
Anemia children		0.325			
Anemia pregnant women		0.406			

OUTCOME (percentage)

Exclusive Breastfeeding	4 ² (2000)	16 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Early initiation of breastfeeding					
Population with urinary iodine levels below 10 mcg/100 ml					

OUTPUT

Vit A Supplements coverage (%)					
Households with iodized salt (%)	0 ² (1998)	19 ¹ (2002)		↗	
Code of Marketing implemented					
Hospitals designated for BFHI			6	↗	

INPUT

RR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
OR (USD '000)	(2001)	(2002)			
Nutrition Staff					
Emergency preparedness plan has nutrition component (Yes/No)	Y	Y			
Emergency supplies (Yes/No)					

Total Population²⁰⁰¹: 25,200,000 Children 0-5 years: 2,690,000 Children 0-18 years: 10,600,000

For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

