This report is a part of the Vietnam Nutrition Surveillance System. Data collection is performed usually in the months from June to September annually, using cluster sampling and conducted by the Provincial Preventive Medical Center(s) under technical guidance from the National Institute of Nutrition.

MAIN RESULTS

a. The prevalence of women aged from 15 to 49 years with chronic energy deficiency was 16.6%. The rate of using iron pills in the 3 months before or during pregnant among mother with under 2 years child was 69.1% and the rate of using Vitamin A after delivery was 29.3%.

b. Among children under 5 years of age, the prevalence of stunting was 19.2%, underweight was 8% and wasting was 5.4%; while the prevalence of overweight and obesity was 4.9%.

c. The rate of early initiation of breastfeeding was 29.8%, continued breastfeeding at 2 years rate was 11.1% while the proportion of children under 6 months old using bottle and nipple remained quite high. The proportion of children aged from 6 to 23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet was 54.5%. The proportion of children aged from 6 to 35 months receiving vitamin A supplementation was 69.5%.

d. The proportion of mothers exposed to breastfeeding or complementary feeding information in the last 3 months was 83.1%; main sources of information were mass media channels, especially TV. The proportion of mothers who met a health worker in the last 3 months was 90.4%.

Note: Because IYCF indicators have just been integrated into the nutrition surveillance system since 2010, additional time would be needed to improve the data collection.

### Basic characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of districts and towns</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>No. of hospitals</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of wards, town districts, and commun</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>No. of polyclinics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of villages</td>
<td>3,056</td>
<td>No. of commune health center</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,870,732</td>
<td>No. of maternity homes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of children &lt;5 years of age</td>
<td>158,375</td>
<td>No. of doctors</td>
<td>1,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of children &lt;2 years of age</td>
<td>65,092</td>
<td>No. of assistant doctors</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(estimated to be 41.1% of the under 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of nurses</td>
<td>2,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent ethnic minorities</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>No. of midwives/birth attendan</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty rate</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>No. of village health workers</td>
<td>1,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Chronic energy deficiency prevalence of mothers by age group (%)

2. Vitamin A supplements: Knowledge and use among mothers (%)

3. Wasting prevalence (WHZ<-2Z) among children under 5 years by age group (%)

4. Malnutrition prevalence among children under 5 years (%)

5. Underweight prevalence (WAZ<-2Z) among children under 5 years by age group (%)

6. Stunting prevalence (HAZ<-2Z) among children under 5 years by age group (%)


2. Hai Phong
## NUTRITION DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

### 0-5 months
- **Child born in a health facility (n=281)**: 100.0%
- **Ever breastfed (n=611)**: 97.4%
- **Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months (n=69)**: 71.3%
- **Minimum meal frequency (n=481)**: 97.4%
- **Minimum dietary diversity (n=481)**: 83.1%
- **Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods (n=485)**: 94.2%
- **Minimum acceptable diet (n=481)**: 94.2%
- **Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods (n=485)**: 94.2%
- **Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months (n=69)**: 71.3%
- **Child born in a health facility (n=281)**: 100.0%
- **Ever breastfed (n=611)**: 97.4%
- **Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months (n=69)**: 71.3%
- **Minimum meal frequency (n=481)**: 97.4%
- **Minimum dietary diversity (n=481)**: 83.1%
- **Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods (n=485)**: 94.2%
- **Minimum acceptable diet (n=481)**: 94.2%

### 6-23 months
- **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (n=94)**: 100.0%
- **Minimum meal frequency (n=481)**: 97.4%
- **Minimum dietary diversity (n=481)**: 83.1%
- **Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods (n=485)**: 96.7%
- **No bottle feeding (n=126)**: 54.0%
- **No prelacteal feeding in the first days (n=276)**: 29.8%

### 24-59 months
- **Continued breastfeeding at 2 years (n=153)**: 11.1%
- **Child deworming (last 6 months) (n=871)**: 20.6%
- **Vitamin A supplementation (last 6 months) (n=317)**: 70.3%
- **No bottle feeding (n=670)**: 93.7%
- **Child born in a health facility (n=281)**: 100.0%
- **Ever breastfed (n=611)**: 97.4%
- **Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months (n=69)**: 71.3%
- **Minimum meal frequency (n=481)**: 97.4%
- **Minimum dietary diversity (n=481)**: 83.1%
- **Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods (n=485)**: 94.2%
- **Minimum acceptable diet (n=481)**: 94.2%

### Preconception & pregnancy
- **Non-pregnant/ lactating (n=1069)**: 5.9%
- **Iodized salt use (n=1278)**: 70.8%
- **Iron folic acid supplementation during last 6 months (n=1069)**: 40.4%
- **Iodized salt use (n=1278)**: 70.8%
- **Iron folic acid supplementation during last 6 months (n=1069)**: 40.4%
- **Iodized salt use (n=1278)**: 70.8%

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**Infant and young child feeding practices by age**

- **Not receiving any breast milk**
- **Breast milk & complementary foods**
- **Breast milk & other milk/formula**
- **Breast milk & non-milk liquids**
- **Breast milk & plain water only**
- **Exclusively breastfed**

3. Hai Phong
1. **Exposure to nutrition information (%)**

2. **Sources of information from mass-media (%)**

3. **Topics of nutritional counseling (%)**

4. **Sources of direct contact (%)**

5. **Type of IYCF information (%)**


4. Hai Phong