Introduction
Malnutrition is a serious public health problem globally. This research was conducted with the aim of assessing nutritional status of pregnant women in Boricha wereda which is one of the woredas in Sidama zone, SNNPR.

Method
Community based cross sectional study design was used. Data were collected from December 10-25, 2012.G.C on 417 pregnant women. Data were collected by questionnaire, mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) measuring tape and HemoCue® Blood Hemoglobin Photometer. Factors associated with the outcomes were determined using multivariate logistic regression.

Result
The prevalence of anemia was 20.9 %. Living in rural areas (AOR [95% CI] = 3.2 [1.32, 7.55]), antenatal care follower (AOR [95% CI] = 1.4 [1.34, 2.83]), those who were consumed iron (AOR [95% CI] = 2.5 [1.37, 4.44]) and those who were diagnosed by malaria (AOR [95% CI] = 9.3 [5.23, 16.74]) had significant association with anemia. The prevalence rate of pregnant women, whose MUAC measurement below 21.0 cm, was 35.5%. Residence of the women (AOR [95% CI] = 3.2 [1.32, 7.55]), high income (AOR [95% CI] = 0.6 [0.16-0.82], prolonged vomiting (AOR [95% CI] = 2.8 [1.713, 4.879]); meal timing of women (AOR [95% CI] = 1.2 [1.12-1.95]) had significant association with low MUAC status.

Conclusion
The prevalence of anemia was 20.9 % ± 3.9 (17.24). Living in rural areas, antenatal care follower, consuming iron and diseased by malaria had significant association with the occurrence of anemia.

The present study also identified that the mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement of pregnant women below 21.0 cm was 35.5% ± 4.5 (30, 39). Residence, income, prolonged vomiting and meal time had significant association with low MUAC status of pregnant women. Therefore, the concerned governmental and the existing non governmental bodies should strengthen their coordinated effort which focus on integration of those activities that enhances the nutritional status of pregnant women into maternity services.

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