Mortality and Coverage:

Where are we in 2010?

(Part II)
Presentation Outline

1. Mortality and undernutrition
2. Progress in coverage for effective interventions
3. Action NOW to increase coverage
Section 1:

MORTALITY AND UNDERNUTRITION
MDG4: Child Survival Status

- Good news! 19 of 68 Countdown countries on track to achieve MDG4
- 17 countries have reduced child mortality by at least 50%
- 47 countries have accelerated progress since 2000

MDG4: Child Survival Status

- Much work remains: mortality declines have slowed in 12 countries
- Pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria remain the largest killers
- Neonatal deaths are more than 40% of all under-five deaths
- Undernutrition contributes to 1/3 of child deaths

Two-thirds of the world’s stunted children live in just 10 Countdown countries
MDG5: Improve Women’s Health

- Good news! Studies suggest progress in reducing maternal mortality
- But progress is insufficient to achieve MDG5, especially in sub-Saharan Africa
- And for every woman who dies there are 20 who suffer injuries, infection and disability
MDG5: Improve Women’s Health

- Most deaths occur around the time of childbirth
- Leading cause of maternal death is postpartum haemorrhage; these deaths are largely preventable through skilled care at childbirth

*Indirect causes include deaths due to conditions such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and cardiac diseases.
Counting deaths is important…

but *preventing* deaths by achieving high, sustained and equitable coverage is even more important –

and is the focus of **Countdown**
Section 2: PROGRESS IN COVERAGE FOR EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS
Variable coverage across the continuum of care

Median national coverage of interventions across the continuum of care for 20 Countdown interventions and approaches in Countdown countries, most recent year since 2000 (%)

- **Gap: Around Birth**
- **Gap: 24-hr care**

**Source:** Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, UNICEF, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO; immunization rates, WHO and UNICEF; postnatal visit for mother, Saving Newborn Lives analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys; improved water and sanitation, WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2010; all other indicators, UNICEF Global Databases, November 2009, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national surveys.
Mixed progress in family planning coverage since 2000

Trends in contraceptive prevalence rates for countries with highest and lowest rates around 2008.

- Korea, Dem. Rep.
- Indonesia
- Bolivia
- Egypt
- Zimbabwe
- Burundi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Sudan
- Sierra Leone

Unweighted medians:
- Around 2000
- Around 2008

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a. Refers to unweighted median of 42 Countdown countries with data available for both time periods.

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national household surveys.
Antenatal care can save lives

- IF visits are used to provide effective interventions

- Median coverage for 4+ antenatal care visits is 50%, ranging from 6% in Somalia to 89% in Brazil

- In 15 Countdown countries with HIV prevalence ≥ 5%, 9 showed major increases in coverage for PMTCT between 2006 and 2008
Variable progress in the proportion of women attended by a skilled provider during childbirth.

The remarkable progress made in some countries can serve as an example for others.
Low caesarean section rates indicate limited access to emergency obstetric care

- 33 of the 51 countries with data since 2000 have rural C-section rates below 5%
- Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia and Niger have rates below 1%
- Emergency C-sections now provided free of charge in more countries
Exclusive breastfeeding is a major contributor to child survival

Median rates of exclusive breastfeeding, most recent estimate since 2000

Source: UNICEF Global Database, Nov 2009
Compiled from MICS, DHS and other national surveys
...and experience in *Countdown* countries shows rates *can* be increased

Share of infants under the age of six months who are exclusively breastfed, *Countdown* countries that have increased rates of exclusive breastfeeding among infants less than age 6 months 20 percentage points or more (%)

Source: UNICEF Global Databases, November 2009, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national surveys.
Some Countdown countries show rapid progress in preventing malaria through use of insecticide-treated nets

Percentage of children under age five sleeping under an insecticide-treated net the night before the survey, earliest and most recent estimates for Countdown countries with endemic malaria and two surveys
Too few children with diarrhoea or pneumonia are receiving correct treatment.

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**Children with diarrhoea or pneumonia receiving correct treatment (%)**

- High
- Median
- Low

**Oral rehydration therapy**
- Botswana, Somalia

**Careseeking for pneumonia**
- Chad

**Antibiotic treatment for pneumonia**
- Haiti

*a. Oral rehydration salts, recommended home fluids or increased fluids, and continued feeding.
Source: UNICEF Global Databases, November 2009, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national surveys.*
Saving lives from malaria requires the right medicine!

Proportion of children under five with fever receiving antimalarial treatment, by type of treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
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<td>CAR</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Benin</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Togo</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo, DR</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sao Tome/Principe</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Summary for all malaria-endemic Countdown countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>No. of Countries</th>
<th>Unweighted Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of under-five children with fever
Open defecation increases the risk of diarrhoeal disease, and is common in some Countdown countries.
Together, we can do better

**Median national coverage of interventions across the continuum of care for 20 Countdown interventions and approaches in Countdown countries, most recent year since 2000 (%)**

- **Pre-pregnancy**
  - Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - At least four antenatal care visits
  - Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
  - Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women

- **Pregnancy**
  - Skilled attendance at birth
  - Postnatal visit for mother
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding

- **Birth**
  - Exclusive breastfeeding (less than 6 months)

- **Postnatal**
  - Oral rehydration feeding (at least 6-9 months)

- **Infancy**
  - DPT3 immunization
  - Vitamin A supplementation (two doses)
  - Children eating under five-month-old babies

- **Childhood**
  - Care seeking for pneumonia
  - Antibiotics for pneumonia
  - Malaria treatment
  - Diarrhea treatment
  - Improved sanitation facilities
  - Improved drinking water

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**Source:** Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, UNICEF, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO; immunization rates, WHO and UNICEF; postnatal visit for mother, Saving Newborn Lives analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys; improved water and sanitation, WHO and UNICEF; Joint Monitoring Programme 2010; all other indicators, UNICEF Global Databases, November 2009, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national surveys.
Section 3:

ACTION NOW
TO INCREASE COVERAGE
Action:
Quantify the coverage gaps

- Track progress regularly
- Country by country
- Across the continuum of care
Action:
Deliver interventions close to home

- Push delivery toward the community while improving access to all levels of care
- Maintain and improve service quality
- Focus resources on proven interventions with high impact on mortality
Action:
Address barriers to high, sustained and equitable coverage

- Strengthen health systems and policies
- Increase financial flows and targeting
- Identify and redress inequities
Action: Refuse complacency

- “Stay the course” in child survival
- Make delivery safe for mothers and newborns
- Re-energize family planning as a right of every woman
The country profiles tell the real story

Countdown: Harnessing the power of good, recent, country-specific information.
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