A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Angola

DEMGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>25,022</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>1,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: ● Poorest 20%  ● Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Least 20%</th>
<th>Most 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EQUITY

CHILD HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target for HIV</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for their own health (%)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of infants &lt;6 months exclusively breastfed</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pneumonia treatment

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider

No Data

NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

No Data
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Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) - -
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 32 (1994)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) - -
C-section rate (total, rural, %) - -
(Maximum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 78 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) - -
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) - -
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) - -

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding
- treated with ORS

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2015

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2015

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- No

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)
- 1

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)
- 6

Maternity protection (Convention 183)
- No

Maternal deaths notification
- Yes

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Yes

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
- No

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- Yes

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- No

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- No

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Yes

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
- Yes (2010)

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)
- Other direct related events (X of 5 circumstances)

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
- 18.3 (2009)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services
- 25 (2006)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (%)
- 355 (2012)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
- 8 (2013)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%) - 24 (2013)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
- No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$)
- 12 (2012)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
- 10 (2012)