These individual country profiles represent the basic information to be analyzed at Countdown conferences and evidence for assessing progress since the first Countdown Report in 2005. Each profile presents the most recent available information on selected demographic measures of maternal, newborn and child survival and nutritional status, coverage rates for priority interventions, and selected indicators of equity, policy support, human resources and financial flows.

The information summarized in these pages is intended to help policy-makers and their partners assess progress and prioritize actions in the effort to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality.

Afghanistan
Angola
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Benin
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
China
Congo
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Côte d’Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Kenya
Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of
Lao People’s Democratic Republic
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tajikistan
Tanzania, United Republic of
Togo
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe
## Afghanistan

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>27,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>4,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Under-five mortality rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of maternal deaths (2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns and Children

#### Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2003-2004)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years with diarrhea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>91, 94, 92, 96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal disease treatment</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia treatment</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 woman)**: 151 (2001)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%):** —
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %):** —
- **Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%):** NA*
  
  *Not applicable

  
  **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**:
  - (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
  - Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)

- **Total maternal deaths**

- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)**

- **Total under-five deaths (000)**

- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**

- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**

- **Births (000)**

- **Total under-five population (000)**

- **Total population (000)**

---

**CHILD HEALTH**

**NUTRITION**

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

- **Percent children < 5 years underweight for age***

- **Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration**

- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib**

- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**

- **Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A**

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving**

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to**

- **Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)**

- **Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs**

- **Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials**

---

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

- **Percent population using improved drinking water sources**

---

**Sanitation**

- **Percent population using improved sanitation facilities**

---

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 83 (2007)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 4 (2007)
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 76 (2007)
- **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 7.0 (2005)
- **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 14 (2007)
- **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 18 (2007)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: ---

---

**POLICIES**

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: Partial
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: Yes
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**: No
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**: Yes
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**: No
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**: No

---

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

---

**Afghanistan**

**2010 Report**
Angola

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>18,021 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,170 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>774 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>29 (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>220 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>130 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>47 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>165 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>1,400 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>12 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>11,000 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IGME 2009

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2010

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>29 (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>8 (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>77 (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td>12 (2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Vitamin A supplementation**

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF

**IMMUNIZATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent children immunised against measles</td>
<td>83 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT</td>
<td>81 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td>79 (2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria treatment**

Proportion of children aged 0-59 months with fever receiving anti-malarial medicines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF

*See Annex for indicator definition
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 165 (2005)
Unmet need for family planning (%) ---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 32 (1996)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 3 (2006-07)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) ---
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) ---, ---, ---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 55 (2007)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

Water and Sanitation

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhea: Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 131 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 20 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 14.3 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 10 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 11 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 25 (2006)
Azerbaijan

**Demographics**

- Total population (000) 8,731 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 738 (2008)
- Births (000) 166 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 94 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 36 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 32 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 19 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 6 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 100 (2006)
- Total population (000) 31,687 (2008)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Pneumonia 17%
- Malaria 11%
- Diarrhoea 11%
- Measles 0%
- Other 18%

**Under-five mortality rate**

- Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Prematurity 42%
- Congenital 12%
- Other 8%
- Haemorrhage 13%
- Other direct 10%
- Neonatal 50%

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Prematurity 42%
- Congenital 12%
- Other 8%
- Haemorrhage 13%
- Other direct 10%
- Neonatal 50%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 25 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 44 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 10 (2006)

**Underweight prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria treatment**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Health**

- Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled attendant at delivery**

- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)
- Skilled birth attendance (%)
- Under-five mortality rate
- Neonatal period
- Other direct causes

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*See Annex for indicator definition

---

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF

---

*Not applicable
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 42 (2008)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 23 (2008)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 45 (2008)
Interruption of preventative treatment for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 5, 5, 4 (2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 32 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) —

Countries

Azerbaijan

Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Partial
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available No
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 284 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 64 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 122.1 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 2 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 8 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) —
Bangladesh

**Demographics**

- Total population (000) 160,000 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 16,710 (2008)
- Births (000) 3,430 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 10 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 54 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 43 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 33 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 183 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 43 (2007)
- Neonatal mortality rate (1 in N) 62% (2007)
- Birth registration (%) 51 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 21,000 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Malaria 2%
- Measles 1%
- HIV/AIDS 0%
- Diarrhoea 10%
- Tetanus 2%
- Other 5%
- Congenital 5%
- Premie 26%
- Asphyxia 28%
- Infection 31%

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 43 (2007)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 74 (2007)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 17 (2007)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 22 (2006)

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percent infants ≤ 6 months exclusively breastfed
  - 46 (2005)
  - 45 (2006)
  - 46 (2007)
  - 42 (2008)
  - 37 (2009)
  - 43 (2010)

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children ≤ 5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - No data

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent febrile children ≤ 5 years using antimalarials
  - No data

- Pneumonia treatment
  - Percent children ≤ 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
  - 33 (2005)
  - 27 (2006)
  - 20 (2007)
  - 30 (2008)
  - 22 (2009)
  - 28 (2010)

- Vitamin A supplementation
  - Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year
  - 82 (2005)
  - 89 (2006)
  - 94 (2007)
  - 97 (2008)

**Immunization**

- Percent children immunized against measles
  - 89 (2007)

- Percent children immunized with 3 doses DPT
  - 89 (2007)

- Percent children immunized with 3 doses Hib
  - 89 (2007)

- Diarrhoeal disease treatment
  - Percent children ≤ 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding
  - 49 (2006)
  - 68 (2007)
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 133 (2005)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 17 (2007)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 21 (2007)
Interruptionative intervention for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 8, 16, 5 (2007)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 43 (2007)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 19 (2007)

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for South Asia, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

Antenatal care
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Water and sanitation

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Policies

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Partial
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Bangladesh

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
**Benin**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>8,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2006)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Underweight prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Vitamin A supplementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Immunization

- **Percent of children immunised against measles**: 67%
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**: 61%
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib**: 61%

#### Malaria prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population*
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 114 (2004)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 30 (2006)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 61 (2006)
Interruption of maternal protection for malaria (%) 3 (2006)
C-section rate total, urban, rural (%) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 4, 6, 2 (2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 54 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Antenatal care
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Partial
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 70 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 46 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 8.3 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 12 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 14 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 66 (2002)
Bolivia

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000) 9,694 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,245 (2008)
- Births (000) 263 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 74 (2001)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 54 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 46 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 25 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 14 (2008)
- Maternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 7 (2003)
- Births (000) 89 (2005)
- Total under-five population (000) 290 (2005)
- Total population (000) 58 (2008)
- Total maternal deaths 760 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: DHS 2003

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

Global mortality data shows that undernutrition is a major cause of death.

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 32 (2003)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 81 (2008)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 2 (2003)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 7 (2003)

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

SOURCE: DHS 2003

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

SOURCE: DHS 2003

Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

SOURCE: UNICEF

Immunization

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

SOURCE: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

Causes of neonatal deaths

- Neonatal tetanus 46%
- Asphyxia 27%
- Premature birth 34%
- HIV/AIDS 20%
- Other 5%
- Congenital anomalies 23%
- Infection 23%
- Other 21%
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 89 (2008)
- Unmet need for family planning (%) 20 (2008)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 58 (2003)
- Indirect preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA*
- C-section rate (total, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 15, 21.6 (2003)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 61 (2003)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

*Not applicable

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Water
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation

- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Partial
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
- Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 219 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 10 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 32 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 33.5 (2001)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 14 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 20 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 48 (2003)

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

**EQUITY**

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

- Coverage gap
- Mean coverage

*See Annex for indicator definition
Botswana

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 1,921 (2008)
Total under-five population (000) 221 (2008)
Births (000) 47 (2008)
Birth registration (%) 58 (2000)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 31 (2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 26 (2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 16 (2008)
Total under-five deaths (000) 1 (2008)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 380 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008
Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 29 (2000)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 6 (2000)

Underweight prevalence
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Vitamin A supplementation
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

Malaria prevention
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Diarrhoeal disease treatment
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

Malaria treatment
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

Pneumonia treatment
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 51 (2006)

Unmet need for family planning (%) 27 (1998)

Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) ---

Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA* (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)

C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) ---

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) ---

Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

*Not applicable

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis: 9%
- Abortion: 9%
- Other direct: 11%
- Indirect: 17%
- Hypertension: 19%
- Haemorrhage: 34%
- Embolism: 1%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate: 44 (2002)
- Antenatal visit (1 or more): 97 (2005)
- Skilled attendant at birth: 94 (2005)
- Postnatal care: 34 (2005)
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 94 (2005)
- Measles: ---

**Antenatal care**

Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

- 1998: 99 (Other NS), 92 (MICS)
- 2000: 97 (Other NS), 92 (MICS)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 1988: 78 (DHS), 74 (Other NS), 87 (MICS)
- 1996: 89 (DHS), 94 (Other NS), 87 (MICS)
- 2000: 94 (DHS), 98 (Other NS), 97 (MICS)

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

- 1990: 94 (DHS), 87 (Other NS), 88 (MICS)
- 2000: 97 (DHS), 94 (Other NS), 94 (MICS)

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- Urban: 100 (1990), 92 (2008)
- Total: 90 (1990), 95 (2008)

**Sanitation**

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- Urban: 58 (1990), 60 (2008)
- Total: 39 (1990), 60 (2008)

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

- No data

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Partial
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 762 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 13 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 7 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 30.5 (2004)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 191,972 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 16,125 (2008)
- Births (000) 3,105 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 89 (2005)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 22 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 18 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 11 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 67 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ---
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) ---
- Total maternal deaths 4,100 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Source: DHS 1996

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- neonatal deaths
- Diarrhoea
- Pneumonia
- Malaria
- HIV/AIDS
- Other NS

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 2 (2006)

**Underweight prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS 2006</th>
<th>Other NS 2006</th>
<th>Other NS 1996</th>
<th>Other NS 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Source: WHO/UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

No data

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

- *Sub-national risk of malaria transmission*

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

- *Sub-national risk of malaria transmission*

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

**Source:** WHO, UNICEF, Other NS
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 56 (2008)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 7 (1996)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: 89 (2006)
- **Interruption of prenatal treatment for malaria (%)**: NA*
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%: 46, 35, 45 (2008)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 43 (2006)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: ---

*Not applicable

**Antenatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate (1 or more)**: 97 (2008)
- **Antenatal visits (4 or more visits)**: 97 (2008)
- **Skilled attendant at birth**: 97 (2008)
- ***Postnatal care**
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 97 (2008)
  - Measles: 98 (2008)

**Water and Sanitation**

**Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Systems**

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 837 (2007)
  - **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 5 (2007)
  - **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 34 (2007)
  - **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 46.0 (2006)
  - **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 0 (2007)
  - **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: ---

**Policies**

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: Yes
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: No
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: No
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**: Yes
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available**: Partial
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**: Partial
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**: Partial
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**: Yes

**Equity**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

- **Average of eight key indicators**
  - Coverage gap: 60
  - Mean coverage: 80

**Brazil**

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Burkina Faso

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 15,234 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 2,934 (2008)
- Births (000) 721 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 64 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 169 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 92 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 36 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 117 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 700 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 22 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 4,300 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

- Source: UNICEF 2010

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

- Source: WHO/CHERG 2010

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 41 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 25 (2006)

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

- Based on 2006 WHO reference population

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

**Vitamin A supplementation**

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)**

- Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib
- Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT

**Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials**

- Malaria treatment
- Pneumonia treatment

- Source: IGME 2009

**SOURCE:**

- Source: WHO/UNICEF
- Source: IGME 2009
- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO
- Source: WHO/CHERG 2010
- Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 131 (2001)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 29 (2003)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 18 (2003)
Interruption of maternal antenatal care (%) 1 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 1, 3, 0 (2003)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 20 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MORTALITY

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*
Underweight prevalence 25 (2006)

DIARRHEA TREATMENT

Percent of children immunised against measles
Immunization 100

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INCIDENCE (%)

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs
Malaria prevention 79

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Water and sanitation

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 72 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 40 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 7.9 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 10 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 14 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

Burkina Faso

Countdown to 2015 2010 Report
**Burundi**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>8,074</td>
<td>8,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>1,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>238 (2005)</td>
<td>238 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MDG Target: 100

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other congenital</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUTRITION

#### Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Source: UNICEF, DHS 1987 2000

#### Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Source: UNICEF, DHS 1987 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)

Source: UNICEF, DHS 1987 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1987</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Prevalence of vitamin A supplementation

Source: UNICEF, DHS 1987 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Immunization

Source: WHO/UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention

Source: WHO/UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Source: UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

Source: WHO/UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

Source: WHO/UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1987</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pneumonia treatment

Source: WHO/UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1987</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Source:** IGME 2009, WHO/UNICEF, WHO/CHERG 2010, UNICEF, DHS, MICS, Other NS
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 30 (2001)

Unmet need for family planning (%) 29 (2002)

Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) ---

Interruption of prenatal care for maternal (%) NA*

C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)

(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) ---, ---, ---

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) ---

Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

*Not applicable

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Sepsis 34%

Emboli 19%

Haemorrhage 19%

Abortion 9%

Other direct 11%

Indirect 17%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Antenatal visit (1 or more)

Skilled attendant at birth

*Postnatal care

Exclusive breastfeeding

Measles

**Antenatal care**

Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**WATER AND SANITATION**

Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**POLICIES**

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial

New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Partial

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No

IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Partial

Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Partial

Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions No

Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No

Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

**SYSTEMS**

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 51 (2007)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2007)

Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 38 (2007)

Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 2.2 (2004)

Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 15 (2007)

Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 19 (2007)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---
**Cambodia**

**Under-five mortality rate**
Deaths per 1000 live births

- Source: IGME 2009

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**
Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

- Source: WHO/CHERG 2010
- Source: WHO/CHERG 2010

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 42 (2005)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 82 (2005)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 9 (2005)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 14 (2005)

**Underweight prevalence**
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

- Source: DHS 2000
- Source: DHS 2005

**Exclusive breastfeeding**
Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

- Source: UNICEF

**Vitamin A supplementation**
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

- Source: UNICEF

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**Malaria prevention**
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

- Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

- Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Malaria treatment**
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

- Source: WHO/UNICEF

**Pneumonia treatment**
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

*Based on 2005 WHO reference population
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 52 (2003)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 25 (2005)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (3 or more visits, %)**: 27 (2005)
- **Interruption of antenatal care (%)**
  - C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
    - (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 2, 6, 1 (2005)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 35 (2005)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**

---

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for South East Asia, 1997-2007

- **Embolic**
- **Sepsis**
- **Abortion**
- **Other direct**
- **Hypertension**
- **Indirect**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**
- **Antenatal visit (1 or more)**
- **Skilled attendant at birth**
- **Postnatal care**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
- **Measles**

---

**Antenatal care**

Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

- **1998**: 34%
- **2005**: 69%

---

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- **1998**: 34%
- **2005**: 44%

---

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

- **1990**: 0%
- **2005**: 89%

---

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- **Rural**
- **Urban**
- **Total**

---

**Sanitation**

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- **Rural**
- **Urban**
- **Total**

---

**FINANCIAL FLOWS AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 108 (2007)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 11 (2007)
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 60 (2007)
- **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 10.1 (2000)
- **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 8 (2007)
- **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 27 (2007)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: 33 (2008)
Cameroon

Demographics

- Total population (000) 19,088 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 3,016 (2008)
- Births (000) 704 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 70 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 149 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 131 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 82 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 89 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 31 (2008)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 1,000 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 131 (2008)

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Child health

Intervention coverage for mothers, newborns and children

NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 36 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 64 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 11 (2006)
- Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Immunization

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

Pneumonia treatment

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data 2002</th>
<th>Data 2004</th>
<th>Data 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adolescent birth rate</strong> (births per 1,000 women)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unmet need for family planning (%)</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interruption of treatment for malaria (%)</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)</strong></td>
<td>2, 4, 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths**

- *Based on 2006 WHO reference population*

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

- Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

- Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**

- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

- Average of eight key indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Coverage gap</th>
<th>Mean coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealthiest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Yes
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: Partial
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: No

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 104 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 8 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 70 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 17.9 (2004)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 29 (2000)
Central African Republic

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2000 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>4,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in 141)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS 2000</th>
<th>MICS 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Malaria 14%
- Pneumonia 17%
- Diarrhoea 17%
- Other 28%
- Asphyxia 26%
- Infection 29%
- Premature 30%

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORN AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Cover (2006)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underweight prevalence
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vitamin A supplementation
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calender year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaria prevention
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diarrhoeal disease treatment
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaria treatment
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO 2010

### Coverage along the continuum of care

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

---

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

### Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

---

**Policies**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: No
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Yes
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: Partial
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: No

---

**Systems**

### Financial Flows and Human Resources

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 30 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 11 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 62 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 4.9 (2004)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$): 10 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---

---

**Central African Republic**

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
**Under-five mortality rate**
Deaths per 1000 live births

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**
Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**
- **Stunting prevalence** (moderate and severe, %) ---
- **Wasting prevalence** (moderate and severe, %) ---

**Underweight prevalence**
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

**Exclusive breastfeeding**
Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

**Vitamin A supplementation**
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

**IMMUNIZATION**
- **Percent of children immunised against measles**
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib**

**Malaria prevention**
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

**Malaria treatment**
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

**Pneumonia treatment**
- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**
- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics**
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 woman) 193 (2002)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 23 (2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 18 (2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 0, 1, 0 (2004)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 34 (2004)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 0

Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

Policies

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 72 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 14 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 42 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 3.2 (2004)

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators
China

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>1,337,411 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>86,881 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>18,134 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>7,800 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>15 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>365 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>11 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>18 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>1,300 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>7,800 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>1,300 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>18,134 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MDG Target: 21

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition
- Malaria prevention
- Diarrhoea
- Injuries
- Other

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 15 (2005)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): ---
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 32 (2003)

CHILD HEALTH

- Exclusive breastfeeding: No data
- Vitamin A supplementation: No data

Immunization

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

Malaria prevention

- *Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials: No data

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

No data
**Congo**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>3,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

- Deaths per 1000 live births
  - 2005: 127
  - 2015: MDG Target

### CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008

- Dominate causes:
  - Diarrhoea
  - Pneumonia
  - HIV/AIDS

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

- **Stunting prevalence** (moderate and severe, %): 30 (2005)
- **Wasting prevalence** (moderate and severe, %): 8 (2005)
- **Complementary feeding rate** (6-9 months, %): 78 (2005)
- **Low birthweight incidence** (%): 13 (2005)

#### UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age
  - 1987: 21
  - 2005: 11

#### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed
  - 2005: 19

#### VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year
  - 2005: 78
  - 2008: 79

### IMMUNIZATION

- **Percent of children immunised against measles**
  - 1990: 20
  - 2005: 89

- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**
  - 1990: 20
  - 2005: 79

- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib**
  - 1990: 20
  - 2005: 89

### MALARIA PREVENTION

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - 2005: 6

### PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
  - 2004: 7
  - 2005: 26
  - 2006: 8
  - 2007: 6
  - 2008: 10

### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**
  - 2005: 48

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics**
  - 2005: 48

---

*Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO*
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 132 (2003)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 16 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 75 (2005)
Interruption preventive treatment for malaria (%) —
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 3, 4, 2 (2005)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 39 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) —

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

Antenatal care
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 90 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 30 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 9.2 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 7 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 8 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) —
Congo, Democratic Republic of the

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- **Total population (000)**: 64,257 (2008)
- **Total under-five population (000)**: 11,829 (2008)
- **Births (000)**: 2,886 (2008)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 31 (2007)
- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 199 (2007)
- **Low birthweight incidence (%)**: 12 (2007)
- **Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)**: 82 (2007)
- **Exclusive breastfeeding (%)**: 75 (2007)

### UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE

Deaths per 1000 live births

- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 199 (2008)
- **Low birthweight incidence (%)**: 12 (2007)

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- **Neonatal mortality**: 29%
- **Diarrhoea**: 18%
- **Malaria**: 17%
- **Hypertension**: 16%
- **Others**: 1%

### NUTRITION

- **Percent children < 5 years underweight for age***:
  - 1990: 31
  - 2001: 28
  - 2007: 25

- **Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration**
  - 1990: 0
  - 2001: 20
  - 2007: 60

- **Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
  - 2001: 17
  - 2007: 42

- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
  - 1990: 20
  - 2001: 20
  - 2007: 80

### IMMUNIZATION

- **Percent of children immunised against measles**: 87 (2001)
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**: 91 (2001)

### MALARIA PREVENTION

- **Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs**: 85 (2001)

### MALARIA TREATMENT

- **Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials**:
  - 2001: 36
  - 2007: 42

### PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- **Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT**:
  - 2004: 13
  - 2005: 6
  - 2006: 11
  - 2007: 11
  - 2008: 5

### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**:
  - 2001: 36
  - 2007: 42

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 127 (2005)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 24 (2007)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: 47 (2007)
- **Interruption of treatment for malaria (%)**: 5 (2007)
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: 4, 5, 4 (2007)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 48 (2007)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**

**NUTRITION**

- **Percent children < 5 years underweight for age***
- **Underweight prevalence**

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNs AND CHILDREN**

- **Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**
- **Percent of children immunised against measles**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **Total under-five population (000)**
- **Total maternal deaths**
- **Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**
- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**
- **Birth registration (%)**

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- **Water**
- **Sanitation**

**EQUITY**

- **Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

**POLICIES**

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: Partial
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: Yes
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**: Yes
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**: Yes
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**: No
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 17 (2007)
  - **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 6 (2007)
  - **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 41 (2007)
  - **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 6.4 (2004)
  - **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 5 (2007)
  - **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 6 (2007)
  - **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: ---

**Congo, Democratic Republic of the**

*Countdown to 2015 2010 Report*
Côte d’Ivoire

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 20,591 (2008)
Total under-five population (000) 3,139 (2008)
Births (000) 722 (2008)
Birth registration (%) 55 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 114 (2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 81 (2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 41 (2008)
Total under-five deaths (000) 79 (2008)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 810 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 27 (2005)
Total maternal deaths 5,400 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008
Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 40 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 8 (2006)
Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 54 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%) 17 (2006)

Underweight prevalence
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Vitamin A supplementation
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

Malaria prevention
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Diarrhoeal disease treatment
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

Malaria treatment
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

Pneumonia treatment
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

*See Annex for indicator definition

Source: WHO/CHERG 2010
Source: WHO/CHERG 2010

Postnatal care
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

MDG Target

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Sanitation

Wealth quintile
Source: MICS 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths

Preterm 32%
Infection 30%
Neonatal 21%
Malaria 13%
HIV/AIDS 4%
Diphtheria 2%
Other 4%
Congenital 7%
Asphyxia 24%

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

C-section rate (total, urban, rural)

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Measles

C-section rate (total, urban, rural)

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Measles

C-section rate (total, urban, rural)

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Measles

C-section rate (total, urban, rural)

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Measles

C-section rate (total, urban, rural)

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Measles
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>81,527 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>9,447 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,015 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>99 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>20 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>13 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>45 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>130 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>230 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,400 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

**Deaths per 1000 live births**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MDG Target**

- 2015: 0
- 2010: 30
- 2005: 60
- 2000: 80
- 1995: 100
- 1990: 120

### CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008

- Measles: 5%
- Diarrhoea: 5%
- Pneumonia: 7%
- Other: 38%
- Infection: 9%
- Congenital: 23%
- Prematurity: 53%

Globally, more than one-third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition.

Source: WHO/CHERG 2010

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 29 (2008) |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 7 (2008) |
| Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) | 66 (2008) |
| Low birthweight incidence (%) | 13 (2008) |

#### UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE

| Percent children < 5 years underweight for age* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| 2003 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 10 |
| 2005 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 16 |
| 2008 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 21 |

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

#### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

| Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2000 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2003 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2005 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: UNICEF

#### VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

| Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2007 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2008 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |

### CHILD HEALTH

#### IMMUNIZATION

| Percent children immunised against measles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1998 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2002 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2006 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: WHO/UNICEF

#### MALARIA PREVENTION

| Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1995 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2003 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2005 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Source: MDG 2009

#### MALARIA TREATMENT

| Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2000 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2003 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2005 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Source: WHO/UNICEF

#### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

| Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated with appropriate health provider |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2000 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2003 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2005 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2000 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2003 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2005 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

### IMMUNE SYSTEM AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Mortality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

| Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: UNICEF

#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASE TREATMENT

| Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 19 |
| 2003 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 19 |
| 2005 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 30 |
| 2008 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 36 |

Source: WHO/UNICEF

#### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

| Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated with appropriate health provider |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: UNICEF

#### MALARIA PREVENTION

| Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2005 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2008 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |

*Very limited risk of malaria transmission
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 128 (2001)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: ---
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: ---
- **Interruption of Permanent treatment for malaria (%)**: ---
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**:
  - Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%
  - ---
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: ---
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: ---

** Causes of maternal deaths**

- **Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007**
- **Sepsis** 34%
- **Abortion** 9%
- **Haemorrhage** 9%
- **Indirect** 17%
- **Hypertension** 19%
- **Other direct** 11%
- **Emboli** 1%

** Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**
  - Pre-pregnancy
  - Pregnancy
  - Birth
  - Neonatal period
  - Infancy

**Antenatal care**

Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLICIES**

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: No
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: Yes
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**: No
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available**: Partial
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**: Partial
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**: Partial
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**: Partial

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 543 (2007)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 7 (2007)
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 15 (2007)
- **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 8.3 (2004)
- **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 22 (2007)
- **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 52 (2007)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: ---

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

- **No data**

Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea

**D EMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 4,927 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 811 (2008)
- Births (000) 182 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) ---
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 58 (2006)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 41 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 17 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ---
- Total under-five deaths (000) 10 (2008)
- Total population (000) 4,927 (2008)

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 44 (2002)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 15 (2002)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 43 (2002)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 14 (2002)

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children with 3 doses Hib

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

**Malaria treatment**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Diarrhoea
- Pneumonia
- Malaria
- Other causes

**Causes of neonatal deaths, 2002**

- Neonatal
- Other

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 85 (2000)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 27 (2002)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 41 (2002)
Interruption of antenatal care (moderate and severe, %) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 3, 7, 1 (2002)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 78 (2002)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

**NUTRITION**

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*
- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to a health provider
- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A
- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials
- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

**Water and Sanitation**

- Percent population using improved drinking water sources
- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**Policies**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available
- Midwives to be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183
- Specific notification of maternal deaths

**Systems**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and newborn health per live birth (US$)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

**EQUITY**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
  - *Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

- Average of eight key indicators

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Eritrea
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 109 (2003)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 34 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 12 (2005)
Interruption of contraceptive treatment for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 1, 9, 0 (2005)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 69 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 2 (2005)

*Not applicable

Antenatal care
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Covering along the continuum of care

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Partial
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 30 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 34 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 2.6 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 12 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 17 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 11 (2008)
Gabon

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 1,448 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 182 (2008)
- Births (000) 40 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 89 (2000)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 77 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 57 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 28 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 40 (2000)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 57 (2000)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 3 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 3 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 520 (2000)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 77 (2008)
- Total maternal deaths 220 (2005)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Diarrhoea 10%
- Infections 10%
- Pneumonia 8%
- Measles 1%
- Tetanus 1%
- Other 10%
- Congenital 10%
- Neonatal deaths 36%
- Asphyxia 23%
- Premature 41%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 25 (2000)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 4 (2000)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 62 (2000)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 14 (2000)

**Underweight prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% Underweight for age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% Exclusively breastfed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% Receiving two doses of vitamin A during calender year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunised against measles 55 (1995)
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT 98 (2000)
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib 33 (2000)

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

**Child Health**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider 38 (1990)
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs 55 (1990)
- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age* 8 (2000)
- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age* 6 (2000)

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Malaria 10%
- Asphyxia 30%
- Infections 20%
- Preterm 5%
- Injuries 5%
- Measles 10%
- Tetanus 10%
- Tuberculosis 5
- Other 10%
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 144 (1998)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 28 (2000)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 63 (2000)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 6,6,4 (2000)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 71 (2000)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Embolism 1%
- Abortion 9%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Other direct 11%
- Hypertension 19%
- Indirect 17%

Source: WHO 2010

COVERAGE ALONG THE CONTINUUM OF CARE

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

Source: DHS, MICS, Other HS

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Rural | Urban | Total
--- | --- | ---
1995 | 49 | 64 | 56
2008 | 84 | 41 | 77

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

Rural | Urban | Total
--- | --- | ---
1995 | 29 | 38 | 36
2008 | 30 | 33 | 33

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Coverage gap
Mean coverage

Source: DHS 2010

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 650 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 14 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 36 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 53.1 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 12 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 37 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 73 (2007)

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2010

Gabon
Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
**Maternal and Newborn Health**

**2006 2007 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrition</th>
<th>Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns and Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total population (000)</strong></td>
<td>1,660 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total under-five population (000)</strong></td>
<td>267 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Births (000)</strong></td>
<td>61 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birth registration (%)</strong></td>
<td>55 (2005-06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</strong></td>
<td>106 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</strong></td>
<td>80 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</strong></td>
<td>34 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total under-five deaths (000)</strong></td>
<td>6 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</strong></td>
<td>1 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total under-five population (000)</strong></td>
<td>360 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total population (000)</strong></td>
<td>360 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Pneumonia: 33%
- Malaria: 23%
- Diarrhoea: 13%
- Measles: 1%
- Neonatal: 33%
- Infection: 28%
- Other: 14%

**Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition.**

**Underweight prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Hemorrhage: 34%
- Pneumonia: 17%
- Infection: 17%
- Tetanus: 11%
- Other causes: 6%
- Asphyxia: 23%
- Embolism: 1%
- Injuries: 1%

---

**Annex for indicator definition**

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population*
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Causes of maternal deaths**
  - Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007
  - Source: WHO

- **Coverage along the continuum of care**
  - Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - Antenatal visit (1 or more)
  - Skilled attendant at birth
  - *Postnatal care:
    - Exclusive breastfeeding
    - Measles
  - Source: OHS, MICS, Other KG

- **Antenatal care**
  - Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- **Neonatal tetanus protection**
  - Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- **Water**
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- **Sanitation**
  - Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**EQUITY**

- **Coverage gap by wealth quintile**
  - Average of eight key indicators

**POLICIES**

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**
  - Yes

- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**
  - Partial

- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**
  - Yes

- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**
  - Yes

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

- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**
  - Partial

- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**
  - No

- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**
  - No

**SYSTEMS**

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)
  - Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)
  - Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

**The Gambia**

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
Guatemala

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>13,686 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,118 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>453 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>35 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>29 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>11 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>15 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>290 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,118 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>13,686 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNs AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 54 (2002)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 2 (2002)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) | 67 (2002)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) | 12 (2002)

**Exclusive breastfeeding**


**Vitamin A supplementation**


**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* | 20 (2002)
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* | 20 (2002)

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding | No data

**Malaria treatment**


**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT | 1 (1999)

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

** Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Haemorrhage 19%
- Neonatal sepsis 36%
- Pneumonia 17%
- Other 4%
- Congenital 10%
- Infection 12%
- Asphyxia 13%
- Premature 56%

**EQUITY**

- Coverage along the continuum of care

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Percent population using improved drinking water sources
- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**SOURCES**

- IGME 2009
- UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO
- WHO/UNICEF
- WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010
- WHO 2010
- DHS
- MICS
- Other NS

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

*Very limited risk of malaria transmission
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 92 (2008)

Unmet need for family planning (%) 28 (2002)

Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) ---

Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA*

C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 11, 19, 8 (2002)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 60 (2002)

Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

* Not applicable

Antenatal care
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes

New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Partial

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes

IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Partial

Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Partial

Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial

Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial

Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 334 (2007)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 14 (2007)

Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 66 (2007)

Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 49.5 (1999)

Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 7 (2007)

Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 15 (2007)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Coverage
Mean coverage

Guatemala
Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
Guinea

**Demographics**

- Total population (000) 9,833 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,635 (2008)
- Births (000) 392 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 43 (2005)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 146 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 90 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 43 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 54 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 910 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 19 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 3,500 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>251</td>
<td></td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Malaria 24%
- Diarrhoea 24%
- Pneumonia 12%
- Other 6%
- Congenital 6%
- Prematurity 6%
- Asphyxia 5%
- Infection 5%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 40 (2008)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 8 (2008)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 32 (2008)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 12 (2005)

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

- 1999: 21%
- 2005: 22%
- 2008: 21%

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

- 1999: 11%
- 2003: 23%
- 2005: 27%
- 2008: 48%

**Vitamin A supplementation**

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

- 2005: 90%
- 2006: 94%
- 2007: 94%
- 2008: 94%

**Child Health**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

- 2005: 1%

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

- 2003: 44%
- 2005: 38%

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

- 2005: 44%

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

**Causes of maternal deaths**

- Hemorrhage 35%
- Puerperal infection 18%
- Severe sepsis 13%
- Other 7%
- Premature birth 5%
- Postpartum haemorrhage 1%

**Pregnancy care**

- Antenatal visit (4 or more visits, %)
- Postnatal visit (within 2 days for home births, %)
- Unmet need for family planning (%)
- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)

**Water and Sanitation**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended by a Convention 183
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO
- Newborn and child health available
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Substitutes

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Neonatal 31%
- Malaria 24%
- Infection 35%
- Embolism 1%
- Asphyxia 26%
- Other 13%
- Tetanus 2%
- Other 5%
- Congenital 6%
- Prematurity 25%
- Other 5%
- Fever 12%
- Injuries 3%
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 153 (2003)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 21 (2005)
antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 50 (2007)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 3 (2005)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 2, 5, 2 (2007)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 35 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

Antenatal care
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

Water and Sanitation

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

Equity

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Policies

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available No
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 62 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 89 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 1.4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 4 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 8 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 25 (2002)
Guinea-Bissau

Demographics

- Total population (000): 1,575 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 265 (2008)
- Births (000): 65 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 23 (2006)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 11 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 45 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 1,100 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 13 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths: 890 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

- 1990: 240
- 1995: 200
- 2000: 160
- 2005: 120
- 2010: 80
- 2015: 40

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Pneumonia: 2%
- Diarrhoea: 2%
- HIV/AIDS: 2%
- Neonatal: 24%
- Malaria: 19%
- Other: 17%
- Congenital: 6%
- Asphyxia: 25%
- Maternal: 8%
- Infection: 29%
- Preterm: 32%

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

Nutrition

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 47 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 8 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 35 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%): 22 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

- 2000: 22%
- 2006: 15%

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

- 2000 MICS: 37%
- 2006 MICS: 16%

Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

- 2005: 59%
- 2006: 64%
- 2007: 66%

Child Health

Immunization

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

- 2000 MICS: 7%
- 2006 MICS: 39%

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- 2006: 13%
- 2007: 23%
- 2008: 20%

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

- 2000 MICS: 23%
- 2006 MICS: 25%

Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

- 2000 MICS: 58%
- 2006 MICS: 46%

Pneumonia treatment

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

- 2000 MICS: 64%
- 2006 MICS: 57%

Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

- 2000 MICS: 42%
- 2006 MICS: 42%
**Maternal and Newborn Health**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 170 (2000)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: —
- **Antenatal visits for women (4 or more visits, %)**: —
- **Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)**: 7 (2006)
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) —, —, —
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 23 (2006)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: —

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis: 9%
- Embolism: 1%
- Haemorrhage: 34%
- Other direct: 11%
- Hypertension: 19%
- Abortion: 9%

**Exclusions**

- Other NS: 88%
- Postnatal care: 2%
- Skilled attendant at birth: 1%
- Antenatal visit (1 or more): 6%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**: 100%
- **Antenatal visit (1 or more)**: 78%
- **Skilled attendant at birth**: 39%
- **Postnatal care**: 16%

**Water and Sanitation**

- **Water**
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources

**Sanitation**

- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**EQUITY**

- **Coverage gap by wealth quintile**
  - Average of eight key indicators

**Policies**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: No
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: No
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

**Systems**

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 33 (2007)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 4 (2007)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 41 (2007)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 6.0 (2008)
  - National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 127 (2002)
Haiti

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 9,876 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,252 (2008)
- Births (000) 273 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 81 (2005)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 72 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 54 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 25 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 19 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1,700 (2005)
- Total population (000) 9,876 (2008)

**CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008**

- Diarrhea 20%
- Pneumonia 18%
- Other 19%
- Infection 22%
- Asphyxia 28%
- Neonatal death 35%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 29 (2005-2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 10 (2005-2006)

**Underweight prevalence**

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age* 18 (2005-2006)

**Exclusive breastfeeding**


**Vitamin A supplementation**


**CHILDBIRTH**

- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 87 (2005-2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 25 (2005-2006)

**IMMUNIZATION**


**MALARIA PREVENTION**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* 43 (2005-2006)
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* 46 (2000)

**PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**DIARRHEAL DISEASE TREATMENT**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding 41 (2000) 43 (2005-2006)

**MALARIA TREATMENT**


**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider 31 (2000) 3 (2005-2006)
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 69 (2003)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 38 (2005-06)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 54 (2005-06)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 3, 6, 1 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 3, 6, 1 (2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 44 (2005-06)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 4 (2006)

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS
Regional estimates for Latin America / Caribbean, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

Water and sanitation

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 58 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 44 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 3.6 (1998)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 16 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 54 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) —

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhea No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available No
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions No
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

See Annex for indicator definition
India

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 48 (2005-2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 20 (2005-2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 57 (2005-2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 28 (2005-2006)

**Underweight prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1993</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>227,345 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>20,891 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>4,220 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>55 (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>41 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>19 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>173 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>420 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality (1 in N)</td>
<td>97 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>19,000 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

|-------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|

**Exclusive breastfeeding**


**Vitamin A supplementation**


**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

|----------------------------------------------|----------|----------|

**Malaria prevention**

| Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* | 0 (2000) | 3 (2007) |

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**


**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**


**Malaria treatment**


**Pneumonia treatment**


**Iraq**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Value (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>30,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>4,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>95 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>44 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>36 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>25 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>41 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>300 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>72 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,900 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Neonatal deaths: 56%
- Malaria: 14%
- Diarrhoea: 11%
- Congenital: 13%
- Sepsis: 7%
- Hemorrhage: 6%
- Prematurity: 39%
- Asphyxia: 21%
- Infection: 21%

### Under-five mortality rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MDG Target**

- Under-five mortality rate: 40 per 1000 live births

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Diarrhoea: 11%
- Malaria: 14%
- Neonatal: 56%
- Other: 14%

### Child Health

#### Immunization

- Measles: 100%
- DPT: 100%
- Hib: 100%

#### Malaria prevention

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 1%

#### Pneumonia treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider: 76%
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: 82%

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding: 64%

#### Vitamin A supplementation

No data

#### Maternal mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

- Total: 44
- MDG Target: 10

#### Causes of neonatal deaths

- Neonatal: 56%
- Malaria: 14%
- Diarrhoea: 11%
- Congenital: 13%
- Sepsis: 7%
- Hemorrhage: 6%
- Prematurity: 39%
- Asphyxia: 21%
- Infection: 21%

**Source:** WHO/CHERG 2010

*See Annex for indicator definition

**Note:**

- *Not applicable*
- *Very limited risk of malaria transmission*
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women): 68 (2005)
- Unmet need for family planning (%): ---
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %): ---
- Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%): NA*
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %): Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15% 21, 24, 15 (2006)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 31 (2006)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): ---

**NUTRITION**

- *See Annex for indicator definition

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

- Percent population using improved drinking water sources

  - Rural
  - Urban
  - Total

  - 1990: 44, 81, 66
  - 2008: 79, 54, 46

- Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

**Sanitation**

- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

  - Rural
  - Urban
  - Total

  - 1995: 46, 78, 67
  - 2008: 76, 73, 78

- Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: No
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 78 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 3 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 25 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 15.8 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

- Average of eight key indicators

---

No data