Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Country profiles

The information summarized in the profiles is intended to help policymakers and their partners assess progress, prioritize actions and ensure accountability for commitments to reduce maternal, newborn, and child mortality.

The following section contains profiles for the 75 Countdown countries:

Afghanistan
Angola
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Benin
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
China
Comoros
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
Kyrgyzstan
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
São Tomé and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tajikistan
Tanzania, United Republic of
Togo
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe
The Countdown country profile: a tool for action

The Countdown country profiles present in one place the latest evidence to assess country progress in improving reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health. The two-page profiles in this report are updated every two years with new data and analyses. Countdown has also committed to annually updating the core indicators selected by the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health.

Reviewing the information

The first step in using the country profiles is to explore the range of data presented: demographics, mortality, coverage of evidence-based interventions, nutritional status and socioeconomic equity in coverage, and information on policies, health systems and financing. Key questions in reviewing the data include:

- Are trends in mortality and nutritional status moving in the right direction? Is the country on track to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals?
- How high is coverage for each intervention? Are trends moving in the right direction towards universal coverage? Are there gaps in coverage for specific interventions?
- How equitable is coverage? Are certain interventions particularly inaccessible for the poorest segment of the population?
- Are key policies and systems measures and adequate funding in place to bring coverage of key interventions to scale?

Identifying areas to accelerate progress

The second step in using the country profiles is to identify opportunities to address coverage gaps and accelerate progress in improving coverage and health outcomes across the continuum of care. Questions to ask include:

- Are the coverage data consistent with the epidemiological situation? For example:
  - If pneumonia deaths are high, are policies in place to support community case management of pneumonia? Are coverage levels low for careseeking and antibiotic treatment for pneumonia, and what can be done to reach universal coverage? Are the rates of deaths due to diarrhoea consistent with the coverage levels and trends of improved water sources and sanitation facilities?
  - In priority countries for eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV, are sufficient resources being targeted to preventing mother-to-child transmission?
  - Does lagging progress on reducing maternal mortality or high newborn mortality reflect low coverage of family planning, antenatal care, skilled attendance at birth and postnatal care?
- Do any patterns in the coverage data suggest clear action steps? For example, coverage for interventions involving treatment of an acute need (such as treatment of childhood diseases and childbirth services) is often lower than coverage for interventions delivered routinely through outreach or scheduled in advance (such as vaccinations). This gap suggests that health systems need to be strengthened, for example by training and deploying skilled health workers to increase access to care.
- Do the gaps and inequities in coverage along the continuum of care suggest prioritizing specific interventions and increasing funding for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health? For example, is universal access to labour, delivery and immediate postnatal care being prioritized in countries with gaps in interventions delivered around the time of birth?
Key population characteristics
These demographic indicators include the proportion of newborn deaths among all deaths of children under age 5, a Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health indicator.

Intervention coverage
These charts show most recent coverage levels and trends for selected reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health interventions.

Impact: under-5 mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio
These charts display trends over time, reflecting progress towards reaching the Millennium Development Goal 4 and 5 targets.

Cause of death
These charts provide information useful for interpreting the coverage measures and identifying programmatic priorities.

Policies
These indicators show whether needed policies are in place to support the introduction and scale-up of proven interventions.

Equity in coverage
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage highlight the need for concerted efforts to improve coverage among the poorest.

Nutrition
Undernutrition contributes to at least a third of all deaths among children under age 5 globally.

Water and sanitation
Water and sanitation from improved sources are essential for reducing transmission of infectious disease.

Health systems and financing
These indicators provide information on health system strength and available financing for scaling up interventions.

Continuum of care
Gaps in coverage along the continuum of care from pre-pregnancy and childbirth through childhood up to age 5 should serve as a call to action for a country to prioritize these interventions.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population (000)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>4,964</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>(2010-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IGME 2013

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

**EQUITY**

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

**CHILD HEALTH**

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

- Against measles
- With 3 doses Hib
- With rotavirus vaccine
- With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

**NUTRITION**

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

9 (2004)

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
  54 (2010-2011)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)
  20 (2010-2011)

Source: MICS 2010-2011

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:

- Underweight
- Stunted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2010-2011
Afghanistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>MICS 2003</th>
<th>Other NS 2008</th>
<th>DHS 2010</th>
<th>2010-2011 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other miscellaneous</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory distress</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>Regional estimates for Southern Asia, 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encephalitis</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal haemorrhage</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003 MICS</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NS</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011 MICS</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea who received oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding and treated with ORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003 MICS</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011 MICS</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003 MICS</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011 MICS</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shared facilities</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facilities</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental consent

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)

Maternity protection (Convention 183)

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s)

for: maternal, newborn and child health

available

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (X of 3)

Maternal health (X of 3)

Newborn health (X of 4)

Child health (X of 3)

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

7.3 (2011)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services

(% of recommended minimum)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)

47 (2012)

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

7 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)

74 (2012)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$)

38 (2012)

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

91 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**Angola**

**Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival**

**Countdown to 2015**

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report

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**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>20,821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Pre-pregnancy**
  - Antenatal care (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
- **Pregnancy**
  - Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
- **Birth**
  - Neonatal period
  - Infancy
- **Measles**

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1996 MICS</th>
<th>2006-2007 Other NS</th>
<th>2012 Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
- with 3 doses Hib
- with 3 doses DTP
- with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

No Data

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1996 MICS</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2001 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition
**Angola**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 15%
- Diarrhoea: 8%
- Other direct: 5%
- Prematurity: 3%
- Infections: 2%
- Other: 1%

**Note:** 1.5% of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition.

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Severe haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 16%
- Abortion: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 9%
- Sepsis: 7%
- Embolism: 2%
- Other direct: 1%

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

- Percent women aged 15–49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy: 80%

#### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

- No Data

#### Maternal health (X of 3)

- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 3)

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: No Data

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial: 77%

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs: 26%

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Improved facilities</th>
<th>Unimproved facilities</th>
<th>Open defecation</th>
<th>Shared facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No Data
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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

**Demand for family planning satisfied**
- Antenatal care (1 visit)
- Antenatal care (4 visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DTP3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with rotavirus vaccine
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

**NUTRITION**

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

7 (2016)

**Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**

10 (2016)

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

32 (2006)

**Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**

83 (2006)

**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

90 (2012)

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
**Azerbaijan**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 10%
- HIV/AIDS: 8%
- Other: 25%
- Other causes: 40%

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 8%
- Embolism: 6%
- Other direct 17%
- Other indirect 22%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

---

### MATERIL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### 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>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-2001</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

- 77 (2000)
- 45 (2006)

#### Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)


#### Neonatal tetanus vaccine

- 40 (2000)

#### Postnatal visit for baby


#### Postnatal visit for mother


#### Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %)

- 40 (2000)

### CHILLO HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
  - With continued feeding
  - Treated with ORS

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2012

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

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### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (%)

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

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

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

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

- ODA to child health per child (US$)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 11%
- Diarrhoea: 6%
- Asphyxia: 13%
- Other: 16%

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 14%
- Embolism: 3%
- Haemorrhage: 30%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other direct: 8%
- Indirect: 29%

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea: 100% (within 2 days for home births, %)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Shared facilities</th>
<th>Open defecation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)

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

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health (%)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to child health per child (US$)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

**Policies**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion (4 or 5 circumstances)

**System**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - Maternal health (X of 3)
  - Newborn health (X of 4)
  - Child health (X of 3)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **Total population (000):** 10,051 (2012)
- **Total under-five population (000):** 1,631 (2012)
- **Births (000):** 371 (2012)
- **Birth registration (%):** 80 (2011-2012)
- **Total under-five deaths (000):** 32 (2012)
- **Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths:** 31 (2012)
- **Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births):** 28 (2012)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births):** 59 (2012)
- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births):** 24 (2012)
- **Total maternal deaths:** 1,300 (2012)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N):** 4.9 (2012)
- **Total fertility rate (per woman):** 98 (2010)
- **Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls):** 56 (2012)

**Maternal and newborn health**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Pre-pregnancy**: Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

**SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY**

- Pre-pregnancy: 28% (2012)
- Birth: 61% (2012)
- Postnatal care: 33% (2012)
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 72% (2012)

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

- **Vaccination coverage:**
  - **DPT3:** 85% (2011-2012)
  - **Vitamin A:** 85% (2011-2012)
  - **Measles:** 72% (2011-2012)

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

- **Pneumonia treatment:**
  - **Treated within 1 hr:** 99% (2012)
  - **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods:** 76% (2008)

**NUTRITION**

- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %):** 15 (2011-2012)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage:** 43% (2011-2012)
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:** 33% (2011-2012)
Benin

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 13%
- Malaria: 21%
- Diarrhoea: 3%
- HIV/AIDS: 1%
- Other: 31%

* Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Premature rupture of membranes: 25%
- Abortion: 10%
- Sepsis: 10%
- Other direct: 9%
- Indirect: 29%

* Source: WHO 2014

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

- Piped on premises: 21%
- Other improved: 20%
- Unimproved: 57%

* Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### Improved sanitation coverage

- Improved facilities: 54%
- Unimproved facilities: 20%
- Open defecation: 26%

* Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**CHILD HEALTH**

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: 50%

### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial: 71%

### Antenatal care

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy: 80%

### Policies

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial
- Legal status of abortion (1 or 5 circumstances): 3 (R,F)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (1 of 7 tasks): Yes
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Yes
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health: Yes
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - Maternal health (X of 3)
  - Newborn health (X of 4)
  - Child health (X of 3)

- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 8.3 (2012)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: 34 (2012)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 70 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 10 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): 44 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: Available (2012)
  - General government expenditure: 20%
  - Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure: 33%
  - Other: 3%

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>10,496 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,264 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>273 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>76 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>11 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>46 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>19 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>33 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>17 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>550 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>140 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>3.3 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILDBIRTH**

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% - Richest 20%

Demand for family planning satisfied

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMMUNIZATION**

Percent of children immunized:

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
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**NUTRITION**

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2008

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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#### Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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#### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment
Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding
- treated with ORS

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<tbody>
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<td>1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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</table>

#### Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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<td>1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 22%
- Diarrhea: 15%
- Malaria: 10%
- Measles: 8%
- Others: 5%

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Preeclampsia/ eclampsia: 22%
- Hemorrhage: 21%
- Sepsis: 19%
- Other direct: 15%
- Indirect: 10%

### CHILD HEALTH

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

#### Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>49</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POLICIES

- **Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent**: Partial
- **Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)**: Partial
- **Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)**: Partial
- **Maternity protection (Constitution 183)**: Yes
- **Maternal deaths notification**: No
- **Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth**: No
- **Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns**: No
- **Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour**: Partial
- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: Partial
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: Yes
- **Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhea**: Yes

### SYSTEMS

- **Costed national implementation**: Partial
- **Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List**: Partial
- **Reproductive health (X of 3)**: Partial
- **Maternal health (X of 3)**: Partial
- **Newborn health (X of 4)**: Partial
- **Child health (X of 3)**: Partial
- **Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)**: Partial
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services**: Partial
- **% of recommended minimum**: Partial

### FINANCING

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 305 (2012)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 10 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health ($)**: 23 (2012)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**: Partial
- **External sources**: Partial
- **General government expenditure**: Partial
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure**: Partial
- **Other**: Partial

### ODA to child health per child (US$)

<table>
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<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Demographics

Total population (000) 2,004 (2012)
Total under-five population (000) 232 (2012)
Births (000) 48 (2012)
Birth registration (%) 72 (2007)
Total under-five deaths (000) 3 (2012)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 54 (2012)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2012)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 total births) 41 (2012)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 16 (2010)
Total maternal deaths 83 (2012)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 20 (2012)
Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births) 51 (2012)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 21 (2012)

Maternal and newborn health

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Child health

Immunization

Pneumonia treatment

Nutrition

Underweight and stunting prevalence

Exclusive breastfeeding
Botswana

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

(Complete target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

Postnatal visit for mother

Postnatal visit for baby

(Within 2 days for home births, %)

Women with low body mass index

(<18.5 kg/m2, %)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment
Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding

- Treated with ORS

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Policies

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Yes

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

3 (R,F)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks

5

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Yes

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

Yes

Costed national implementation

Yes (2013)

Reproductive health (X of 3)

1 (2007)

Maternal health (X of 3)

2 (2007)

Newborn health (X of 4)

3 (2007)

Child health (X of 3)

3 (2007)

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

31.8 (2006)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services

(1% of recommended minimum)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (%)

872 (2012)

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

8 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)

6 (2012)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$)

10 (2012)

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

26 (2012)
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>198,656</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>14,563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>3,009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>93 (2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>42 (2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>64 (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>9 (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>13 (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>10 (2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,100 (2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>780 (2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>1.8 (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>65 (2013)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- 2006-2007: 97%
- 2010: 97%
- 2011: 97%
- 2012: 97%

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

- 2006-2007: 2%
- 2008: 4%
- 2010: 4%
- 2011: 5%
- 2012: 3%

**Child Health**

**Immunization**

- 2006-2007: 85%
- 2010: 85%
- 2011: 85%
- 2012: 85%

**Pneumonia treatment**

- 2006: 46%
- 2008: 50%

**Nutrition**

- 2006: 40%
- 2008: 41%

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- Households wealth quintiles:
  - Poorest 20%
  - Richest 20%

**Nutrition**

**Brazilians with under-five mortality**

- **Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**
  - Pneumonia
  - Diarrhoea
  - Malaria
  - Premature birth
  - Other causes

- **Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**
  - Sepsis
  - Embolism
  - Haemorrhage
  - Other direct

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 1986: 74%
  - 1996: 86%
  - 2003: 97%
  - 2006: 98%
  - 2009: 98%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - 1991: 27%
  - 1996: 44%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 2006: 50%

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises
  - Other improved
  - Unimproved

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:
  - Improved facilities
  - Shared facilities
  - Unimproved facilities
  - Open defecation

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014
Burkina Faso

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>16,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,932</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>77</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>66</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>28</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>136</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Demand for family planning satisfied

- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

EQUITY

MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

- Pre-pregnancy
- Pregnancy
- Birth
- Neonatal period
- Infancy

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Immunization

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with rotavirus vaccine
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  1. taken to appropriate health provider
  2. receiving antibiotics

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

- Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - underweight
  - stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition
Burkina Faso

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 40 (2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 34 (2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 11 (2010)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 88 (2012)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 26 (2010)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %) 72 (2010)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) 14 (2010)

CHILD HEALTH

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

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Policies

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent Yes
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) 3 (R,F)
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) Yes
Maternal deaths notification No
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns Yes
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour No
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

Systems

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available Partial (2013)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (X of 3) 2 (2013)
Maternal health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
Newborn health (X of 4) 3 (2014)
Child health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 6.1 (2010)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of recommended minimum) 16 (2012)

Financing

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 90 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 36 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
Available (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 9,850 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,839 (2012)
- Births (000) 443 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 75 (2010)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 43 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 35 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 67 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 28 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths 3,400 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 22 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per woman) 6.1 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 65 (2010)

**EQUITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic inequities in coverage</th>
<th>Household wealth quintile:</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td>33 (2010)</td>
<td>60 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0 (2010)</td>
<td>100 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>0 (2010)</td>
<td>100 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>0 (2010)</td>
<td>100 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>0 (2010)</td>
<td>100 (2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Skilled attendant at delivery: Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel
  - Pre-pregnancy: 20% (2010), 33% (2012)
  - Pregnancy: 40% (2010), 60% (2012)
  - Neonatal period: 0% (1987), 30% (2000), 60% (2005), 93% (2010)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Maternal mortality ratio: Deaths per 100,000 live births

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles: 96 (2010), 96 (2012)
  - rotavirus vaccine: 96 (2010), 93 (2012)

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence: Moderate and severe (%): 6 (2010), 6 (2012)
- Low birthweight incidence: Moderate and severe (%): 3.4 (2010), 3.9 (2012)
- Underweight and stunting prevalence: Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted
  - 2010 DHS: 58% (2010)

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - taken to appropriate health provider: 47 (2010), 51 (2012)

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 74 (2010), 74 (2012)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 47 (2010), 47 (2012)
**Burundi**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia 17%
- Malaria 13%
- Other 22%
- HIV/AIDS 1%
- Other 2%
- Congenital 2%
- Asphyxia 1%
- Other 2%
- Diarrhoea 5%
- Measles 0%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis 10%
- Embolism 2%
- Haemorrhage 25%
- Embolism 2%
- Hypertension 10%
- Other 5%

*Intrapartum-related events**

**Source:** WHO/CHERG 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

- 1990: 79%
- 2000: 78%
- 2005: 92%
- 2010: 99%

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**

- 2010: 40%

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**

- 2010: 33%

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**

- 2010: 4, 12, 3%

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

- 2010: 85%

**Postnatal visit for baby**

- 2010: 8%

**Postnatal visit for mother**

- 2010: 30%

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)**

- 2010: 12%

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

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

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Piped on premises
- Other improved
- Unimproved

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Improved facilities
- Shared facilities
- Open defecation

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks
- Maternity protection
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (x of 3)
  - Maternal health (x of 3)
  - Newborn health (x of 4)
  - Child health (x of 3)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services
  - (1% of recommended minimum)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - Reproductive, maternal and neonatal health expenditure by source
  - ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**Cambodia**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| Total population (000) | 14,865 | (2012) |
| Total under-five population (000) | 1,669 | (2012) |
| Births (000) | 386 | (2012) |
| Birth registration (%) | 62 | (2010) |
| Total under-five deaths (000) | 14 | (2012) |
| Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths | 47 | (2012) |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 18 | (2012) |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 34 | (2012) |
| Stilkbirth rate (per 1000 total births) | 18 | (2010) |
| Total maternal deaths | 670 | (2000) |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) | 180 | (2012) |
| Total fertility rate (per woman) | 2.9 | (2012) |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) | 30 | (2012) |

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

| Demand for family planning satisfied | 75 | Percent |
| Antenatal care (4+ visits) | 60 | Percent |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 72 | Percent |
| *Postnatal care | 74 | Percent |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 73 | Percent |
| Measles | 93 | Percent |

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

| Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel |
| 1998 | 75 |
| 2000 | 70 |
| 2005 | 67 |
| 2010 | 65 |
| 2011 | 63 |

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

| Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs) |
| 2006 | 25 |
| 2008 | 30 |
| 2009 | 32 |

**Immunization**

| Percent of children immunized: |
| against measles |
| with 3 doses Hib | 100 |
| with rotavirus vaccine | 100 |
| with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine | 100 |

**Pneumonia treatment**

| Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: |
| taken to appropriate health provider | 100 |
| receiving antibiotics | 100 |

**NUTRITION**

| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 11 | (2010) |
| Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 11 | (2010) |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) | 66 | (2010) |
| Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) | 88 | (2010) |
| Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) | 98 | (2012) |

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

| Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: |
| underweight | 100 |
| stunted | 100 |

| Exclusive breastfeeding |
| Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed |
| 2010 | 74 |

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

| Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% | Richest 20% |
| Demand for family planning satisfied | |
| Antenatal care (1+ visit) | |
| Antenatal care (4+ visits) | |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding | |
| ITN use among children <5 yrs | |
| DTP3 | |
| Measles | |
| Vitamin A (past 6 months) | |
| ORT & continued feeding | |
| Careseeking for pneumonia | |

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Cambodia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 75 (2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 59 (2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 3, 3 (2011)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 91 (2012)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

CHILD HEALTH

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances)
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)
Maternity protection (Convention 183)
Maternal deaths notification
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
Low cost mortality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation
Partial plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (x of 3) 1 (2013)
Maternal health (x of 3) 3 (2013)
Newborn health (x of 4) 3 (2013)
Child health (x of 3) 3 (2013)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
ODA to child health per child (US$)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,572</td>
<td>3,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>4,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
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</table>

### Maternal and Newborn Health

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neontal period</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%) of total ARVs</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>against measles</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with rotavirus vaccine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taken to appropriate health provider</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiving antibiotics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nutrition

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 15%
- Preterm: 10%
- Malaria: 12%
- Neuronal infection: 30%
- Other: 21%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Abortion: 10%
- Other direct: 9%
- Indirect: 29%
- Septicemia: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other: 6%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea: 40%
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids: 50%
- Treated with ORS: 0%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs: 79%
- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs (% of recommended minimum): 0%

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Piped on premises: 11%
- Other improved: 35%
- Unimproved: 54%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Improved facilities: 13%
- Shared facilities: 53%
- Unimproved facilities: 34%
- Open defecation: 13%
Central African Republic

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy</th>
<th>Antenatal care (4 visits)</th>
<th>Antenatal care (1 visit)</th>
<th>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
<th>*Postnatal care</th>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex/website for indicator definition

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- Poorest 20%
- Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Antenatal care (1 visit)</th>
<th>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</th>
<th>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
<th>Early initiation of breastfeeding</th>
<th>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</th>
<th>DTP3</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</th>
<th>ORT &amp; continued feeding</th>
<th>Careseeking for pneumonia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2010

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: ISME 2013

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2014

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
- Underweight and stunting prevalence
- Exclusive breastfeeding

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:

- Against measles
  - with 3 doses DTP
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with rotavirus vaccine
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:

- Taken to appropriate health provider
- Receiving antibiotics

Source: MICS 2010

**EQUITY**

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Immunization
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Pneumonia treatment
- Underweight and stunting prevalence
- Exclusive breastfeeding

**Central African Republic**

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival
Central African Republic

**DEMOSPHERICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

| Cause                              | Percent
|------------------------------------|----------
| Pneumonia                          | 12%      
| Diarrhea                           | 6%       
| Malaria                            | 5%       
| Meningitis                         | 1%       
| Encephalitis                       | 1%       
| Other                              | 15%      
| Total                              | 100%     

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014*

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

| Cause                              | Percent
|------------------------------------|----------
| Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis | 6%       
| Abortion                           | 10%      
| Other direct                        | 9%       
| Hypertension                        | 10%      
| Haemorrhage                        | 25%      
| Other                              | 6%       
| Total                              | 100%     

*Source: WHO 2014*

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

**CHILD HEALTH**

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)
- Maternity protection (Convention 183)
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- Low salt and sugar and for management of diabetess

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (x of 3)
  - Maternal health (x of 3)
  - Newborn health (x of 4)
  - Children health (x of 3)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (x of 5 circumstances)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (us$)
- General government expenditure on health (% of total government expenditure)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure (us$)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out of pocket expenditure
  - Other
- ODA to child health per child (us$)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (us$)

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
### Chad

#### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-communicable</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: WHO/CHERG 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis/Tetanus/Encephalitis</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: WHO 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**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>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-1997 DHS</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 DHS</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 MICS</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2, 4, 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHILD HEALTH

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-1997 DHS</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 DHS</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 MICS</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 MICS</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER AND SANITATION

**Improved drinking water coverage**

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**Improved sanitation coverage**

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Improved facilities</th>
<th>Unimproved facilities</th>
<th>Open defecation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### POLICIES

- **Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent**: No
- **Legal status of abortion**: 2 (f)
- **Midwives authorized for specific tasks**: 7 (x of 7 tasks)
- **Maternity protection (Convention 183)**: No
- **Maternal deaths notification**: No
- **Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth**: Yes
- **Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns**: No
- **Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour**: No
- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: No
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: No
- **Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes

#### SYSTEMS

- **Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes (2013)
- **Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List**: Reproductive health (X of 3) 1 (2013)
  - Maternal health (x of 3) 2 (2013)
  - Newborn health (x of 4) 3 (2013)
  - Child health (x of 4) 3 (2013)
- **Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)**: 2.3 (2004)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services**: 20 (2011)
- **(X of recommended minimum)**

#### FINANCING

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)**: 53 (2012)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 6 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health**: 53 (2012)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**: No Data
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**: 11 (2012)
- **ODA to child health per child (US$)**: 16 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report

China

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>1,377,065 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>88,904 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>18,455 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>258 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>61 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>9 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>12 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>10 (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>5,900 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>1,800 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>1.7 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>6 (2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Data for 2012 are preliminary. The data could change based on new information.

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage
Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% RICHEST 20%

Inequalities in coverage

Immunization
Percent of children immunized:
against measles with 3 doses Hib
can receive vaccines against measles with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Pneumonia treatment
Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
taken to appropriate health provider
receiving antibiotics

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Underweight and stunting prevalence
Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
underweight stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

* Data not available

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

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

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

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Malaria prevention and treatment

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) -

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

Maternity protection (Convention 183) -

Maternal deaths notification -

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth -

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns -

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour -

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics -

Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

SYSTEMS

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 29.7 (2010)

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

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 480 (2012)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s) 34 (2012)

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

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 0 (2011)

ODA to child health per child (US$) 0 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Total: 37%
  - Least: 21%
  - Richest: 82%
- **Antenatal care**
  - Total: 37%
  - Least: 21%
  - Richest: 82%
- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - Total: 82%
  - Least: 21%
  - Richest: 82%
- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
  - Total: 85%
  - Least: 21%
  - Richest: 85%

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- **Pre-pregnancy**: 37%
- **Pregnancy**: 82%
- **Birth**: 82%
- **Neonatal period**: 82%
- **Infancy**: 85%

#### Child Health

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - Against measles
      - With 3 doses Hib
      - With rotavirus vaccine
    - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

#### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:**
  - Taken to appropriate health provider
  - Receiving antibiotics

### NUTRITION

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 11 (2012)
- **Underweight and stunting prevalence**
  - Less than 5 years
  - Moderate and severe
  - Underweight
  - Stunted

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%):**
  - 0 (2012)

### EQUITY

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile:
    - Poorest 20%
    - Richest 20%

- **Benefit from family planning services**
  - Antenatal care (1st visit)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - ITN use among children <5 yrs
  - DTP3
  - Measles
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months)
  - ORT & continued feeding
  - Careseeking for pneumonia

Source: DHS 1996

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Comoros

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine
Postnatal visit for baby
Postnatal visit for mother
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

CHILDBIRTH HEALTH

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Policies

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (% of circumstances)
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (% of births)
Maternity protection (Convention 183)
Maternal deaths notification
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

Systems

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (X of 3)
Maternal health (X of 3)
Newborn health (X of 4)
Child health (X of 3)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

Financing

Per capita total expenditure on health (%)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
External sources
General government expenditure
Out-of-pocket expenditure
Other
ODA to child health per child (US$)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied (4 visits):
  - Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy: 71% (2012)
  - Birth: 75% (2011-2012)
  - Neonatal period: 94% (2012)

- Skilled attendant at delivery:
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 19% (2012)
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding: 64% (2012)
  - Antenatal care (1 visit): 48% (2011-2012)
  - Antenatal care (4 visits): 68% (2012)

- Measles:
  - 0-2 months: 80% (2012)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel:
  - Birth: 100% (2012)
  - Infant: 83% (2012)
  - Neonatal period: 94% (2012)

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

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT:
  - 2011-2012: 19% (2012)
  - 2010: 17% (2010)

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - 1990: 20% (2010)
  - 2000: 50% (2010)
  - 2010: 80% (2010)

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) (2011-2012):
  - 6% (2011-2012)

- Preterm birth prevalence (moderate and severe, %) (2005):
  - 20% (2005)

- Late initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) (2005):
  - 40% (2005)

- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%): (2005):
  - 78% (2005)

- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): (2005):
  - 10% (2005)

- Underweight and stunting prevalence:
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
    - underweight: 16% (2005)
    - stunted: 30% (2005)

- Exclusive breastfeeding:
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed:
    - 2005: 19% (2010)

**EQUITY**

- Socioeconomic inequities in coverage:
  - Household wealth quintile:
    - Poorest 20%:
      - Demand for family planning satisfied:
        - Antenatal care (1 visit): 48% (2011-2012)
        - Antenatal care (4 visits): 68% (2012)
        - Skilled attendant at delivery: 64% (2012)
        - Early initiation of breastfeeding: 80% (2012)
        - ITN use among children <5 yrs: 80% (2012)
        - DTP3: 85% (2012)
        - Measles: 80% (2012)
        - Vitamin A (past 6 months): 60% (2012)
        - ORT & continued feeding: 80% (2012)
        - Careseeking for pneumonia: 80% (2012)
  - Richest 20%:
    - Demand for family planning satisfied:
      - Antenatal care (1 visit): 75% (2012)
      - Antenatal care (4 visits): 94% (2012)
      - Skilled attendant at delivery: 94% (2012)
      - Early initiation of breastfeeding: 94% (2012)
      - ITN use among children <5 yrs: 94% (2012)
      - DTP3: 94% (2012)
      - Measles: 94% (2012)
      - Vitamin A (past 6 months): 94% (2012)
      - ORT & continued feeding: 94% (2012)
      - Careseeking for pneumonia: 94% (2012)

- Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other chart due to differences in data sources.
### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2012 Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other inter alia</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal death</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Intrapartum-related events

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2013 Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

### HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentwomen aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent children &lt;5 years with diarrhoea; receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued breastfeeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of population by type of drinking water source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Piped on premises 81% Unimproved 16% Surface water 3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of population by type of sanitation facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Improved facilities 50% Unimproved facilities 38% Open defecation 12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### POLICIES

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

#### Legal status of abortion (% of 7 circumstances)
- 1

#### Midwives authorized for specific tasks (% of 7 tasks)
- No

#### Maternity protection (Convention 183)
- No

#### Maternal deaths notification
- Yes

#### Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Yes

#### Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
- Yes

#### Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- Yes

#### International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- No

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

#### Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Yes

### SYSTEMS

#### Costed national implementation
- Yes (2013)

#### Reproductive health (X of 3)
- 2 (2013)

#### Maternal health (X of 3)
- 3 (2013)

#### Newborn health (X of 4)
- 3 (2013)

#### Child health (X of 3)
- 3 (2013)

#### Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
- 9.2 (2009)

#### National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)
- 25 (2010)

### FINANCING

#### Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)
- 6 (2012)

#### General government expenditure on health (% of total government expenditure)
- 25 (2012)

#### Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health
- No Data

#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
- External sources
- General government expenditure
- Out-of-pocket expenditure
- Other

#### ODA to child health per child (US$)
- 15 (2012)

#### ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
- 20 (2011)

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>65,705</td>
<td>66,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>11,691</td>
<td>11,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,839</td>
<td>2,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>21,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>2001 MICS</th>
<th>2007 DHS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:

- against measles
- with 3 doses DTP
- with 3 doses Hib
- with rotavirus vaccine
- with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:

- underweight
- stunted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:

- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORT & continued feeding**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLU**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
- Uncertainty range around the estimate.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 42 (2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 45 (2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 21 (2010)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 7, 10, 6 (2010)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 70 (2012)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) -
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %) -
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) -

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Improved sanitation coverage

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent No
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) 1
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) -
Maternity protection (Convention 183) No
Maternal deaths notification No
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns Yes
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour No
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available Yes (2013)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
- Maternal health (X of 3) 2 (2013)
- Newborn health (X of 4) 4 (2013)
- Child health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 6.4 (2004)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) -

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$) 24 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health($) 32 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source Available (2012)
- External sources
- General government expenditure
- Out-of-pocket expenditure
- Other

ODA to child health per child (US$) 21 (2011)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 23 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Côte d’Ivoire

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012 (2013)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>20,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>17 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>7 (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</td>
<td>31 (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)</td>
<td>64 (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>99 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 12%
- Diarrhea: 11%
- HIV/AIDS: 3%
- Injuries: 2%
- Other: 18%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other: 5%

**Antenatal care**

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

**Diarrhoeal health disease treatment**

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

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 2000: 1%, 2003: 4%, 2006: 3%, 2011-12: 37%

**Water and sanitation**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises: Urban 53%, Rural 23%
  - Other improved: Urban 40%, Rural 64%
  - Surface water: Urban 14%, Rural 40%

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990:
  - Improved facilities: 40% Urban, 60% Rural
  - Unimproved facilities: 60% Urban, 40% Rural
**Countdown to 2015**  
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children  
The 2014 Report  
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

---

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 860 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 108 (2012)
- Births (000) 24 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 92 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 2 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 39 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 31 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 66 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 34 (2010)
- Total deaths (000) 55 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 130 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 3.5 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 21 (2012)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Coverage along the continuum of care**
  - Demand for family planning satisfied
    - Antenatal care (1+ visit) 7%
    - Antenatal care (4+ visits) 1%
    - Skilled attender at delivery 83%
    - *Postnatal care 1%
    - Exclusive breastfeeding 1%
    - Measles 61%

- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel:
    - 2003 MoH 61%
    - 2006 MICS 93%

- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
  - Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
  - Uncertainty range around the estimate
  - 2010 10
  - 2011 13
  - 2012 20

**EQUITY**

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile:
    - Poorest 20%
    - Richest 20%
  - Demand for family planning satisfied
    - Antenatal care (1+ visit) No Data
    - Antenatal care (4+ visits) No Data
    - Skilled attender at delivery No Data
    - Early initiation of breastfeeding No Data
    - ITN use among children <5 yrs No Data
    - DTP3 No Data
    - Measles No Data
    - Vitamin A (past 6 months) No Data
    - ORT & continued feeding No Data
    - Careseeking for pneumonia No Data

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles
      - with 3 doses DTP 83%
      - with 3 doses Hib 81%
      - with rotavirus vaccine 38%
      - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine 37%

- **Pneumonia treatment**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - taken to appropriate health provider 88 (2010)
    - receiving antibiotics 88 (2010)

- **NUTRITION**
  - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 22 (2012)
  - Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) 10 (2006)
  - Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) 35 (2006)

- **Underweight and stunting prevalence**
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
    - underweight
      - 1989 Other NS 20
      - 1996 Other NS 28
      - 2002 Other NS 16
      - 2006 MICS 32
      - 2012 Other NS 25
      - 2012 (p)Other NS 27
    - stunted
      - 1989 Other NS 30
      - 1996 Other NS 33
      - 2002 Other NS 30
      - 2006 MICS 34

- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
    - 2002 Other NS 20
    - 2006 MICS 48

---

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Djibouti

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Malaria 13%
- Pneumonia 11%
- Diarrhoea 7%
- Other 25%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis 10%
- Embolism 2%
- Other direct 9%
- Indirect 29%

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy: 2003 MoH 92%, 2006 MICS 92%

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**

- Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 7% (2002)
- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%): 12% (2008)
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %): (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
- Neonatal tetanus vaccine: 79% (2012)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)
- Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %)
- Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %)

**Diarrhoeal health**

- Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea: 2003 67%, 2006 MICS 62%
- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

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

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012
- Piped on premises
- Unimproved

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012
- Improved facilities
- Unimproved facilities

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial (2013)
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)
- Maternity protection (Convention 183)
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - Maternal health (X of 3)
  - Newborn health (X of 4)
  - Child health (X of 3)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

**FINANCING**

- 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
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other

ODA to child health per child (US$)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014
Egypt

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>80,722</td>
<td>89,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>9,237</td>
<td>9,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>1,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>20% (orange circles)</td>
<td>20% (orange circles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - *Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**INFECTION**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with rotavirus vaccine
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - taken to appropriate health provider
  - receiving antibiotics

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
- Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)
- Underweight and stunting prevalence
- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
**MATERIAAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal health disease treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLICIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity protection (Convention 183)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal deaths notification</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2012)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3) 0 (2013)
  - Maternal health (X of 3) 2 (2013)
  - Newborn health (X of 4) 2 (2013)
  - Child health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 63.5 (2009)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: 1 (1990)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$): 323 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 6 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (Int$): 60 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: No Data
  - General government expenditure: No Data
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure: No Data
  - Other: No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 2 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 5 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Antenatal care</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neatinal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
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<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight and stunting prevalence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

*The 2014 Report*

**Countdown to 2015**

*Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival*

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**Equatorial Guinea**

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### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

![Chart showing causes of under-five deaths, 2012]

- Pneumonia: 13%
- Diarrhea: 22%
- Premature birth: 11%
- Other 17%
- Injuries: 6%
- Measles: 4%
- Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

![Chart showing causes of maternal deaths, 2013]

- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis
- Hypertension
- Other direct: 29%
- Indirect: 29%
- Source: WHO 2014

---

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Piped on premises
- Other improved
- Unimproved
- Surface water

- No Data

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Improved facilities
- Shared facilities
- Unimproved facilities
- Open defecation

- No Data

---

### POLICIES

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Yes
- Legal status of abortion: 3
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks: 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: -
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhea: Yes

---

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: 36%
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 29%
- Treated with ORS: -

- Percent under 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 1%

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial: -
- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs: 1%

---

### SYSTEMS

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3): -
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 8.4 (2004)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: -
- Access to reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - Reproductive: No Data
  - Maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other
  - ODA to child health per child (US$): 16 (2012)
  - ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 48 (2012)

---

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 1,432 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 7 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): 44 (2012)
- World Bank support (US$) (2011-2013): No Data

---

**Note:** See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>6,131</th>
<th>(2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in %)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>(1999)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 41% (Pre-pregnancy), 28% (Antenatal care (1 visit)), 22% (Skilled attendant at delivery), 12% (*Postnatal care), 2% (Exclusive breastfeeding)
- Measles: 99% (Birth), 92% (Neonatal period), 85% (Infancy)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 21% (1995 DHS), 28% (2002 DHS)

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs): 46% (2010), 42% (2012)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT: 40% (2011), 36% (2012)

**Immunization**


**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 15 (2002)
- Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %): 14 (2002)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 78 (2002)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 38 (2002)

**EQUITY**

- Socioeconomic inequities in coverage: Household wealth quintile: 20% (Poorest 20%), 20% (Richest 20%)
- Measles: 99% (Poorest 20%), 99% (Richest 20%)

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Exclusive breastfeeding: 59% (2002)

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: 37% (underweight), 48% (stunted)

**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

The 2014 Report

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*
### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 17%
- Malaria: 10%
- Other causes: 10%
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV): 10%
- Diarrhea: 9%
- Other: 5%

*Intrapartum-related events: Measles, Other respiratory infections, Meningitis, Other.

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other direct causes: 29%
- Indirect causes: 29%
- Abortion: 10%

*Other direct causes: Sepsis, Haemorrhage, Hypertension, Pre-eclampsia.

#### Antenatal care

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 1995: 49%
  - 2002: 70%

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 2002: 54%
  - 2008: 49%

### CHILDREN'S HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - 1995: 33%
  - 2002: 54%
  - 2008: 45%

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - 2002: 4%
  - 2008: 49%

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Piped on premises: 0%
- Other improved: 0%
- Surface water: 0%

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Improved facilities: 0%
- Shared facilities: 0%
- Unimproved facilities: 0%
- Open defecation: 0%

---

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>91,729</td>
<td>91,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>14,095</td>
<td>14,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>3,084</td>
<td>3,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>60</td>
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**Child Health**

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hib</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RotV</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hib</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RotV</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
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</table>

**Nutrition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hib</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RotV</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
- MDG Target calculated by IGME 2014.
**Ethiopia**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globally nearly half of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipahviral death</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphavirus</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis/Endemic meningoence</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placenta hemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### 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>DHS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### POLICIES

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

- Reproductive health (X of 3) Yes (2013)
- Maternal health (X of 3) Yes (2013)
- Newborn health (X of 4) Yes (2014)
- Child health (X of 3) Yes (2013)

### SYSTEMS

- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 2.8 (2009)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 11 (2008)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List: Reproductive health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
- Maternal health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
- Newborn health (X of 4) 3 (2014)
- Child health (X of 3) 3 (2013)

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 44 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 11 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 17 (2011)
- ODA to child health per child (US$) 33 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 41%
- Malaria: 15%
- Diarrhoea: 10%
- Other: 3%

*Note: Intrapartum-related events are attributed to under-nutrition.

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: No
- Legal status of abortion: 1
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks: 4
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: No
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: No
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - Maternal health (X of 3)
  - Newborn health (X of 4)
  - Child health (X of 3)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 53.1
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of recommended minimum): 123

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 558
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 7
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s): 41
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: No Data
  - General government expenditure:
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure:
  - Other:

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014
**Gambia**

**Demosographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>1,791 (2012)</td>
<td>328 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>77 (2012)</td>
<td>53 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>49 (2012)</td>
<td>26 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>57 (2013)</td>
<td>53 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>73 (2012)</td>
<td>57 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-5 deaths (000)</td>
<td>5 (2010)</td>
<td>0.5 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.9 (2012)</td>
<td>5.8 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>88 (2012)</td>
<td>85 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>36% (2012)</td>
<td>72% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>72% (2012)</td>
<td>72% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>57% (2012)</td>
<td>57% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT3</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orn &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
<td>95% (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physiological Health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>120</td>
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**Nutrition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively breastfeeding</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia treatment</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic Inequities in Coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-5 deaths (000)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Gambia**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 11%
- Malaria: 10%
- Diarrhoea: 9%
- Other 17%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Maternal death: 11%
- Hemorrhage: 29%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 8%
- Other direct 9%

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014*

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 2000 MICS: 91%
  - 2005-2006 MICS: 98%
  - 2010 MICS: 98%

**Diarrhoeal health**

- Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - 2000 MICS: 38%
  - 2005-2006 MICS: 38%
  - 2010 MICS: 39%

**Policies**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Yes
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances): 3
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 2000 MICS: 15%
  - 2005-2006 MICS: 49%
  - 2010 MICS: 69%

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises: 20%
  - Unimproved: 80%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2012:
  - Improved facilities: 20%
  - Unimproved facilities: 80%

**Financing**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 98 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 11 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health: No Data
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other

**ODA to child health per child (US$): 27 (2012)**

**ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 31 (2012)**
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>25,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>7,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>3,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile:</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1st visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care</th>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DTP3</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</th>
<th>ORT &amp; continued feeding</th>
<th>Careseeking for pneumonia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 6 (2011) |

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 11 (2011) |

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) | 46 (2011) |

Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) | 75 (2011) |

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) | 17 (2011) |

Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>2516</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>233</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Ghana

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 34 (2013)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 87 (2011)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 67 (2011)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 11, 17, 7 (2011)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 88 (2012)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 83 (2011)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %) 83 (2011)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances) 3 (R,F)
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) Partial
Maternal deaths notification Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns -
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour -
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

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

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$) 106 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 10 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (Int$) 29 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source Partially available

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**Guatemala**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 25,083 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000): 2,215 (2012)
- Births (000): 474 (2012)
- Birth registration (%): 97 (2008-2009)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 15 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths: 48 (2012)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 52 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 10 (2000)
- Total maternal deaths: 660 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 72 (2011)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls): 170 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 92 (2012)
- Total births (000): 102 (2012)
- Total population (000): 15,083 (2012)

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% vs. Richest 20%

**Demand for family planning satisfied**

- Antenatal care (1+ visit)
- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DTP3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - taken to appropriate health provider
  - receiving antibiotics

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - underweight
  - stunted

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
Guatemala

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

Total

Regional estimate for Latin America, 2013

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

Postnatal visit for baby

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

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

Policies

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)

Maternity protection (Convention 183)

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

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

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services

% of recommended minimum

FINANCING

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

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

ODA to child health per child (US$)

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

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

**The 2014 Report**

**Guinea**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>11,451</td>
<td>11,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 100,000 total births)</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel
  - 1992: 31
  - 1999: 35
  - 2003: 56
  - 2005: 38
  - 2007: 46
  - 2012: 45

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARTs)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - Against measles
  - With 3 doses Hib
  - With rotavirus vaccine
  - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - Taken to appropriate health provider
  - Receiving antibiotics

**NUTRITION**

- **Underweight and stunting prevalence**
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
    - Underweight
    - Stunted

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

**Guinea**

- Source: DHS 2005
- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013
- Source: IGME 2013
- Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013
- Source: IGME 2013
- MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Guinea

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 29 (2001)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 50 (2007)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 18 (2012)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 2, 5, 2 (2007)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 80 (2012)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) -
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %) -
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) 11 (2012)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs 5 (2012)
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs 5 (2012)

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Piped on premises
Other improved
Unimproved
Surface water

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Improved facilities
Shared facilities
Unimproved facilities
Open defecation

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances) 3 (R,F)
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) Partial
Maternal deaths notification No
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns Yes
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (x of 3) 1 (2013)
Maternal health (x of 3) 3 (2013)
Newborn health (x of 4) 3 (2013)
Child health (x of 3) 3 (2013)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 6.1 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of recommended minimum) 13 (2012)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$) 67 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 7 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 67 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source No Data
Expenditure on Reproductive Health by source

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**Guinea-Bissau**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>1,664</th>
<th>(2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>(2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>(2009)</td>
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</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td></td>
<td>206</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>56</td>
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**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>830</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:
- Against measles
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with rotavirus vaccine
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- Taken to appropriate health provider
- Receiving antibiotics

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2008 Other NS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Guinea-Bissau**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 12%
- Diarrhoea: 8%
- Preeclampsia: 6%
- Other: 17%

**Source:** WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 18%

**Source:** WHO 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy
  - 2000 MICS: 62%
  - 2006 MICS: 78%
  - 2010 MICS: 93%

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**
- 2010: 70%

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**
- 2010: 68%

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**
- 2010: 14%

**C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)**
- Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%
- 2010: 2, 5, 1%

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**
- 2012: 80%

**Postnatal visit for baby**
- Within 2 days for home births, %
- 2010: 76%

**Postnatal visit for mother**
- Within 2 days for home births, %
- 2010: 72%

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)**
- 2010: 53%

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
    - 2000 MICS: 23%
    - 2006 MICS: 25%
    - 2010 MICS: 23%
  - Treated with ORS
    - 2000 MICS: 19%
    - 2006 MICS: 36%
    - 2010 MICS: 36%

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
- 2010: 70%

**Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs**
- 2010: 36%

**Source:** WHO/CHERG 2014

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012
  - Piped on premises
    - Urban: 60%
    - Rural: 26%
  - Other improved
    - Urban: 26%
    - Rural: 31%
  - Unimproved
    - Urban: 15%
    - Rural: 56%

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2012
  - Improved facilities
    - Urban: 40%
    - Rural: 15%
  - Unimproved facilities
    - Urban: 28%
    - Rural: 34%
  - Open defecation
    - Urban: 45%
    - Rural: 4%

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

---

**Policies**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)
- Maternity protection (Convention 183)
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

**Systems**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - Maternal health (X of 3)
  - Newborn health (X of 4)
  - Child health (X of 3)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

**Financing**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
  - 2012: 47

- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - 2012: 13

- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)
  - 2012: 3

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other

- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 2012: 18

- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 2012: 47

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>10,174</td>
<td>10,182</td>
<td>10,210</td>
<td>10,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>1,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neontal period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2005-2006</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1995</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Least deprived</th>
<th>Most deprived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1st visit)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4th Visit)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
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<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2005-2006</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>22</td>
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</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>DHS</th>
<th>2005-2006</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
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**Immunization**

<table>
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<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2005-2006</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<td>170</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Haiti**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotropical Sepsis/ Tetanus</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Intrapartum-related events*** Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**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>Unimproved</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984-1989</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1995</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postnatal visit for baby**

(Within 2 days for home births, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postnatal visit for mother**

(Within 2 days for home births, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER AND SANITATION

**Improved drinking water coverage**

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Improved facilities</th>
<th>Unimproved facilities</th>
<th>Shared facilities</th>
<th>Open defecation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity protection (Convention 183)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal deaths notification</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

### SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costed national implementation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health (X of 3)</td>
<td>3 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal health (X of 3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn health (X of 4)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health (X of 3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>3.6 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services</td>
<td>12 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of recommended minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>84 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)</td>
<td>5 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>3 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Externally funded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to child health per child (US$)</td>
<td>74 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)</td>
<td>283 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
**India**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>1,236,687</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>120,581</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>25,642</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>NFHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Antenatal care (1+ visit): 37%
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits): 37%
  - Skilled attendant at delivery: 37%
  - *Postnatal care: 37%*
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 46%
  - Neonatal period: 74%

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- **Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel**
  - 2002-2003: 100%
  - 2003-2004: 100%
  - 2004-2005: 100%
  - 2005-2006: 100%
  - 2007-2008: 100%

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

- **Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs)**
  - 2002-2003: 15%
  - 2003-2004: 15%
  - 2004-2005: 15%
  - 2005-2006: 15%

### EQUITY

#### Maternal and newborn health

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile:
    - Poorest 20%
    - Richest 20%

#### Immunization

- **Percent of children immunized:**
  - Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, polio, measles, Hib (DTaP/Hib) (4+ visits):
    - 2002-2003: 34%
    - 2003-2004: 42%
    - 2004-2005: 43%
    - 2005-2006: 47%
    - 2007-2008: 52%

#### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:**
  - Taken to appropriate health provider: 69%
  - Receiving antibiotics: 67%

#### NUTRITION

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %):**
  - 2005-2006: 13%

- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %):**
  - 2005-2006: 56%

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%):**
  - 2005-2006: 59%

### CHILD HEALTH

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles: 100%
    - with 3 doses Hib: 100%
    - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 100%

- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
  - Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs)
    - 2002-2003: 15%
    - 2003-2004: 15%
    - 2004-2005: 15%
    - 2005-2006: 15%

- **Pneumonia treatment**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - Taken to appropriate health provider: 69%
    - Receiving antibiotics: 67%

### NUTRITION

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %):**
  - 2005-2006: 13%

- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %):**
  - 2005-2006: 56%

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%):**
  - 2005-2006: 59%
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

India

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2013

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Diarrhoeal health

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

No Data

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks

Maternity protection (Convention 183)

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

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

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services

FINANCING

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(s)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source of financing

ODA to child health per child (US$)

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

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

111
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value 2012</th>
<th>Value 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>246,864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>24,622</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>4,736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in %)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 84% (Pre-pregnancy), 80% (Pregnancy), 80% (Birth), 80% (Neonatal period), 80% (Infancy)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**


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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs): 190 (2010), 110 (2011), 3% (2012)

**Child Health**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized: 43% (With 3 doses Hib), 83% (With 3 doses DTP)

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: 63% (Taken to appropriate health provider), 42% (Receiving antibiotics)

**Equity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A intake among children</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: 48% (Underweight), 20% (Stunted)

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed: 61% (2010), 62% (2011), 63% (2012)

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: 30% (Underweight), 19% (Stunted)

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed: 61% (2007), 62% (2010), 63% (2012)
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Indonesia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

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

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

Policies

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (% of 5 circumstances)
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (% of 7 tasks)
Maternity protection (Convention 183)
Maternal deaths notification
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

Systems

Costed national implementation Partial (2013)
Reproductive health (X of 3)
Maternal health (X of 3)
Newborn health (X of 4)
Child health (X of 3)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services

Financing

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health%
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>32,778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>4,824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>710</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<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>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ISME 2013

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>46</td>
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</table>

Uncertainty range around the estimate

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2011

**IMMUNIZATION**

Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
- with 3 doses Hib
- with rotavirus vaccine
- with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Type</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2011

**Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2011

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2011

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2011

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MICS 2011

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Iraq

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 87 (2011)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 50 (2011)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) - -
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 22, 25, 16 (2011)
(Diagnosis target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 85 (2012)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) - -
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %) - -
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) - -

CHILD HEALTH

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

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2012

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) 1
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) -
Maternity protection (Convention 183) No
Maternal deaths notification Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns No
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (X of 3) 1 (2011)
Maternal health (X of 4) 3 (2011)
Newborn health (X of 4) 3 (2011)
Child health (X of 3) 3 (2011)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 6.1 (2011)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (%) - -

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$) 149 (2011)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 4 (2011)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 46 (2011)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
- No Data

External sources
- General government expenditure
- Out-of-pocket expenditure
- Other

ODA to child health per child (US$) 6 (2011)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 7 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**Kenya**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>43,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>6,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

| Demand for family planning satisfied | 64 |
| Antenatal care (4 visits) | 47 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 44 |
| *Postnatal care | 42 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 32 |
| Neonatal period | 93 |
| Pre-pregnancy | 80 |
| Birth | 70 |
| Infant | 60 |
| Percent Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 DHS</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993 DHS</td>
<td>45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 DHS</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 DHS</td>
<td>42</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009 DHS</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pneumonia treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: receiving antibiotics

#### NUTRITION

| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 7 (2008-2009) |
| Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 8 (2008-2009) |
| Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) | 85 (2008-2009) |
| Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) | 66 (2012) |

### Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993 DHS</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 DHS</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>37</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 DHS</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009 DHS</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of infants &lt;6 months exclusively breastfed</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 DHS</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2003 DHS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-2009 DHS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoe</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurological disorders, haemorrhage</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital defects</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct causes</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect causes</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sepsis&quot;/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preeclampsia</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Antenatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of women attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal health disease treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with diarrhoea:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 DHS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009 DHS</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>24,763</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy Planning Satisfied care (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visits)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant care at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively breastfed (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal period Care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant care at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusion breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Number of child deaths are attributable to pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis**</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encephalitis</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal sepsis**</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries**</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis*</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Intrapartum-related events ** Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source: WHO 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Regional estimates for Eastern Asia, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism*</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis*</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia*</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis**</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encephalitis</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal sepsis**</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries**</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles**</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis*</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

- 83 (2010)

#### Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

- 94 (2009)

#### Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

- 13, 15, 9 (2009)

#### C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)

- 17, 20, 13

#### Neonatal tetanus vaccine

- 93 (2012)

#### Postnatal visit for baby

- (within 2 days for home births, %)

#### Postnatal visit for mother

- (within 2 days for home births, %)

#### Women with low body mass index (<<18.5 kg/m2, %)

- 

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent children &lt;5 years with diarrhoea:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treated with ORS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimicrobial

- 

#### Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

- 67 (2009)

#### Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea: treated with ORS

- 74 (2009)

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved facilities</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared facilities</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facilities</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POLICIES

#### Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

- Yes

#### Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

- (R,F)

#### Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)

- Yes

#### Maternity protection (Convention 183)

- No

#### Maternal deaths notification

- Yes

#### Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

- Yes

#### Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

- Yes

#### Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

- Yes

#### International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

- No

#### Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

- Yes

#### Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

- Yes

### SYSTEMS

#### Costed national implementation

- No

#### Child plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available

- No

#### Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

#### Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)


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

- No

### FINANCING

#### Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)

- No

#### General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)

- No

#### Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(Int$)

- No

#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

- No Data

#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

- No Data

#### General government expenditure

- No

#### External sources

- No

#### General government expenditure

- No

#### Other sources

- No

#### ODA to child health per child

- 3 (2011)

#### ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth

- 5 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Kyrgyzstan

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>5,474</td>
<td>5,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% vs. Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>Pre-natal care (1 visit)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

- 2012: 71
- 2013: 27

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

- 2012: 85
- 2013: 75

**Child Health**

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - Against measles: with 3 doses Hib
    - with rotavirus vaccine
    - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DTP3</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</th>
<th>ORT &amp; continued feeding</th>
<th>Careseeking for pneumonia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - taken to appropriate health provider
  - receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nutrition**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 2012: 3

- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 2006: 5

- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**
  - 2006: 65

- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (per cent)**
  - 2006: 60

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (per cent)**
  - 2006: -

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - Underweight
  - Stunted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Other 21%
- Open 16%
- Prematurity 16%
- Congenital 11%
- Other 4%
- Meningitis 0%
- Measles 0%
- Injuries 0%
- HIV/AIDS 0%
- Malaria 0%
- Pneumonia 12%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Other direct 17%
- Sepsis 9%
- Abortion 5%
- Haemorrhage 23%
- Embolism 11%
- Hypertension 25%
- Regional estimates for Caucasus and Central Asia, 2011

*Source: WHO 2014*

### Demographic Indicators

#### Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>2012 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**

- 67 (2012)

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**

- 91 (2012)

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**

- 6, 7, 6 (1997)

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

- 73 (within 2 days for home births, %)

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

- 91 (2012)

**Postnatal visit for baby**

- 92 (within 2 days for home births, %)

**Postnatal visit for mother**

- 92 (within 2 days for home births, %)

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)**

- 6 (2012)

**Notes:**

- * refers to intrapartum-related events
- ** Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>2012 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent children < 5 years receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimarial**

- 97 (2012)

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

- Very limited risk

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total 1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Urban 1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Rural 1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012**

- Piped on premises
- Other improved
- Surface water

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total 1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Urban 1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Rural 1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012**

- Improved facilities
- Shared facilities
- Unimproved facilities
- Open defecation

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### POLICIES

#### Laws and regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

- Yes

#### Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

- § (R,F)

#### Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)

- Yes

#### Maternity protection (Convention 183)

- Partial

#### Maternal deaths notification

- Yes

#### Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

- Yes

#### Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns

- Yes

#### Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

- Yes

#### International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

- Partial

#### Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

- Yes

#### Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

- Yes

### SYSTEMS

#### Costed national implementation plant(s): maternal, newborn and child health available

- Yes

#### Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

#### Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)

- 80.9 (2012)

#### National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 4)

- Yes

#### National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 5 circumstances)

- Yes

### FINANCING

#### Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)

- 175 (2012)

#### General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)

- 12 (2012)

#### Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$)

- 35 (2012)

#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

- No Data

#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

- External sources
- General government expenditure
- Out-of-pocket expenditure
- Other

#### ODA to child health per child (US$)

- 22 (2012)

#### ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

- 38 (2012)

**Note:** See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>6,646</td>
<td>6,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malnutrition**

- Malnutrition incidence (Wasting, Stunting) and wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) can be found within this report's sections.

**Epidemiological Indicators**

- Total population: 6,646,000
- Total under-five population: 889,000
- Births: 181,000
- Birth registration: 75%
- Total under-five deaths: 14,000
- Neonatal deaths: 38%
- Neonatal mortality rate: 27 per 1000 live births
- Infant mortality rate: 54 per 1000 live births
- Stillbirth rate: 14 per 1000 total births
- Total maternal deaths: 400
- Lifetime risk of maternal death: 130
- Total fertility rate: 3.1
- Adolescent birth rate: 94

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- **Antenatal care (4+ visits):**
  - Wealth quintile: Poorest 20%, Richest 20%
  - Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

**Equity**

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage:**
  - Dose among children <5 yrs
  - Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20%, Richest 20%

**Immunization**

- **Percent of children immunized:**
  - Against measles
  - With 3 doses DTP
  - With 3 doses Hib
  - With rotavirus vaccine
  - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

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

- **Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARV for their own health (% of total ARVs):**
  - Source: MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

**Pneumonia treatment**

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:**
  - Taken to appropriate health provider
  - Receiving antibiotics

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Laotian People’s Democratic Republic

### Demographics

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

![Pie chart showing causes of under-five deaths, 2012](chart1)

- Pneumonia: 38%
- Malaria: 12%
- HIV/AIDS: 5%
- Diarrhoea: 7%
- Haemorrhage: 7%
- Other: 13%

Source: WHO/CHR 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

![Pie chart showing causes of maternal deaths, 2013](chart2)

- Septis: 12%
- Maternal trauma: 10%
- Abortion: 7%
- Haemorrhage: 3%
- Others: 12%

Source: WHO 2014

### Maternal and Newborn Health

#### 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>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 Other NS</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 MICS</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012 MICS</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal health
disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
- Treated with ORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 MICS</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012 MICS</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 MICS</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 MICS</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012 MICS</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Water and sanitation

### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2012

- Piped on premises: 75%
- Other improved: 15%
- Unimproved: 10%
- Surface water: 0%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2012

- Improved facilities: 64%
- Shared facilities: 24%
- Unimproved facilities: 12%
- Open defecation: 0%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### Policies

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial (2011-2012)
- Legal status of abortion [x of 5 circumstances]: 2
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks [x of 7 tasks]: 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

### Systems

- Costed national implementation of maternal, newborn and child health program(s): Partial (2011)
- Maternal and newborn care death rates:
  - Infant: 20 (2013)
  - Under-five: 20 (2013)

### Financing

- Per capita total expenditure on health (in US$): 84 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 6 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure on health: 38 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: No Data
  - General government expenditure: 36 (2012)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure: 0%
  - Other: 123

ODA to child health per child (US$): 21 (2012)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 36 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**Lesotho**

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Demographic Data**

- **Total population (000)**: 2,052 (2012)
- **Total Crude Births (000)**: 260 (2012)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 57 (2012)
- **Total under-five deaths**: 6 (2012)
- **Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths**: 46 (2012)
- **Neonatal mortality rate**: 45 (2012)
- **Infant mortality rate**: 74 (2012)
- **Stillbirth rate**: 25 (2012)
- **Total maternal deaths**: 280 (2012)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death**: 1 in 280 (2013)
- **Total fertility rate**: 6.7 (2012)
- **Adolescent birth rate**: 92 (2007)

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Pre-pregnancy planning satisfied**: 67 (2012)
- **Antenatal care**: 62 (2012)
- **Skilled attendant at delivery**: 54 (2012)
- **Exclusive breastfeeding**: 85 (2012)
- **Measles**: 67 (2012)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- **Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel**:
  - 1993: 61
  - 2000: 60
  - 2004: 55
  - 2009: 62

**Maternal mortality ratio**

- **Deaths per 100,000 live births**: Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
  - 1990: 720
  - 1995: 670
  - 2000: 610
  - 2005: 550
  - 2010: 490
  - 2015: 430

**Immunization**

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**:
  - 2000: 49
  - 2004: 59
  - 2009: 66

**Exclusion breastfeeding**

- **Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed**:
  - 2009: 16
  - 2009: 15
  - 2009: 36
  - 2009: 54

**NUTRITION**

- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**: 11 (2009)
- **Birth underweight and stunting prevalence (%)**:
  - 2009: 14
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage**:
  - 2009: 54

**EQUITY**

- **Household wealth quintile**:
  - Poorest 20%
  - Richest 20%

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**:
  - John (4+ visits)
  - Antenatal care (1+ visit)
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - ITN use among children <5 yrs
  - DTP3
  - Measles
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months)
  - ORT & continued feeding
  - Careseeking for pneumonia

Source: DHS 2009

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Lesotho**

### Demographics

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 10%
- Diarrhoea: 6%
- Other: 2%
- Malaria: 0%
- Injuries: 1%
- Other: 1%

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014*

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 10%
- Hypertension: 6%
- Iron deficiency anemia: 1%
- Other: 1%

*Source: WHO 2014*

### Maternal and Newborn Health

#### Antenatal care

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 1995: 91%
  - 2000: 88%
  - 2004: 85%
  - 2009: 90%
  - 2012: 92%

#### Diarrhoeal health

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - 1993: 20%
  - 2000: 14%
  - 2004: 9%
  - 2009: 4%

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any treatment:
  - 1990: 20%
  - 2003: 30%

### Child Health

- Heat/abdominal pain: 10%
- Other: 7%

### Financing

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)
  - 2012: 125

- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 2011: 2

- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 2011: 89

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>4,190 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>678 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>150 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>4 (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>11 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>36 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>27 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>56 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>27 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>980 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>31 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.9 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>149 (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- **Household wealth quintile:** Poorest 20% & Richest 20%
- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Antenatal care (1+ visit)
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - ITN use among children <5 yrs
  - DTP3
  - Measles
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months)
  - ORT &continued feeding
  - Careseeking for pneumonia

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Antenatal care (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Impediments to coverage**

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

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Child health**

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles
    - with 3 doses Hib
    - with rotavirus vaccine
    - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

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

**Nutrition**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 3 (2012)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 14 (2007)

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia (45%)
- Diarrhea (14%)
- Malaria (10%)
- HIV/AIDS (6%)
- Injuries (4%)
- Other (11%)

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Maternal death (10%)
- Abortion (9%)
- Haemorrhage (8%)
- Severe preeclampsia/eclampsia (6%)
- Intrauterine growth restriction (4%)
- Intrapartum (4%)

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 1986 DHS: 81%
  - 1999-2000 DHS: 84%
  - 2007 DHS: 79%

### Diarrhoeal health

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - 1986 DHS: 7%
  - 2007 DHS: 47%

### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 2009 Other NS: 26%
  - 2011 Other NS: 37%

### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2012
  - Piped on premises: 15%
  - Shared surface water: 12%
  - Surface water: 24%
  - Other improved: 13%

### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2012
  - Improved sanitation coverage: 47%
  - Shared sanitation facilities: 26%
  - Open defecation: 13%

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances): 3 (R,F)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2013)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List: Reproductive health (X of 3) 2 (2013)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 2.9 (2008)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 27 (2012)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 102 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 19 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$): 21 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - Partially available
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other

- ODA to child health per child (US$): 98 (2011)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 118 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Reference Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>22,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-5 mortality</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 women)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>147</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>159</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DHS 2008-2009

### MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Deaths per 100,000 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>760</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** MMEIG 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied:**
  - Pre-pregnancy: 68%
  - Birth: 57%
  - Neonatal period: 46%
  - Infancy: 59%

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- **Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel:**
  - 1992: 49%
  - 1997: 47%
  - 2000: 51%
  - 2003-2004: 44%
  - 2008-2009: 44%

**Source:** DHS 2008-2009

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demand for family planning satisfied</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

- **Percent of children immunized:**
  - Against measles: 42%
  - With 3 doses Hib: 20%
  - With rotavirus vaccine: 37%
  - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 47%

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF 2013

### NUTRITION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Low birthweight incidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF 2013

### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

#### Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:

- Taken to appropriate health provider: 86%
- Receiving antibiotics: 88%

**Source:** UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

### UNDERWEIGHT AND STUNTING PREVALENCE

- **Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:**
  - Underweight: 36%
  - Stunted: 55%

**Source:** MICS

### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

- **Percent of infants <6 months breastfed:**
  - 1992: 38%
  - 1997: 48%
  - 2000: 41%
  - 2003-2004: 67%
  - 2008-2009: 51%

**Source:** DHS

### Notes

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

- **MDG Target:**
  - Under-five mortality rate: 15 (2015)

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Demographics**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 16%
- Diarrhea: 18%
- Asphyxia*: 12%
- Premature: 10%
- Other 2%
- Other 2%
- Congenital 4%
- Malaria 7%
- Other 2%
- Sepsis**: 1%

*Intrapartum-related events  **Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Abortion 10%
- Other direct 5%
- Indirect 29%
- Sepsis 10%
- Embolism 2%
- Haemorrhage 25%
- Hypertension 10%

**Maternal and newborn health**

**Antenatal care**

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

- 1992: 78%
- 1997: 77%
- 2000: 71%
- 2003-2004: 80%
- 2008-2009: 86%

**Diarrhoal health**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
- Continued feeding
- Treated with ORS

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent of children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- 2000 MICS: 19% (2011)
- 2011 Other NS: 77% (2008-2009)

**Water and sanitation**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Piped on premises 41%
- Other improved 21%
- Unimproved 39%
- Surface water 10%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Improved facilities 35%
- Shared facilities 23%
- Unimproved facilities 50%
- Open defecation 32%

**Policy**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: No
- Legal status of abortion: 1
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks: No
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: No
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes

**Child health**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 68% (2008-2009)
- Antenatal care: 4 or more visits, %: 49% (2008-2009)
- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%): 20% (2013)
- Neonatal tetanus vaccine: 78% (2012)
- Postnatal visit for baby: (within 2 days for home births, %): -
- Postnatal visit for mother: (within 2 days for home births, %): -
- Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %): -

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial: 19% (2011)

**Financial**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 40 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 13 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(us): 31 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: No Data
  - General government expenditure: 19 (2012)
  - Out of pocket expenditure: 31 (2012)
  - Other: 13 (2012)

**ODA to child health per child (US$)**

- ODA to child health per child (US$): 19 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Malawi

Dموه

DEMOGRAPHICS

| Total population (000) | 25,906 (2012) |
| Total under-five population (000) | 2,859 (2012) |
| Births (000) | 639 (2012) |
| Birth registration (%) | - |
| Total under-five deaths (000) | 43 (2012) |
| Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths | 34 (2012) |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 24 (2012) |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 46 (2012) |
| Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) | 24 (2009) |
| Total maternal deaths | 3,400 (2012) |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) | 34 (2012) |
| Total fertility rate (per woman) | 5.5 (2012) |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) | 157 (2008) |

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

| Demand for family planning satisfied | 64% (2012) |
| Antenatal care (4 visits) | 46% (2012) |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 43% (2012) |
| *Postnatal care | 71% (2012) |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 71% (2012) |
| Measles | 90% (2012) |

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

| Household wealth quintile: | Poorest 20% | Richest 20% |
| Demand for family planning satisfied | 64% | 92% |
| Antenatal care (1+ visits) | 46% | 92% |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 43% | 81% |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding | 71% | 78% |
| ITN use among children <5 yrs | 7% | 21% |
| Measles | 90% | 94% |
| Vitamin A (past 6 months) | 0% | 0% |
| ORT & continued feeding | 0% | 0% |
| Careseeking for pneumonia | 0% | 0% |

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

| Percent of children immunized: |
| against measles | 3 doses DTP | 3 doses Hib | rotavirus vaccine | 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine |
| 47 | 70 | 58 | 71 | 64 | 68 | 71 |

Pneumonia treatment

| Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: |
| taken to appropriate health provider | receiving antibiotics |
| 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
| 54% | 54% | 52% | 51% |

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 4 (2010) |
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 14 (2010) |
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) | 95 (2010) |
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (% | 86 (2010) |
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) | 60 (2012) |

Underweight and stunting prevalence

| Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: |
| underweight | stunted |
| 24 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 |

Exclusive breastfeeding

| Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed |
| 2000 | 2004 | 2006 | 2010 |
| 44% | 53% | 57% | 71% |
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

*The 2014 Report*

**Malawi**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 24%
- Diarrhoea: 22%
- Other causes: 54%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Asphyxia: 10%
- Hypertension: 5%
- Abortion: 5%
- Other causes: 75%

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy: 95%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: 48%
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 48%
- Treated with ORS: 48%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial: 69%
- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs: 69%

### WATER AND SANITATION

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises: 35%
  - Other improved: 37%
  - Surface water: 28%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises: 31%
  - Other improved: 37%
  - Unimproved: 32%

### SYSTEMS

**Costed national implementation**

- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

### POLICIES

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)
  - Yes
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)
- Maternity protection (Convention 183)
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 83 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 18 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s): 13 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other

**ODA to child health per child (US$)**: 37 (2012)

**ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 52 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population (000)</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,854</td>
<td>14,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five</td>
<td>2,865</td>
<td>2,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neocentral deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 23% (Pre-pregnancy), 35% (Postnatal care), 20% (Exclusive breastfeeding)
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 56% (Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel)
- Birth registration (%): 20

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 20, 40, 60, 80, 100

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)
- MDG Target for pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Immunization**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: taking appropriate antibiotics

**NUTRITION**

- Underwater and stunting prevalence: 2012
- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

---

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20%, Richest 20%

---

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Immunization: Percent of children immunized against measles with 3 doses
- Immunization: Percent of children <5 years exclusively breastfed

---

**Mali**

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 14%
- Diarrhoea: 5%
- Other: 20%
- Malaria: 14%
- Neonatal asphyxia: 19%
- Other: 13%
- Injuries: 5%
- Measles: 1%

*Intrapartum related events*

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 25%
- Diabetes: 10%
- Obstetric haemorrhage: 25%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other direct: 9%
- Indirect: 29%

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 1990: 16%
  - 2001: 47%
  - 2006: 57%
  - 2010: 70%

**Diarrhoea**

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - 1987: 10%
  - 2001: 27%
  - 2006: 32%
  - 2010: 26%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent of children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 1990: 5%
  - 2001: 27%
  - 2006: 61%
  - 2010: 74%

**Diarrhoea**

- Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - 1990: 0%
  - 2001: 16%
  - 2006: 32%
  - 2010: 61%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 1990: 1%
  - 2001: 3%
  - 2006: 6%
  - 2010: 13%

**Malaria during pregnancy**

- Intermittent preventive treatment (percentage):
  - 2012: 4%
  - 2013: 8%
  - 2014: 15%

- Prevented preterm of newborns:
  - 2012: 9%
  - 2013: 13%
  - 2014: 19%

- Prevented neonatal deaths:
  - 2012: 1%
  - 2013: 2%
  - 2014: 5%

**Other direct**

- Other direct deaths:
  - 2012: 4%
  - 2013: 4%
  - 2014: 5%

**Indirect**

- Indirect deaths:
  - 2012: 10%
  - 2013: 14%
  - 2014: 11%

**Maternal deaths notification**

- Maternal deaths notified:
  - 2012: 5,800
  - 2013: 6,900
  - 2014: 10,000

**Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth**

- Postnatal visits for mother:
  - 2012: 6%
  - 2013: 9%
  - 2014: 13%

**Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns**

- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns:
  - 2012: 37%
  - 2013: 43%
  - 2014: 47%

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$):
  - 2012: 74

- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%):
  - 2012: 13

- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$):
  - 2012: 61

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source of OOP expenditure (US$):
  - 2012: No Data

- ODA to child health per child (US$):
  - 2012: 29

- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$):
  - 2012: 61

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths (2012)</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-1991</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-1996</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-1991</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-1996</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclude breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

**The 2014 Report**

**Countdown to 2015**

**Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival**

---

**Mauritania**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

[Diagram showing causes of under-five deaths with percentages for each cause.]

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

[Diagram showing causes of maternal deaths with percentages for each cause.]

---

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

[Graph showing percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012.]

#### Improved sanitation coverage

[Graph showing percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012.]

---

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1991</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>2000-2001</th>
<th>2007 MICS</th>
<th>2011 pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>2000-2001</th>
<th>2007 MICS</th>
<th>2011 pMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

\[ \text{Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) } \]

\[ \text{Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)} \]

\[ \text{C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)} \]

\[ \text{Neonatal tetanus vaccine} \]

\[ \text{Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)} \]

\[ \text{Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %)} \]

\[ \text{Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %)} \]

---

### PREFERENCES

#### Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

\[-\]

#### Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

\[1\]

#### Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)

\[-\]

#### Maternity protection (Convention 183)

\[\text{Partial}\]

#### Maternal deaths notification

\[-\]

#### Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

\[-\]

#### Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

\[-\]

#### Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

\[-\]

#### International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

\[\text{No}\]

#### Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

\[\text{Yes}\]

#### Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

\[-\]

### SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health (X of 3)</td>
<td>1 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal health (X of 3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn health (X of 4)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health (X of 3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>8.0 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services</td>
<td>31 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% recommended minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>122 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)</td>
<td>10 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health($)</td>
<td>34 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to maternal health per child (US$)</td>
<td>12 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)</td>
<td>42 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>120,847 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>11,405 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,269 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>93 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>37 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>44 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>7 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>14 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>5 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,100 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>900 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>1.1 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

### Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

#### EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile:</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
- with 3 doses Hib
- with 3 doses DTP
- with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

#### Pneumonia treatment

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</th>
<th>2 (2011-2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>9 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>32,521</th>
<th>(2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,234</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>(2010-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(2010-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>3,234</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>(2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women taking ARVs for PMTCT
- Percent of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles
  - with 3 doses DTP
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - taken to appropriate health provider
  - receiving antibiotics

**Nutrition**

- Wasting prevalence (% moderate and severe, %)
- Low birthweight incidence (% moderate and severe, %)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted

- Exclusive breastfeeding

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

---

*Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS*
Demography

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 25%
- Diarrhoea: 20%
- Other: 55%

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 37%
- Hypertension: 17%
- Indirect: 18%
- Other: 12%
- Abortion: 2%
- Septic abortion: 1%

Maternal and newborn health

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

- 1987: 25%
- 1992: 32%
- 1995: 45%
- 1997: 42%
- 2003-2004: 68%
- 2010-2011: 77%

Demand for family planning satisfied (%):

- 2008: 86%

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %):

- 2003-2004: 31%

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%): 16, 19, 11 (2007-2010)

Neonatal tetanus vaccine:

- 2012: 89%

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

- 1992: 5%
- 1995: 13%
- 2003-2004: 22%

Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %):

- 1992: 2%
- 1995: 11%
- 2003-2004: 14%

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %):

- 2003-2004: 4%

Diarrhoeal disease treatment
Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids:
  - 1992: 14%
  - 1995: 28%
  - 2003-2004: 46%

- Other:
  - 1992: 26%
  - 1995: 11%
  - 2003-2004: 23%

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:

- 2008: 89%

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs:

- 2008: 68%

Very limited risk

Water and sanitation

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:

- Piped on premises:
  - 1990: 24%
  - 2012: 42%

- Other improved:
  - 1990: 19%
  - 2012: 21%

- Surface water:
  - 1990: 17%
  - 2012: 7%

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:

- Improved facilities:
  - 1990: 18%
  - 2012: 38%

- Shared facilities:
  - 1990: 31%
  - 2012: 22%

- Unimproved facilities:
  - 1990: 25%
  - 2012: 61%

- Open defecation:
  - 1990: 26%
  - 2012: 30%
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children  
The 2014 Report

Mozambique

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **Total population (000)**: 25,203 (2012)
- **Total under-five population (000)**: 4,332 (2012)
- **Births (000)**: 995 (2012)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 48 (2012)
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**: 84 (2012)
- **Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths**: 34 (2012)
- **Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 30 (2012)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 63 (2012)
- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)**: 28 (2010)
- **Total maternal deaths**: 4,800 (2012)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)**: 5.3 (2012)
- **Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births)**: 166 (2010)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

![Under-five mortality rate graph]

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

![Maternal mortality ratio graph]

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

** Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</th>
<th>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
<th>*Postnatal care</th>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
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<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>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

![Skilled attendant at delivery graph]

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

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

![Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV graph]

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20%  richest 20%

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Antenatal care (1+ visit)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - Measles
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months)
  - ORT & continued feeding
  - Careseeking for pneumonia

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with rotavirus vaccine
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

![Immunization graph]

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

![Pneumonia treatment graph]

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

![Wasting prevalence graph]

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

![Early initiation of breastfeeding graph]

**Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**

![Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods graph]

**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

![Vitamin A two dose coverage graph]

**NUTRITION**

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

![Underweight and stunting prevalence graph]

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

![Exclusive breastfeeding graph]
**Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Country Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity protection (Convention 183)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal deaths notification</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systems</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Country Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costed national implementation partial plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available</td>
<td>Partial (2013)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health (x of 3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal health (x of 3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn health (x of 4)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health (x of 3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%) of recommended minimum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Financing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Country Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>66 (2012)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)</td>
<td>9 (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(US$)</td>
<td>5 (2012)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to child health per child (US$)</td>
<td>24 (2012)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)</td>
<td>60 (2014)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
Myanmar

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Demand for family planning satisfied

Antenatal care (4+ visits)

Skilled attendant at delivery

Exclusive breastfeeding

Measles

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

EQUITY

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

against measles

with 3 doses Hib

with rotavirus vaccine

with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Pneumonia treatment

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:

taken to appropriate health provider

receiving antibiotics

NUTRITION

Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:

underweight

stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
**DEMographics**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 15%
- Diarrhoea: 15%
- Malaria: 10%
- Other: 17%

*Intrapartum-related events**

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Abortion 6%
- Sepsis: 5%
- Septicemia: 4%
- Haemorrhage: 4%
- Other direct 14%
- Indirect 17%
- Hypertension: 15%
- Pre-eclampsia: 15%
- Other: 17%

Regional estimates for South-east Asia, 2014

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 1997: 76%
  - 2001: 76%
  - 2007: 80%
  - 2009-2010: 83%

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**
- 66% (2001)

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**
- 73% (2007)

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**
- 0%

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**
- 93% (2012)

**Postnatal visit for baby**
- (within 2 days for home births, %)
  - 0%

**Postnatal visit for mother**
- (within 2 days for home births, %)
  - 0%

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)**
- 0%

**Diarrhoeal health disease treatment**

- Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
    - 2000 MICS: 48%
    - 2003 MICS: 45%
    - 2009-2010 MICS: 53%
  - Receiving ORS
    - 2000 MICS: 50%
    - 2003 MICS: 61%
    - 2009-2010 MICS: 50%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
  - 2009-2010 Other NS: 11%

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - 2009-2010 Other NS: 40%

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012
  - Piped on premises: 72%
  - Other improved: 17%
  - Unimproved: 1%
  - Surface water: 11%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2012
  - Piped on premises: 20%
  - Other improved: 27%
  - Unimproved: 78%
  - Open defecation: 51%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial

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

- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)
  - No

- Maternity protection (Convention 183)
  - No

- Maternal deaths notification
  - Yes

- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
  - No

- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
  - -

- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
  - No

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
  - No

- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
  - Yes

- Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhea
  - Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation of: Partial
  - Antenatal corticosteroids for maternal, newborn and child health available
  - Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 16.2 (2012)

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

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
  - 25 (2012)

- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - 2 (2012)

- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)
  - 71 (2012)

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
    - External sources
    - General government expenditure
    - Out-of-pocket expenditure
    - Other

- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 6 (2012)

- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 13 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>27,474 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,984 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>593 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>42 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>24 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>57 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>24 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>23 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,100 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>200 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.4 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>87 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>87 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neonatal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

**NUTRITION**

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

| 11 | (2011) |

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

| 45 | (2011) |

**Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**

| 18 (2011) |

**Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**

| 66 (2012) |

**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

| 95 (2012) |

**SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>18</td>
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</table>

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNDERWEIGHT AND STUNTING PREVALENCE**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underweight stunted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent source: DHS 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nepal**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia (2013)
- Preterm (2013)
- Malaria (2013)
- Neonatal death (2013)
- Haemorrhage (10%)

*Intrapartum-related events* + Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis 14%
- Embolism 2%
- Hypertension 10%
- Abortion 6%
- Other direct 8%
- Indirect 29%

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DSHS</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

#### Birthweight/preterm newborns

- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

#### Water and Sanitation

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:
  - Improved facilities
  - Unimproved facilities
  - Open defecation

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
- General government expenditure as % of total government expenditure (%)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(us)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**Note:** See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **Total population (000)**: 17,157 (2012)
- **Total under-five population (000)**: 3,557 (2012)
- **Births (000)**: 858 (2012)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 32 (2010)
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**: 91 (2012)
- **Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths**: 26 (2012)
- **Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 28 (2012)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 63 (2012)
- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)**: 23 (2010)
- **Total maternal deaths**: 5,600 (2010)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)**: 7.6 (2012)
- **Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)**: 206 (2010)
- **Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)**: 63 (2010)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**: 47% (2012)
  - **Pre-pregnancy**: 15% (2012)
  - **Antenatal care (4+ visits)**: 73% (2012)
  - **Skilled attendant at delivery**: 23% (2012)
  - **Exclusive breastfeeding**: 73% (2012)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- **Percentage live births attended by skilled health personnel**:
  - **1992**: 15% (DHS)
  - **1998**: 18% (DHS)
  - **2000**: 29% (MICS)
  - **2006**: 18% (DHS)
  - **2012**: 29% (DHS)

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

- **Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for their own health (% of total ARVs)**: 29% (2012)
  - Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

**NUTRITION**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 18 (2012)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**: 27 (2000)
- **Vitamin A</2 dose coverage (%)**: 65 (2013)
  - **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 42 (2012)
  - **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**: 98 (2002)
  - **Careseeking for pneumonia**
  - **Underweight and stunting prevalence**
    - **Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted**:
      - **1992**: 41% (DHS)
      - **2008**: 48% (MICS)
      - **2012**: 51% (DHS)
  - **Exclusive breastfeeding**
    - **Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed**:
      - **1992**: 3% (DHS)
      - **2000**: 14% (MICS)
      - **2012**: 27% (DHS)
**Niger**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 16%
- Diarrhoea: 11%
- Malaria: 15%
- Congenital: 12%
- Other: 20%
- Malnutrition: 13%
- Injuries: 5%

* Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Abortion: 10%
- Other direct: 9%
- Sepsis**: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Indirect: 29%
- Mastitis: 2%
- Neoplasms: 2%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Other: 5%

* Regional estimate for Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

* Source: WHO 2014

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Piped on premises: 64%
- Shared facilities: 45%
- Open defecation: 35%

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

* Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Improved facilities: 66%
- Shared facilities: 23%
- Open defecation: 11%

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

* Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### POLICIES

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Yes
- Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances): 3 (P)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: No
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

### SYSTEMS

- Costed national implementation plan(s): for: maternal, newborn and child health available: 2013
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List: 2014
- Reproductive health: 3 (2013)
- Maternal health: 3 (2013)
- Newborn health: 3 (2013)
- Child health: 3 (2013)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 1.6 (2009)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: 29 (2010)
- Level of emergency obstetric care (X of 5 circumstances)
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 44 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 10 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$): 53 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source: Available (2011)
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other
- ODA to health per child (US$): 14 (2011)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 27 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Nigeria

Differences in data sources. The longer the line between the two circles, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

**IMMUNIZATION**

Percent of children immunized:
- with 3 doses Hib
- with 3 doses DTP
- against measles
- with rotavirus vaccine
- with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

**LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INCIDENCE**

Percent of infants <6 months with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

**NUTRITION**

Percent of children <5 years moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

**EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

Per cent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

*See Annex/website for indicator definition.*
Nigeria

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RØ/AIDS</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congenital 1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis** 6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Intrapartum-related events  
  ** Sepris/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

Source: WHO/ICHERG 2014

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

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<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct 9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect 29%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)** 43 (2011)

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)** 57 (2011)

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)** 13 (2010)

(Rsection rate total, urban, rural; %)

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

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine** 60 (2012)

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

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

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)** -

**Diarrhoeal health treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
- with continued feeding
- treated with ORS

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2003 DHS</th>
<th>2008 DHS</th>
<th>2010 Other NS</th>
<th>2011 MICS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**Policies**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial
- Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstanses): 3
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticoesteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

**Systems**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2013)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 4.1 (2009)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): -

**Financing**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (int$): 161 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 7 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(int$): 66 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - No Data

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**Pakistan**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care Event</th>
<th>1990-91 DHS</th>
<th>1995-96 Other NS</th>
<th>2001-02 Other NS</th>
<th>2004-05 Other NS</th>
<th>2006-07 DHS</th>
<th>2010-11 Other NS</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neonal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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</table>

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile:</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:
- Against measles
- With 3 doses DTP
- With 3 doses Hib
- With rotavirus vaccine
- With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

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<td>1990</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
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<td>7%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 15 (2012)
- Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %): 32 (2009-2011)

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- Taken to appropriate health provider
- Receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990-91 DHS</th>
<th>1995-96 DHS</th>
<th>2006-07 DHS</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<td>49%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1995</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*
Pakistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 64 (2013)

Antenatal care (% or more visits, %) 28 (2006-2007)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 7, 13, 5 (2006-2007)

Neonatal tetanus vaccine 75 (2012)

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

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

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

17 (2012-2013)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Policies

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)

Maternity protection (Convention 183)

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

Systems

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (x of 3)

Maternal health (x of 3)

Newborn health (x of 4)

Child health (x of 3)

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

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

Financing

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(x)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

ODA to child health per child (US$)

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

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Papua New Guinea

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 7,167 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000): 982 (2012)
- Births (000): 210 (2012)
- Birth registration (%): n/a (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 13 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths: 39 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 24 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 48 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 15 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths: 460 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 20% (orange circles)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Coverage along the continuum of care
  - Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery: 53 (2006)
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 67 (2006)

- Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 53 (2006)

- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
  - Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs): n/a (2012)
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT: 9 (2012)

**EQUITY**

- Socioeconomic inequities in coverage
  - Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% vs. Richest 20%
  - Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (1 visit)
  - Antenatal care (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - ITN use among children <5 yrs
  - DTP3
  - Measles
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months)
  - ORT & continued feeding
  - Careseeking for pneumonia

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Immunization
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles: 53 (2012)
    - with 3 doses Hib: 53 (2012)

- Pneumonia treatment
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - taken to appropriate health provider: 75 (2006)
    - receiving antibiotics: 63 (2006)

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 16 (2008-2011)
- Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %): 11 (2005)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 15 (2002)

- Underweight and stunting prevalence
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
    - underweight: 23 (2012)
    - stunted: 46 (2012)

- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed: 46 (2006)
Papua New Guinea

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) - -
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) - -
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) - -
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) - -
Neonatal tetanus vaccine - -
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) - -
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %) - -
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) - -

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

No Data

Malaria prevention and treatment

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

No Data

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

 Improved facilities
Other improved
Unimproved
Surface water

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

 Improved facilities
Other improved
Unimproved facilities
Shared facilities
Open defecation

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent - Yes
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) - 1
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) - -
Maternity protection (Convention 183) - Partial
Maternal deaths notification - Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth - Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns - No
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour - -
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes - Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics - Yes
Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea - Yes

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available - Partial (2013)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (X of 3) - 0 (2013)
- Maternal health (X of 3) - 2 (2013)
- Newborn health (X of 4) - 3 (2014)
- Child health (X of 3) - 3 (2013)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) - 5.1 (2008)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services - -

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) - 151 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) - 14 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%) - 9 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source - No Data

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Peru

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>29,988</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,925</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>530</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

Demographic information shows differences in data sources.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
    - *Postnatal care
    - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles

- Pre-pregnancy
- Pregnancy
- Birth
- Neonatal period
- Infancy

Skilled attendant at delivery

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
  - Eligible: %
  - MDG Target
  - Uncertainty range around the estimate

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

Demand for family planning satisfied

- Antenatal care (1 visit)
- Antenatal care (4 visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely wasting

Underweight and stunting prevalence

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Immunization

- Percent of children immunized against measles
- With 3 doses Hib
- With rotavirus vaccine
- With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - % taken to appropriate health provider
  - % receiving antibiotics

CHILD HEALTH

PERU

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth)

- Percent of births with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis**

Rural - (2011) - Urban

health intermittent preventive
Rural - (2012) - Urban

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

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS \\
\hline
64 & 67 & 84 & 91 & 94 & 96 \\
\end{array}
\]


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

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS \\
\hline
20 & 26 & 22 & 25 & 32 & 31 \\
\end{array}
\]


Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarials Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS & DHS \\
\hline
\text{Very limited risk} \\
\end{array}
\]


WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
Total & Total & Urban & Rural & Urban & Rural \\
\hline
17 & 50 & 67 & 73 & 87 & 127 \\
19 & 20 & 22 & 25 & 29 & 33 \\
\end{array}
\]


Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
Total & Total & Urban & Rural & Urban & Rural \\
\hline
19 & 24 & 25 & 28 & 31 & 34 \\
18 & 15 & 16 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\
\end{array}
\]

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 96,707 (2012)
Total under-five population (000) 11,165 (2012)
Births (000) 2,383 (2012)
Birth registration (%) 90 (2010)
Total under-five deaths (000) 3,000 (2012)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 47 (2012)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 24 (2012)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 16 (2010)
Total maternal deaths 250 (2012)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 14 (2010)
Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births) 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage
Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

Under-five mortality rates
Deaths per 1000 live births

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

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

Immunization
Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
- with 3 doses Hib
- with Rotavirus vaccine

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

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Underweight and stunting prevalence
Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Source: IGME 2013
Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013
Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013
Source: DHS 2008
Source: MMEIG 2014
Source: MMEIG 2014
Source: MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Philippines**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Injuries: 8%
- Malaria: 0%
- Other: 17%
- Acute lower respiratory infections (ALRI): 33%
- Diarrhoeal diseases: 18%
- Misc: 14%

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Hemorrhage: 30%
- Septicemia: 15%
- Antenatal care: 12%
- Other direct: 14%
- Other indirect: 17%
- Hypertension: 15%
- Abortion: 0%
- Septicemia (x2): 0%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### 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>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
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</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

No Data

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POLICIES

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial
- Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances): 1
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks): 3
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ premature newborns: No
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: No
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

### SYSTEMS

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (x of 3): 0
  - Maternal health (x of 3): 2
  - Newborn health (x of 4): 3
  - Child health (x of 3): 3
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 71.5
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): No Data

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$): 203
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 10
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health: No Data
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: 0
  - General government expenditure: 52
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure: No Data
  - Other: 5

- ODA to child health per child (US$): 2
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 5

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Rwanda

DEMOGRAphics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>11,458</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% | Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neonatal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

EQUITY

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for
their own health (% of total ARVs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

Prevalence of low birth weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:
- Against measles
- With 3 doses Hib
- With rotavirus vaccine
- With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - Taken to appropriate health provider
  - Receiving antibiotics

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

NUTRITION

- Underweight and stunting prevalence
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
    - Underweight
    - Stunted

Source: DHS 2010

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2007 (%)</th>
<th>2010 (%)</th>
<th>2012 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature death</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* *Sepsis/ Tetanus / Meningitis/ Encephalitis*

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2010 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: WHO 2014

#### Antenatal care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1992 DHS MICS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21 1992 DHS MICS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type and sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### SYSTEMS

#### Costed national implementation

---

#### FINANCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012 (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total govt expenditure (%)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DÉMOCRACIES**

**Maternal and newborn health**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 188 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000): 31 (2012)
- Births (000): 7 (2012)
- Birth registration (%): 75 (2008-2010)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 0 (2012)
- Neopaternal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths: 0 (2012)
- Neopaternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 0 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 0 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 22 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths: 0 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 0 (2013)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls): 100 (2010)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 110 (2010)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 53 (2012)
- Neopaternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 35 (2012)
- Maternal mortality ratio: 0 (2015)

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**


**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**


**IMMUNIZATION**


**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

- Percent of children under-5 treated with appropriate antibiotics: 60 (2008-2009)

**NUTRITION**


**CHILD HEALTH**


**EQUITY**


** phân trang**

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report

São Tomé and Príncipe

160
São Tomé and Príncipe

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 29%
- Premature birth: 22%
- Other causes: 21%
- Malaria: 14%
- Diarrhea: 10%
- Other: 7%

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 10%
- Hypertension: 8%
- Other: 5%
- Haemorrhage: 4%
- Asphyxia: 4%
- Abortion: 3%
- Other causes: 3%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### 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>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2008-2009 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2008-2009 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2008-2009 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2008-2009 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2008-2009 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1995-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

**The 2014 Report**

**Senegal**

**Countdown to 2015**

**Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- **Total population (000)**: 13,726 (2012)
- **Total under-five population (000)**: 2,313 (2012)
- **Births (000)**: 524 (2012)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 75 (2010-2011)
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**: 30 (2012)
- **Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths**: 42 (2012)
- **Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 24 (2012)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 45 (2012)
- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)**: 34 (2012)
- **Total maternal deaths**: 1,700 (2012)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)**: 60 (2012)
- **Total fertility rate (per woman)**: 5.0 (2012)
- **Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)**: 80 (2011)

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**: Pre-pregnancy 38%, Antenatal care (4 visits) 65%, Skilled attendant at delivery 68%, *Postnatal care* 39%, Exclusive breastfeeding 84%
- **Pre-pregnancy**: 38%
- **Antenatal care (4 visits)**: 65%
- **Skilled attendant at delivery**: 68%
- **Neonatal period (1st month)**: 84%

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- **Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel**: 100%
- **1992-93 DHS**: 47%, **1997 DHS**: 47%, **2000 MICS**: 58%, **2002 Other NS**: 58%, **2005 DHS**: 52%, **2010-11 DHS**: 65%

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

- **Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)**: Uncertainty range around the estimate
- **Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT**: 52%

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

- **Household wealth quintile**: Poorest 20%, Richest 20%

#### Immunization

- **Percent of children immunized**: Against measles with 3 doses Hib, with rotavirus vaccine with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
- **1990-2015**
  - **MDG Target**: 320
  - **2014**: 130

#### NUTRITION

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 9 (2012)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**: 19 (2010-2011)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 48 (2010-2011)
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**: 67 (2010-2011)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**: 32 (2010-2011)

### CHILD HEALTH

- **Under-five mortality rate**: Deaths per 1000 live births
  - **1990**: 142, **1995**: 115, **2000**: 90, **2005**: 75, **2010**: 60, **2015**: 47

- **Maternal mortality ratio**: Deaths per 100,000 live births
  - **1990**: 600, **1995**: 450, **2000**: 300, **2010**: 150, **2015**: 130

#### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia**: Taken to appropriate health provider, Receiving antibiotics

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

- **Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely**: Underweight, Stunted

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

**Demographics**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2012**

- Pneumonia: 20%
- Diarrhoea: 18%
- Malaria: 12%
- Other: 9%
- Other direct: 6%
- Indirect: 4%
- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 2%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Septicemia: 10%
- Other direct: 9%
- Intertumour: 7%
- Other: 2%

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

**Antenatal care**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2005 DHS</th>
<th>2006 Other NS</th>
<th>2008-09 Other NS</th>
<th>2010-11 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water and Sanitation**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Politics**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Yes
- Legal status of abortion: Yes (9 of 5 circumstances)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks: 7 (4 of 7 tasks)
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes

**Systems**

- Costed national implementation: Yes (2013)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 4.8 (2008)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: 38 (2000)

**Financing**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 96 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 10 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s): No Data
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 44 (2012)
Sierra Leone

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>5,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>5,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children immunized:</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against measles</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with rotavirus vaccine</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children &lt;5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taken to appropriate health provider</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiving antibiotics</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 9 |

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 11 |

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) | 45 |

Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) | 25 |

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) | 99 |

Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underweight</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stunted</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of infants &lt;6 months exclusively breastfed</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sierra Leone

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

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

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

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding
- treated with ORS

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimarial

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Piped on premises

Other improved

Unimproved

Surface water

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Improved facilities

Unimproved facilities

Open defecation

Policies

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)

Maternity protection (Convention 183)

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

Systems

Costed national implementation plans for: maternal, newborn and child health available

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (x of 3)

Maternal health (x of 3)

Newborn health (x of 4)

Child health (x of 3)

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

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

Financing

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(s)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

- External sources
- General government expenditure
- Out-of-pocket expenditure
- Other

ODA to child health per child (US$)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
**Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis**

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

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

**Malaria prevention and treatment**
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2012

**Improved sanitation coverage**
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

---

**Policies**
Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (k of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (k of 7 tasks)

Maternity protection (Convention 183) No

Maternal deaths notification No

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth No

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

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour No

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes -

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea No

**Systems**
Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (k of 3) 1 (2013)

Maternal health (k of 3) 3 (2013)

Newborn health (k of 4) 2 (2013)

Child health (k of 5) 3 (2013)

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 22.8 (2008)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services -

**Financing**
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 252 (2012)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 20 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%) 2 (2012)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$) 142 (2011)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 335 (2011)

---

Note: see annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>10,195 [2012]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,923 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>452 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>3 [2013]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>65 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-five deaths</td>
<td>31 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neatnatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>46 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>91 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>30 [2010]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,900 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>18 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>6.7 [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>123 [2009]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal and Newborn Health

- **Under-five mortality rate:** Deaths per 1000 live births
  - 2015: 177
  - 2010: 147
  - 2005: 59

- **Maternal mortality ratio:** Deaths per 100,000 live births
  - 2015: 1300
  - 2010: 1470
  - 2005: 1050

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care seeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Health

- **Immunization:**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles: 33%
    - with 3 doses Hib: 25%
    - with rotavirus vaccine: 33%
    - with 3 doses pneumococcus conjugate vaccine: 46%

- **Pneumonia treatment:**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - taken to appropriate health provider: 59%
    - receiving antibiotics: 33%

Nutrition

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %):** 13 [2006]
- **Stunting:**
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
    - underweight: 29%
    - stunted: 33%

- **Exclusive breastfeeding:**
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed: 16 [2006]
**Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis**

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- 2006-2013:
  - Improved facilities
  - Shared facilities
  - Unimproved facilities
  - Open defecation

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises
  - Other improved
  - Surface water

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
  - Treated with ORS

**Policies**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: No
- Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances): 1
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks): 5
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: No
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: No
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: No
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: No
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: -

**Systems**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2013)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (x of 3) 0 (2013)
  - Maternal health (x of 3) 3 (2013)
  - Newborn health (x of 4) 3 (2013)
  - Child health (x of 3) 3 (2013)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 1.5 (2006)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 56 (2000)

**Financing**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (usd): -
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): -
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): -
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other

- ODA to child health per child (usd): 11 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (usd): 19 (2013)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**South Africa**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data 2012</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>52,386</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>5,125</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>300%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Under-five mortality rate

**Deaths per 1000 live births**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>MDG Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IGME 2013

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

### Maternal mortality ratio

**Deaths per 100,000 live births**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>MDG Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neonatal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

### EQUITY

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 1998

**Child Health**

### Immunization

**Percent of children immunized:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Against measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with rotavirus vaccine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

### Pneumonia treatment

**Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>taken to appropriate health provider</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>receiving antibiotics</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

### Nutrition

**Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

### Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-1995</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, Other NS

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
South Africa

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 34%
- Diarrhoea: 14%
- Malaria: 17%
- Other causes: 21%

*Note: Data source: WHO/CHERG 2014*

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Pneumonia: 25%
- Haemorrhage: 19%
- Sepsis: 11%
- Other causes: 45%

*Note: Data source: WHO 2014*

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

- 1998: 89%
- 2003: 94%
- 2008: 92%
- 2012: 97%


### Malaria prevention and treatment

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

*Note: Data source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

**DIARRHEAL HEALTH**

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 89%
- Treated with ORS: 60%

*Note: Data sources: WHO/CHERG 2014, DHS 1998, 2003, Other NS 2012*

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:

- On premises: Total 50%, Urban 44%, Rural 52%
- Other improved: Total 14%, Urban 16%, Rural 13%
- Surface water: Total 36%, Urban 41%, Rural 25%

*Note: Data source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:

- Unimproved facilities: Total 90%, Urban 95%, Rural 85%
- Open defecation: Total 10%, Urban 5%, Rural 15%

*Note: Data source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

---

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: -
- Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances): $ (RJ)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks): -
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: -
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: -
- International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plant(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: -
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Maternal health (x of 3): -
  - Newborn health (x of 4): -
  - Child health (x of 4): -
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 56.8 (2013)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of recommended minimum): -

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (%): 982 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 13 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): -
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
    - External sources: No Data
    - General government expenditure: -
    - Out of-pocket expenditure: -
    - Other: -
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 8 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 17 (2012)

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
**South Sudan**

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total Population (000)</th>
<th>Total Under-five Population (000)</th>
<th>Births (000)</th>
<th>Birth Registration (%)</th>
<th>Total Under-five Deaths (000)</th>
<th>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</th>
<th>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</th>
<th>Total maternal deaths</th>
<th>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,838</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile: **Poorest 20%** vs **Richest 20%**
  - Efficiency levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Antenatal care (1+ visits)
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - ITN use among children <5 yrs
  - DTP3
  - Measles
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months)
  - ORT & continued feeding
  - Careseeking for pneumonia

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - DTP3
    - Measles
    - Vitamin A

- **Pneumonia treatment**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - Taken to appropriate health provider
    - Receiving antibiotics

- **Efficacy**
  - Percent of children with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - Vitamin A

- **NUTRITION**
  - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
  - Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)
  - Underweight and stunting prevalence
  - Underweight
  - Stunted

- **Excessive breastfeeding**
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
**South Sudan**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 18%
- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 7%
- Other: 22%
- Malaria: 6%
- HIV/AIDS: 5%
- Other 1%
- Congenital: 2%
- Seizures: 2%
- Injuries: 3%

*Intrapartum-related events: 11%
**Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis: 7%
Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Malaria: 6%
- HIV/AIDS: 3%
- MICS 2010
- Other: 1%

*Intrapartum-related events: 10%
**Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis: 10%
Source: WHO 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

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

- 2006: 26%
- 2010: 40%

#### Maternal deaths notification

- No

#### Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

- No

#### Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

- No

#### Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

- No

#### International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

- Yes

#### Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

- No

#### Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

- No

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 23%
- Treated with ORS: 39%

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- 2006: 21%
- 2009: 25%

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

- 2010: 20%

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

- Piped on premises: 77%
- Other improved: 58%
- Unimproved: 81%

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2012

- Improved facilities: 11%
- Shared facilities: 20%
- Unimproved facilities: 6%
- Open defecation: 10%

**Note:** See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>37,195</td>
<td>37,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>5,671</td>
<td>5,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>1,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>59 (2010)</td>
<td>60 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>89 (2010)</td>
<td>105 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>39 (2010)</td>
<td>42 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>49 (2010)</td>
<td>51 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>5,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>60 (2010)</td>
<td>64 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.5 (2010)</td>
<td>4.2 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>102 (2010)</td>
<td>120 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile:</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>24% (2006)</td>
<td>47% (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>29% (2006)</td>
<td>85% (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>85% (2006)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SDI-TIMING

- Introduction of solid/semi-soft foods
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- IPT2

#### IMMUNIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)</th>
<th>Pre-ART (2008)</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Under-five mortality rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Maternal mortality ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Against meso-malaria</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with rotavirus vaccine</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taken to appropriate health provider</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiving antibiotics</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>underweight</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stunted</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children under 5 years who are underweight or stunted</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>underweight</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stunted</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of infants &lt;6 months exclusively breastfed</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Sudan

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- **Pneumonia**: 16%
- **Preterm**: 11%
- **Neonatal death**: 38%
- **Other**

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- **Sepsis**: 10%
- **Embolism**: 2%
- **Haemorrhage**: 25%
- Other direct causes

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

- **2006 MICS**: 74%
- **2010 MICS**: 74%

### Diarrhoeal health and treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
- Treating with ORS

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- **2006 MICS**: 33 (2010)

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

- **Total**: 78%, 2012
- **Urban**: 88%, 2012
- **Rural**: 67%, 2012

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

- **Total**: 41%, 2012
- **Urban**: 55%, 2012
- **Rural**: 26%, 2012

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### POLICIES

- **Laws and regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent**: Partial
- **Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)**: 1 (R,F)
- **Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)**
- **Maternity protection (Convent 183)**: No
- **Maternal deaths notification**: Yes
- **Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth**: Yes
- **Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns**: No
- **Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour**: Yes
- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: Partial
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: No
- **Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- **Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes (2013)
- **Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List**: Reproductive health (X of 3) 0 (2013); Maternal health (X of 3) 3 (2013); Newborn health (X of 4) 3 (2013); Child health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
- **Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)**: 11.2 (2008)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: 35 (2000)

**FINANCING**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 159 (2012)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 11 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (US$)**: 74 (2012)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source (US$)**
  - **External sources**: No Data
  - **General government expenditure**: 3 (2013)
  - **Out of pocket expenditure**: 12 (2013)
  - **Other**: 4 (2013)

**ODA to child health per child (US$)**: 11 (2012)

**ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 35 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (2 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
  - with 3 doses DTP
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with rotavirus vaccine
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>61</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Swaziland

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia 12%
- Diarrhoea 12%
- Other 20%
- Measles 0%
- Injuries 5%
- HIV/AIDS 15%
- Malaria 0%

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis 10%
- Embolism 2%
- Haemorrhage 25%
- Hypertension 10%
- Other direct 9%

Source: WHO 2014

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

- 2000: 25%
- 2002: 66%
- 2006-2007: 86%
- 2010: 48%

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- 2000: 0%
- 2006-2007: 1%
- 2010: 2%

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

- Piped on premises
- Other improved
- Unimproved

Improved sanitation coverage

- Improved facilities
- Unimproved facilities
- Open defecation

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)

447 (2012)

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

18 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health

11 (2012)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$)

32 (2012)

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

131 (2012)
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 8,009 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,150 (2012)
- Births (000) 265 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 88 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 50 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 40 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 23 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 49 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 12 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths 12 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 30 (2013)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 35 (2012)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Coverage along the continuum of care

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

**NUTRITION**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

- Percent of children ≤5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - taken to appropriate health provider
  - receiving antibiotics

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

**Under-five mortality rate**

- Deaths per 1000 live births

**Maternal mortality ratio**

- Deaths per 100,000 live births

**Notes:**
- MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
- *See Annex/website for indicator definition.*

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
**Tanzania, United Republic of**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 58%
- Antenatal care (4 visits): 48%
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 50%
- Birth registration (%): 11%
- Exclusively breastfeeding: 30%

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 84%

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs): 56 (2012)

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized: 92%
  - with 3 doses DTP
  - with 3 doses Hib
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

**NUTRITION**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: 47%
  - underweight
  - stunted

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 65 (2010)

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed: 87 (2012)

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%
- Demand for family planning satisfied: 58%
- Antenatal care (1+ visit): 55%
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 50%
- Early initiation of breastfeeding: 50%
- ITN use among children <5 yrs: 49%
- DTP3: 59%
- Measles: 68%
- Vitamin A (past 6 months): 43%
- ORT & continued feeding: 41%
- Careseeking for pneumonia: 32%

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: 25%
  - underweight
  - stunted

**Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 5 (2010)

**Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**: 8 (2010)

**Early initiation of breastfeeding**

- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 95 (2010)

**Excessive breastfeeding**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: 25%
  - underweight
  - stunted

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Tanzania, United Republic of

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 25%
- Other direct: 10%
- Unintentional injuries: 9%
- Abortion: 6%
- Sepsis*: 5%

*Intrapartum-related events

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Regional estimation for Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

- 2010: 88%

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- 1991-1992: 2%
- 2010: 72%

### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- 1991-1992: 57%
- 2010: 44%

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- 1991-1992: 2%
- 2010: 72%

### Diarrhoeal health disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- 1991-1992: 57%
- 2010: 44%

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- 1991-1992: 2%
- 2010: 72%

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

- Piped on premises: 10%
- Other improved: 30%
- Unimproved: 50%
- Surface water: 20%

### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

- Improved facilities: 50%
- Shared facilities: 40%
- Unimproved facilities: 10%
- Open defecation: 20%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Yes
- Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances): 3
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: No
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2013)
- Life-saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 2.5 (2006)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 21 (2005)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 109 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 10 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) (2012): 32
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: No Data
  - General government expenditure: No Data
  - Other: No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 21 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 45 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Demographics

- Total population (000): 6,643 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000): 1,069 (2012)
- Births (000): 245 (2012)
- Birth registration (%): 78 (2010)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 22 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-five deaths: 35 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 62 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 25 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths: 1,100 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 1,100 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls): 46.4 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 88 (2010)

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits): 59 (2010)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery: 62 (2010)
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 72 (2010)

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Child Health

- Immunization
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles: 84% (2010)
    - with 3 doses Hib: 72% (2010)
    - with rotavirus vaccine: 68% (2010)
    - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 72% (2010)

- Pneumonia treatment
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - taken to appropriate health provider: 75% (2010)
    - receiving antibiotics: 68% (2010)

Nutrition

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 5 (2010)
- Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %): 11 (2010)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%): 64 (2010)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 75 (2010)

EQUITY

- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Immunization
- Pneumonia treatment
- NUTRITION
- Underweight and stunting prevalence
- Exclusive breastfeeding
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

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

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Policies
- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks
- Maternity protection
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Systems
- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health
  - Maternal health
  - Newborn health
  - Child health
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

Financing
- 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
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other

ODA to child health per child (US$)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total Population (000)</th>
<th>Total under-five population (000)</th>
<th>Births (000)</th>
<th>Birth registration (%)</th>
<th>Total under-five deaths (000)</th>
<th>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</th>
<th>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</th>
<th>Total maternal deaths</th>
<th>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</th>
<th>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</th>
<th>Perinatal deaths: % of all under-5 years</th>
<th>Total neonatal deaths</th>
<th>Total under-5 deaths</th>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children: The 2014 Report

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**: 83% (Pre-pregnancy), 83% (Antenatal), 100% (Birth), 99% (Neonatal period), 93% (Infancy)

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- **Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel**: 96% (1996), 97% (2000), 100% (2006)

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

- **Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)**: No Data
- **Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT**: No Data
- **Uncertainty range around the estimate**: No Data

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequties in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
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<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization


#### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia**
  - Taken to appropriate health provider: 51% (2000), 83% (2006)
  - Receiving antibiotics: 50% (2006)

### NUTRITION

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

- **2005**: 7

#### Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

- **2006**: 4

#### Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

- **2005**: 0
- **2006**: 0

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

- **Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted**: No Data

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

- **Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed**: No Data

---

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Turkmenistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 83 (2000)

Antenatal care (% or more visits, %) 83 (2000)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

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

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

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

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

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)


CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment
Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

■ receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding

■ treated with ORS

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

■ Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs


WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1995-2012

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

Policies

Costed national implementation

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (x of 3)

Maternal health (x of 3)

Newborn health (x of 4)

Child health (x of 3)

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

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

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 209 (2012)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 9 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 37 (2012)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

■ External sources

■ General government expenditure

■ Out-of-pocket expenditure

■ Other

ODA to child health per child (US$) 2 (2012)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 5 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**Uganda**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value 2012</th>
<th>Value 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>6,939</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal and Newborn Health

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill attended at delivery</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-pregnancy</strong></td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Birth</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neonatal period</strong></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infancy</strong></td>
<td>82</td>
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#### Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS 2011</th>
<th>DHS 2012</th>
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<tr>
<td>1988-1989</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>57%</td>
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</table>

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

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<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>72%</td>
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### Equity

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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<td>Skill attended at delivery</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-pregnancy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Birth</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neonatal period</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Infancy</strong></td>
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### Child Health

#### Immunization

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<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
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<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
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#### Pneumonia treatment

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>79%</td>
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#### Immunization

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<td>Percent of children immunized:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Against measles</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>with 3 doses DTP</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses rotavirus vaccine</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DTP3</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measles</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vitamin A</strong></td>
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#### Pneumonia treatment

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>79%</td>
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### Nutrition

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

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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
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#### Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)

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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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#### Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

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<tbody>
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<td>DHS</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>62</td>
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</table>

#### Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>79</td>
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#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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#### Exclusive breastfeeding

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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</table>
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Uganda

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

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

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

Postnatal visit for baby

Postnatal visit for mother

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %)

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Partial

Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances) 3 (R,F)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks) 7

Maternity protection (Convention 183) No

Maternal deaths notification Yes

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/ preterm newborns Yes

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour No

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhea Yes

SYSTEMS

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

Partial

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (x of 3) 2 (2013)

Maternal health (x of 3) 3 (2013)

Newborn health (x of 4) 3 (2013)

Child health (x of 3) 3 (2013)

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 14.2 (2008)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 34 (2008)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$) 108 (2012)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 10 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (Int$) 49 (2012)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

ODA to child health per child (US$) 13 (2012)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 21 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**Uzbekistan**

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

---

**Diagnostics**

- **Total population (000)**: 28,541 (2012)
- **Total under-five population (000)**: 2,989 (2012)
- **Births (000)**: 623 (2012)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 100 (2010)
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**: 25 (2012)
- **Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths**: 34 (2012)
- **Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 17 (2012)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 34 (2012)
- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)**: 6 (2012)
- **Total maternal deaths (per 100,000 live births)**: 220 (2012)
- **Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)**: 1,100 (2006)
- **Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)**: 25 (2010)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Pre-pregnancy: 80%
  - Birth: 100%
  - Neonatal period: 99%
  - Infant: 26%
  - *Postnatal care: 26%
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 99%

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- **Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel**
  - 1996: 98
  - 2000: 96
  - 2006: 100

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

- **Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)**
  - MDG Target: 17
  - 2010: 66
  - 2011: 36
  - 2012: 17

**Immunization**

- **Percent of children immunized**
  - **against measles**
    - with 3 doses DTP: 99% (1996)
    - with 3 doses DTP: 99% (2012)
  - **with Hib**: 99%
  - **with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine**: 100%

**NUTRITION**

- **Wasted prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 5 (2006)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**: 5 (2006)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 67 (2006)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**: 99 (2002)

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- **Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely**
  - underweight: 13 (1996)
  - 2006: 20

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- **Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed**
  - 1996: 3
  - 2002: 19
  - 2006: 26

---

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*

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*Image references and data sources not listed in the text.*
Uzbekistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) - -

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 3, 5, 2 (1996)

Neonatal tetanus vaccine - -

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

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

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)


c

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding

- treated with ORS

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

Very limited risk

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

No Data

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances) - 5 (R,F)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks - -

Maternity protection (Convention 183) Partial

Maternal deaths notification Yes

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns - -

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour - -

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes - -

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes

Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

SYSTEMS

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Reproductive health (x of 3)

- Maternal health (x of 3)

- Newborn health (x of 4)

- Child health (x of 3)

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 143.6 (2012)

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

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 221 (2012)

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

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

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:

- External sources

- General government expenditure

- Out-of-pocket expenditure

- Other

ODA to child health per child (US$) 6 (2012)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 9 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
viene

**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

*The 2014 Report*

**Viet Nam**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>7,184</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
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<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>38</td>
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### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

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<td>85</td>
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<td>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal period Infancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
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### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
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### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
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<td>68%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DPT3</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ORS &amp; continued feeding</td>
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#### Pneumonia treatment

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</thead>
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<td>Percent</td>
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<td>83</td>
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<td>DTP3</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORS &amp; continued feeding</td>
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### NUTRITION

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

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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.*
**Viet Nam**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neoplastic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal death</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubal pregnancy</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaemia</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional estimates for South-eastern Asia, 2011

Source: WHO 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

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

<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>77</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

- 1997: 71
- 2000: 68
- 2002: 86
- 2006: 91
- 2011: 94

#### Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

- 1997: 1
- 2000: 1
- 2002: 20
- 2006: 31
- 2011: 16

#### Neontal tetanus vaccine

- 1997: 91
- 2000: 91
- 2002: 91
- 2006: 91
- 2011: 91

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

- 1997: 91
- 2000: 91
- 2002: 91
- 2006: 91
- 2011: 91

#### Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for home births, %)

- 1997: 91
- 2000: 91
- 2002: 91
- 2006: 91
- 2011: 91

#### Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

- 1997: 14
- 2000: 9
- 2002: 3
- 2006: 4
- 2011: 2

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids
- With continued feeding
- Treated with ORS

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National availability of Emergency Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

#### Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)

- 1997: 20
- 2000: 31
- 2002: 16
- 2006: 41
- 2011: 26

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

- 1997: 14
- 2000: 61
- 2002: 47
- 2006: 57
- 2011: 40

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
  - 2012: 233
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - 2012: 9
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health
  - 2012: 49
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - No Data
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 2012: 33
- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 2012: 9

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 23,852 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000): 3,397 (2012)
- Births (000): 752 (2012)
- Birth registration (%): 17 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 43 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths: 45 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 27 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 46 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 23 (2012)
- Total maternal deaths: 2,100 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 4.2 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 100,000 live births): 80 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 30 (2012)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied:**
  - Pre-pregnancy: 14 (2012)
  - Antenatal care (4 visits): 36 (2012)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery: 71 (2012)
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 13 (2012)
  - Measles: 32 (2012)

- **Skilled attendant at delivery:**
  - Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel:
    - 1997: 22 (DHS 1997)
    - 2003: 27 (Other NS 2003)
    - 2006: 36 (MICS 2006)

- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:**
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs):
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT:

- **Immunization:**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - Against measles: 81 (2012)
    - With 3 doses Hib: 71 (2012)
    - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 23 (2012)
  - DTP3:
  - Measles:
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months):
  - ORT & continued feeding:
  - Careseeking for pneumonia:

- **Pneumonia treatment:**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - Taken to appropriate health provider: 78 (2011)
    - Receiving antibiotics: 32 (2011)

- **NUTRITION:**
  - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %):
    - 13 (2011)
  - Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %):
    - 32 (1997)
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %):
  - Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%):
  - Vitamin A two dose coverage (%):

- **Underweight and stunting prevalence:**
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
    - Underweight: 52 (2011)
    - Stunted: 50 (2011)

- **Exclusive breastfeeding:**
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed:

**Equity**

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20%  richest 20%

- Socioeconomic inequities in coverage:
  - Demand for family planning satisfied:
    - Antenatal care (1 visit) 14
    - Antenatal care (4 visits) 36
    - Skilled attendant at delivery 71
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - ITN use among children <5 yrs
  - DTP3
  - Measles
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months)
  - ORT & continued feeding
  - Careseeking for pneumonia

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Yemen**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source: WHO/CHERG 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoplastic death</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia*</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital 4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles 1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source: WHO 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal tetanus vaccine</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for baby</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(within 2 days for home births)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for mother</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(within 2 days for home births)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low body mass index</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>(1997)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Intrapartum-related events
** Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

Rate of antenatal care among pregnant women (%)

- 1991-92: 26%
- 1997: 34%
- 2003: 41%
- 2006: 47%

#### Diarrhoeal health

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhea:
  - 1991-92: 26%
  - 1997: 32%
  - 2006: 48%

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 1991-92: 3%
  - 1997: 2%
  - 2006: 3%

#### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:
  - Total: 87%
  - Urban: 90%
  - Rural: 80%

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:
  - Total: 50%
  - Urban: 30%
  - Rural: 70%
**Zambia**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>14,075</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal and Newborn Health

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
- **Antenatal care** (4+ visits)
- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
- **Postnatal care**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
- **Measles**

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% vs Richest 20%

#### Immunization

- Percent of children immunized:
  - Against measles
  - With 3 doses DTP
  - With 3 doses Hib
  - With rotavirus vaccine
  - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

### Nutrition

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - Underweight
  - Stunted

#### Pneumonia treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - Taken to appropriate health provider
  - Receiving antibiotics

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Zambia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

Postnatal visit for baby

Postnatal visit for mother

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)

Diarrhoeal health

Diarrhoea disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding

- treated with ORS

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion

Midwives authorized for specific tasks

Maternity protection

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health

Maternal health

Newborn health

Child health

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

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

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

ODA to child health per child (US$)

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

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
### Zimbabwe

#### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Antenatal care (1 visit)</th>
<th>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</th>
<th>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
<th>*Postnatal care</th>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMMUNIZATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005-2006 DHS</th>
<th>2009 Other NS</th>
<th>2010-2011 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile:</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*