**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
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<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
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<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>MICS 2010-2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Under-five mortality rate**

- Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1100</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
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</table>

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for their own health (% of total ARVs)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
- Uncertainty range around the estimate

**SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<th>2010-11</th>
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<td>Other NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

**SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUITIES IN COVERAGE**

- Households 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>

**NUTRITION**

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

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

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

**EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

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

### 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>20,821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>3,966</td>
<td>3,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>934 (2012)</td>
<td>934 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>28 (2012)</td>
<td>28 (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>45 (2012)</td>
<td>45 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>100 (2012)</td>
<td>100 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25 (2012)</td>
<td>25 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,400 (2012)</td>
<td>4,400 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>6.0 (2012)</td>
<td>6.0 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>188 (2008)</td>
<td>188 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** MDS target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

### Maternal and Newborn Health

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Pre-pregnancy
  - 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**
  - 1996 MICS
  - 2006-2007 Other NS
  - 2008 Other NS

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

- **Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)**
  - <1 (2012)

#### Immunization

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

#### Child Health

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

#### Nutrition

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 8 (2007)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 12 (2000)
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**
  - 77 (2000)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**
  - 44 (2002)

#### Pneumonia Treatment

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

**EQUITY**

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile:
    - Poorest 20%
    - Richest 20%
  - No Data

- **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.**

---

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex/website for indicator definition.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Angola

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

(Additional notes on maternal deaths)

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 (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 (Int$)

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

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

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

The 2014 Report

**Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>9,309</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 100 girls)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2012</td>
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**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>99</td>
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</table>

**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

**PNEUMONIA**

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
- stunted

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

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

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

Diagram showing the distribution of causes of under-five deaths in 2012, with pneumonia and measles being the leading causes. Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

Diagram illustrating the causes of maternal deaths in 2013, with postpartum haemorrhage being the leading cause. Source: WHO 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MOH MICS Other NS DHS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>98</td>
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Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy.

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>40</td>
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</table>

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

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
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</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCING**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 572 (2012)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 4 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 69 (2012)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source (US$)**: No Data
Bangladesh

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Value 2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Births (000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>127</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>60</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>5,200</td>
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<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
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</table>

Equity

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
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<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

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

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)

Pneumonia treatment

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

Immunization

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

Child Health

 Immunization

- 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
- stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

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

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

- **Preterm** 3%
- **Necrotising enterocolitis** 6%
- **Asphyxia** 11%
- **Other** 6%
- **HIV/AIDS** 0%
- **Malaria** 0%
- **Injuries** 6%
- **Measles** 2%
- **Congenital** 7%

**Source:** WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- **Abortion** 6%
- **Other direct** 8%
- **Indirect** 29%
- **Maternal death from hemorrhage** 30%
- **Sepsis** 14%
- **Embolia** 2%
- **Hypertension** 10%
- **Malaria** 0%

**Source:** WHO 2014

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unimproved facilities</th>
<th>Improved facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
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<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- **Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial**: 94%
- **Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs** (<18.5 kg/m²): 54%
- **Women with low body mass index**: 28%

**Source:** WHO/CHERG 2014

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- **Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea**:
  - % receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids: 100%
  - % treated with ORS: 77%

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- **Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial**: 94%
- **Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs**: 76%

### 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>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>83</td>
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</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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### FINANCING

- **Per capita total expenditure on health**: 68 (2012)
- **General government expenditure**: 8 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health**: 63 (2012)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**: No Data
- **ODA to child health per child (US$)**: 7 (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>10,051</td>
<td>10,226</td>
<td>10,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>1,658</td>
<td>1,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neopatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neopatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>56</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>98</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>1181</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**EQUITY**

<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>28</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively breastfeeding</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</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</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDG Target</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benin

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 (%)

Pneumonia 13%
Preterm 10%
Neonatal 12%
Other 18%
Injuries 5%
Malaria 21%
HIV/AIDS 1%
Congenital 3%
Sepsis** 6%
Other 1%

Hastomarghe 25%
Haemorrhage 5%
Indirect 29%
Neonatal 10%
Other direct 9%
Abortion 10%
Source: WHO/CHERS 2014

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

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

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, %)

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

Source: WHO/CHERS 2014

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

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)
3 (R,F)

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

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 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)
- 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 (2008)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)
34 (2011)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)
8.8 (2012)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
44 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s)
Available (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$)
26 (2011)

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
43 (2011)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>10,496</th>
<th>(2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>(2008)</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>46</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>(2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

| Demand for family planning satisfied | 75 | |
| Antenatal care (4 visits) | 72 | |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 71 | |
| *Postnatal care | 67 | |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 84 | |

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal period Infancy</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equity**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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

**EQUITY**

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths per 1000 live births</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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, %)
  - 2012
- Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)
  - 2012
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - within 1 hr of birth, %
  - 2012
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
  - 2012
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)
  - 2012

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Pregnancy**

- Maternal mortality ratio

**DATA SOURCES**

- DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*

**NOTE**

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Bolivia

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

- Pneumonia: 20%
- Diarrhoea: 19%
- HIV/AIDS: 14%
- Malaria: 14%
- Measles: 8%
- Other: 10%
- Injuries: 10%
- Septicemia: 6%
- Other direct causes: 4%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Septicemia: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 10%
- Other direct: 7%
- Hypertension: 5%
- Other indirect: 4%
- Legal status: 3%

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal health disease treatment**

- Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 40%
  - Treated with ORS: 25%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

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

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>54</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:
  - Piped on premises: 2012: 20%
  - Surface water: 2012: 57%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:
  - Improved facilities: 2012: 20%
  - Unimproved facilities: 2012: 41%
**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 live births) 41 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 16 (2009)
- Total maternal deaths 83 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 47 (2009)
- Total maternal deaths 200 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births) 29 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 51 (2006)
- Maternal mortality ratio Deaths per 100,000 live births 340 (2012)
- Low birthweight incidence 48 (2012)
- Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: underweight 13 (2012) stunted 31 (2012)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (2007)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage 75 (2012)
- Percentage of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed 73 (2011)
- Pneumonia treatment Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: taken to appropriate health provider 46 (2007) receiving antibiotics 95 (2012)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Coverage along the continuum of care**
  - Demand for family planning satisfied (4 visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Pre-pregnancy
  - Birth
  - Neonatal period
  - Infancy

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%
  - Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Arterenal care (1 visit)
  - Arterenal 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

**EQUITY**

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

**NUTRITION**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)** 7 (2007)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)** 13 (2007)
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)** 46 (2007)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)** -

**CHILD HEALTH**

- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - Birth
  - Infant
  - Pre-pregnancy
- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
  - Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (1 in N)
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for PMTCT
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**BOTSWANA**

- **Under-five mortality rate**
  - Deaths per 1000 live births
  - Source: MICS/UNICEF 2011

- **Maternal mortality ratio**
  - Deaths per 100,000 live births
  - Source: MICS/UNICEF 2011

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

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

- Prematurity: 21%
- Pneumonia: 14%
- Other: 10%
- Neonatal death: 54%
- Infections: 5%
- Malaria: 4%
- Birth asphyxia: 3%
- Other: 1%

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014*

- Globally nearly half of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition.
- Intrapartum-related events (R,F)
- Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Other direct: 9%
- Septicemia: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Other direct: 9%
- Sepsis: 10%

*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:

  - 1988: 92%
  - 2000: 97%
  - 2007: 94%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 2000: 49%
  - Other NS: 7%

#### Diarrhoeal health
disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Improper feeding: 100%
  - No ORS: 40%
  - No increased fluids: 60%
  - No ORS and increased fluids: 80%
  - ORS and increased fluids: 100%

**Notes:**
- Pneumonia: 0%
- Malaria: 0%
- HIV/AIDS: 5%
- Injuries: 5%
- Measles: 1%
- Congenital 6%
- Other: 18%

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises: 70%
  - Other improved: 27%
  - Unimproved: 3%
  - Surface water: 0%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:
  - Improved facilities: 51%
  - Shared facilities: 13%
  - Unimproved facilities: 35%
  - Open defecation: 1%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
  - 2012: 872

- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - 2012: 8

- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
  - 2012: 6

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

- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 2012: 10

- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 2012: 26

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.*
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Brazil

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

DIFFERENCES IN DATA SOURCES.

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

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</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>

Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1991 DHS</th>
<th>1996 DHS</th>
<th>2006 MoH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
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IMMUNIZATION

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<td>Polio</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
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PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

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<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
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NUTRITION

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<td>Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe)</td>
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<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
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UNDERWEIGHT AND STUNTING PREVALENCE

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
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EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
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EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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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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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
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<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: DHS 2006-2007

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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<td>69</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
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</table>

Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Brazil

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 (%)

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, %)

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

Pneumonia

Measles

HIV/AIDS

Malaria

Other

Diabetes

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

Abortion

Embolism

Hypertension

Haemorrhage

Other direct

Indirect

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 (%)

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
Burkina Faso

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **Total population (000):** 16,460 (2012)
- **Total under-five population (000):** 2,932 (2012)
- **Births (000):** 683 (2012)
- **Birth registration (%):** 77 (2012)
- **Total under-five deaths (000):** 66 (2012)
- **Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths:** 27 (2012)
- **Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births):** 28 (2012)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births):** 66 (2012)
- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births):** 26 (2012)
- **Total maternal deaths:** 2,800 (2012)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N):** 44 (2012)
- **Total fertility rate (per woman):** 5.7 (2012)
- **Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls):** 136 (2012)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel:
    - 1993: 40%
    - 1998-1999: 34%
    - 2000: 66%
    - 2003: 49%
    - 2006: 54%
    - 2010: 68%
    - 2012: 66%

- **Measles**
  - Percentage of children <5 yrs with symptoms of measles receiving antibiotics:
    - 1993: 3%
    - 1998-1999: 6%
    - 2003: 26%
    - 2006: 47%
    - 2010: 56%

- **Pneumonia treatment**
  - Percentage of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - 2010: 10%
    - 2011: 10%
    - 2012: 10%

- **Immunization**
  - Percentage of children immunized:
    - Against measles:
      - with 3 doses Hib: 38%
      - with rotavirus vaccine: 38%
      - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 38%
    - Against DTP:
      - 3 doses: 38%
      - 4 doses: 38%

- **Vitamin A**
  - Percentage of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - 2010: 10%
    - 2011: 10%
    - 2012: 10%

- **ORT & continued feeding**
  - Percentage of children <6 months exclusively breastfed:
    - 1993: 12%
    - 1998-1999: 19%
    - 2003: 36%
    - 2006: 39%
    - 2010: 56%
    - 2012: 47%

- **Careseeking for pneumonia**
  - Percentage of children <6 months exclusively breastfed:
    - 2010: 0%
    - 2011: 0%
    - 2012: 0%

**NUTRITION**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe):** 11 (2012)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe):** 14 (2012)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth):** 42 (2010)
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods:** 57 (2012)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%):** 99 (2012)

**EQUITY**

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**
  - Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% to Richest 20%
  - Demand for family planning satisfied:
    - Antenatal care (4 visits): 31%
    - Skilled attendant at delivery: 26%
    - Exclusive breastfeeding: 13%

**CHILD HEALTH**

- **Under-five mortality rate**
  - Deaths per 1000 live births:
    - 1990: 202
    - 2015: 67

- **Maternal mortality ratio**
  - Deaths per 100,000 live births:
    - 1990: 770
    - 2015: 400

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
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 (%)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventative 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, %)

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
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 osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhea

Systems

Costed national implementation
Partial 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)
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
Available

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 (2000)
- **Total maternal deaths**: 3,400 (2012)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)**: 22 (2012)
- **Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)**: 61 (2012)
- **Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)**: 65 (2010)

**Notes:**
- *See Annex/website for indicator definition*
- *DHS, MICS, Other NS

**EQUITY**

- **Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

  - **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - **Antenatal care (1+ 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**

**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**

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

**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**

**Immunization**

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

**NUTRITION**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 6 (2010)
- **Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**: 13 (2010)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 74 (2010)
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**: 70 (2010)
- **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

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

**The 2014 Report**

**Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival**

**Burundi**

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Under-five mortality rate**

- **Deaths per 1000 live births**
- **Deaths per 100,000 live births**

- **MDG Target**

**Maternal mortality ratio**

- **Deaths per 100,000 live births**

**Source:** DHS, MICS, Other NS

**Notes:**
- MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Burundi

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 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 feet 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

Partial

Global 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

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

External sources

Reproductive health

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
**Cambodia**

### Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

*The 2014 Report*

### 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>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neontal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>71</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Postnatal care</em></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex/website for indicator definition

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

*Deaths per 1000 live births*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Source: IGME 2013

### MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

*Deaths per 100,000 live births*

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<td>1050</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>950</td>
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</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

### SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY

*Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel*

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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>64</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

### IMMUNIZATION

*Percent of children immunized: against measles*

<table>
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<th></th>
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<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

### NUTRITION

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

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
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</table>

Source: DHS 2010

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
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</table>

Source: DHS 2010

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

### 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>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

#### Pneumonia treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

### NUTRITION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2010

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2010

### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

*Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2010
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

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 (%)
- (2013)

C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)
3, 7 (2011)

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

Neonatal tetanus vaccine
91 (2012)

Postnatal visit for baby
- (2010)

Postnatal visit for mother
70 (2010)

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

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)
5 (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
Yes

International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes
Yes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
No

Low comorbidity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
Yes

Systems

Costed national implementation
Partial (2013)

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 3)
3 (2013)

Child health (X of 3)
3 (2013)

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
10.1 (2008)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services
33 (2008)

Obstetric Care services (X of recommended minimum)

Financing

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
135 (2012)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
7 (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (
62 (2012)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

FINANCING

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

ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
64 (2012)
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

**The 2014 Report**

**Cameroon**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,572</td>
<td>MICS 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>DHS 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**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 (%)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**COVERAGE ALONG THE CONTINUUM OF CARE**

**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+ 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>
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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>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage along the continuum of care</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>DHS MICS Other NS</td>
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</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusice breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015.**
**Cameroon**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal death*</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia**</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct causes</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other HIV/AIDS related events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)
  - Total, urban, rural (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
  - Urban: 4%, Rural: 7%

- 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, %)

Source: WHO 2014

### MATERIAL 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 (%)

- 2011: 50%

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

- 2011: 62%

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

- Total, urban, rural (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
  - 2011: Urban: 4%, Rural: 7%

#### Neonatal tetanus vaccine

- 2012: 85%

#### Postnatal visit for baby

- (within 2 days for home births, %)
  - 2011: 85%

#### Postnatal visit for mother

- (within 2 days for home births, %)
  - 2011: 85%

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

- 2011: 8%

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

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
  - 2011: 26%

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - 2011: 21%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012
- Piped on premises: 1990: 40%, 2012: 16%
- Other improved: 1990: 35%, 2012: 58%
- Unimproved: 1990: 25%, 2012: 28%
- Surface water: 1990: 0%, 2012: 0%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012
- Improved facilities: 1990: 13%, 2012: 16%
- Unimproved facilities: 1990: 66%, 2012: 33%
- Open defecation: 1990: 18%, 2012: 2%

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 (killing of 5 circumstances): 3 (R)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (k of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- 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: Yes
- 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)
  - 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): 5.2
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 60

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$): 120 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 9 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 63 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - Non Data
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (Int$): 1,819 (2012)
- ODA to child health per child (Int$): 23 (2012)

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

- Total population (000) 4,525 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 662 (2012)
- Births (000) 156 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 61 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 19 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 32 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 41 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 91 (2012)
- Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 24 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths 1,400 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 4.5 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births) 50 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 229 (2000)

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 36% (Pre-pregnancy), 38% (Pregnancy), 54% (Birth), 54% (Neonatal period), 49% (Infancy)

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - With 3 doses DTP: 44% (2000), 59% (2006), 54% (2009)
  - With 3 doses Hib: 44% (2000), 59% (2006), 54% (2009)
  - With rotavirus vaccine: 42% (2014), 45% (2015)

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - Taken to appropriate health provider: 41% (2000), 32% (2006), 39% (2010)
  - Receiving antibiotics: 83% (2006), 83% (2010)

**Under-five mortality rate**


**Maternal mortality ratio**

- Deaths per 100,000 live births: 1200 (1990), 880 (2000), 310 (2010)

**Coverage along the continuum of care**


**Exclusive breastfeeding**


**Exclusively breastfed**

Central African Republic

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 36 (2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 38 (2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 38 (2010)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 5, 8, 2 (2010)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 66 (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, %) 15 (1994-1995)

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

Sepsis** 6%
Embolism 2%
Haemorrhage 25%
Hypertension 10%
Indirect 29%
Other direct 9%
Abortion 10%

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation -
Plant(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available -
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (% of 3) 2 (2013)
Maternal health (% of 3) -
Newborn health (% of 4) -
Child health (% of 3) -
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 3.1 (2000)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services -

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 32 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 11 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health($) 46 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source -
ODA to child health per child (US$) 22 (2011)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 31 (2011)

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

*The 2014 Report*

**Chad**

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>1,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under 5 deaths (2012)</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>1,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) (2009)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths (2010)</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>3,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) (2012)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Least 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Pregnancy Pregnancy</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-1997</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Least 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nutrition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Least 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-1997</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusively breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Least 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- The data for neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, stillbirth rate, total under-5 deaths, lifetime risk of maternal death, and total maternal deaths are based on variations in data sources.
- The estimates for these indicators may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
**Chad**

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Demographic Health Survey

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

- Pneumonia: 15%
- Malaria: 10%
- Neocolitis: 20%
- Other: 21%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Indirect 29%

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### 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

- **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**
  - No

- **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**
  - No

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

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

### 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)
  - 1
  - 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)**
  - 2.3

- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services**
  - 20

### Financing

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**
  - 53

- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**
  - 6

- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health ($)**
  - 53

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

- **ODA to child health per child (US$)**
  - 11

- **ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**
  - 16

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

- Total population (000) 1,377,065 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 88,934 (2012)
- Births (000) 18,455 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 28 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 258 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 61 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 9 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 12 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 10 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths 5,900 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 18 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births) 1.7 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 6 (2010)

**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>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 ARTs)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
- Uncertainty range around the estimate

**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 children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - Underweight
  - Stunted

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**
*The 2014 Report*

**China**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/CHIREG 2014

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism/ Haemorrhage</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm 14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension 10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO 2014

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of population by type of drinking water source</th>
<th>1990-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility</th>
<th>1990-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved facilities</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facilities</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

### 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>1992</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent children &lt; 5 years sleeping under ITNs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Very limited risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with diarrhoea: receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent children &lt; 5 years sleeping under ITNs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POLICIES

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) $(R,F)$
- 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 Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhea
- 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 4)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 29.7
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 5 circumstances) No
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure (%) 34
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 0.7
- ODA to child health per child (US$) 0.7

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children  
The 2014 Report  

Comoros

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>718</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>2</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>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></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>37</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
* 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>Pre-pregnancy</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neonatal period</th>
<th>Infant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pDHS</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>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>82</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>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMMUNIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
* MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Comoros

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERIEL 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 (%) 37 (1996)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) -
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 28 (2012)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 5, 9, 4 (1996)
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, %) 10 (1996)

DIARRHEAL 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 No
Legal status of abortion (% of 5 circumstances) 3
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (% of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) -
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 -
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
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)
- Maternal health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
- Newborn health (X of 4) 2 (2014)
- Child health (X of 3) 2 (2013)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 8.9 (2004)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 33 (2005)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 56 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 10 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s) 44 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
- External sources
- General government expenditure
- Out-of-pocket expenditure
- Other
ODA to child health per child (US$) 21 (2011)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 52 (2011)

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

Total population (000) | 4,337 (2012)
Total under-five population (000) | 722 (2012)
Births (000) | 165 (2012)
Birth registration (%) | 91 (2011-2012)
Total under-five deaths (000) | 15 (2012)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths | 34 (2012)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 32 (2012)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 62 (2012)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) | 26 (2012)
Total maternal deaths | 600 (2012)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) | 80 (2012)
Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) | 26 (2012)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 total births) | 17 (2012)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>2005 DHS</th>
<th>2011-2012 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>94%</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>19%</td>
<td>40%</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)

**NUTRITION**

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 6 (2011-2012)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 13 (2005)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) | 78 (2005)
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

**IMMUNIZATION**

Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
- with 3 doses DTP
- with 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

**COUNTDOWN TO 2015**

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Congo

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex/website for indicator definition

**SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN COVERAGE**

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

Source: DHS 2011-2012

**GEOGRAPHY**

Fulfilment of the Health Agenda for Women and Children

Source: MMEIG 2014

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

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neumonia</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenteritis/ Other causes</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis/ Encephalitis</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis/ Tetanus</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct causes</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal tetanus vaccine</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for baby</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for mother</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low body mass index (&lt;18.5 kg/m2)</td>
<td>13%</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>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>3, 4, 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Neonatal tetanus vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILDREN HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal health 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>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>18%</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>2011</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>26%</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>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved facilities</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared facilities</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facilities</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</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**: 1
- **Midwives authorized for specific tasks**: 1
- **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 plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes
- **Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List**
  - Reproductive health (X of 3): Yes
  - Maternal health (X of 3): Yes
  - Newborn health (X of 4): Yes
  - Child health (X of 3): Yes
- **Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)**: 9.2
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: Yes

### FINANCING

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)**: 140 (2012)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 6 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health ($)**: 25 (2012)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**
  - External sources: No Data
  - General government expenditure: Yes
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure: Yes
  - Other: No
- **ODA to child health per child ($US)**: 15 (2012)
- **ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth ($US)**: 20 (2012)

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

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Source: DHS 2011-2012

CHILo HEALTH

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

- against measles

- with 3 doses Hib

- with rotavirus vaccine

- with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2013

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

- (2011-2012)

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

- (2006)

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

- (2011-2012)

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

- (2011-2012)

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

- (2011-2012)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

- underweight

- stunted

Source: DHS 2011-2012

Côte d’Ivoire

Countsdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report
Côte d’Ivoire

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

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 osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

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)

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 (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
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Djibouti

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-five deaths</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</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>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</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>*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>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003: MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006: MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</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+ 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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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></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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**NUTRITION**

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>against measles</td>
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<tr>
<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
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<tr>
<td>with 3 doses DTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>with rotavirus vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
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</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taken to appropriate health provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiving antibiotics</td>
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</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>underweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stunted</td>
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**Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>22</td>
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**Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**

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<th>2012</th>
<th>2006</th>
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**Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**

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<tr>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
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**Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**

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<tr>
<th>2006</th>
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<td>35</td>
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**Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**

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<th>2006</th>
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<td>88</td>
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</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of infants &lt;6 months exclusively breastfed</th>
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<tr>
<td>2006 MICS</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</table>
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

**DEMograPhics**

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

- Diarrhoea: 12%
- Pneumonia: 23%
- Malaria: 16%
- Other: 22%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

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

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy: 92%
- Antenatal care (4 or more visits): 7%
- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%): 12%
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural): 40%
- Neonatal tetanus vaccine: 79%
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births): 67%
- Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %): 29%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids: 62%
  - Treated with ORS: 33%
  - Receiving continued feeding with continued feeding: 67%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - Malaria during pregnancy: 40%
  - C-section rate: 50%
  - Neonatal tetanus vaccine: 79%

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2012:
  - Piped on premises: 2012: 34%
  - Shared facilities: 2012: 34%
  - Open defecation: 2012: 56%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2012:
  - Improved facilities: 2012: 16%
  - Shared facilities: 2012: 19%
  - Open defecation: 2012: 77%

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs: 2003: 67%, 2006: 92%

**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): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Total family planning satisfied: Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: No

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation: Partial
- Reproductive health (x of 3) (2013): 1
- Maternal health (x of 3) (2013): 3
- Newborn health (x of 4) (2013): 3
- Child health (x of 3) (2013): 2
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 10.3
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (%): 50
- Per capita total expenditure on health (%): 231
- General government expenditure as % of total government expenditure (%): 14
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): 40
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources: No Data
  - General government expenditure: Partial
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure: Partial
  - Other: Partial
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 99
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 42
**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>80,722</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>9,237</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,898</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>DHS 2008</td>
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**Maternal and Newborn Health**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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**Skilled attendant at delivery**

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<td>46</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>Birth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
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<td>Infancy</td>
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**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td>DHS, MICS, Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>DHS, MICS, Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>DHS, MICS, Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>DHS, MICS, Other NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>DHS, MICS, Other NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>DHS, MICS, Other NS</td>
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**Immunization**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 doses DTP</td>
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<td>3 doses Hib</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotavirus vaccine</td>
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**Maternal mortality ratio**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
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**Under-five mortality rate**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths per 1000 live births</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
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<td>86</td>
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**Pneumonia treatment**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
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**NUTRITION**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
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**Excluded breastfeeding**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
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<td>56</td>
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**Child Health**

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**Exclusive breastfeeding**

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<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
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Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Egypt

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

- **Global targets**: half of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

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

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- **Regional estimates for Northern Africa, 2013**

**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>DHS</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 84 (2008)

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

- 66 (2008)

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

- 28, 37, 22 (2008)

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

- 86 (2012)

**Postnatal visit for baby**

- 8 (2008)

- (within 2 days for home births, %)

**Postnatal visit for mother**

- 65 (2008)

- (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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimarial

- -

**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

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

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>90</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>51</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</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)
- -

- 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
- No

- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
- Yes (2011)

- 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)
  - Yes (2013)

- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
  - 63.5 (2000)

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

**FINANCING**

**Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)**

- 3.23 (2012)

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

- 6 (2012)

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

- 60 (2012)

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

- No Data

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

- 2 (2011)

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

- 5 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Equatorial Guinea

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 736 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000): 113 (2012)
- Births (000): 26 (2012)
- Birth registration (%): 37 (2010)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 3 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths: 34 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 34 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 72 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 17 (2001)
- Total maternal deaths: 79 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 72 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per woman): 128 (2001)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

- Source: IGME 2013

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

- Source: MMEIG 2014

**EQUITY**

- See Annex/website for indicator definition

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits): 37 (2011)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery: 24 (2011)
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 51 (2011)
- Pre-pregnancy
- Pregnancy
- Birth
- Neonatal period
- Infancy
- Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

**Child Health**

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - Against measles
    - With 3 doses Hib
    - 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: No Data

**Nutrition**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 3 (2015)
- **Low birth weight incidence (moderate and severe, %)**: 13 (2015)
- **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

- Source: No Data

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

- Source: No Data
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- **Neonatal death**: 23%
- **Pneumonia**: 13%
- **HIV/AIDS**: 10%
- **Other**: 6%
- **Malaria**: 5%
- **Injuries**: 4%

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- **Sepsis/Tetanus**: 10%
- **Embolism**: 2%
- **Haemorrhage**: 25%
- **Hypertension**: 10%
- **Indirect**: 29%

Source: WHO 2014

**MATERIALLY 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>1994</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

- 27 (2011)

**CHILo 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>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any anti-malarial

### Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</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>Type</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Improved sanitation coverage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td></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): 3
- 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/pretterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- Community treatment of pneumonia: -
- 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)
  - 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): 8.4 (2004)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: -
  - (1% of recommended minimum)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$): 1,432 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 7 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 44 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 16 (2011)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 48 (2011)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>6,131</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2012)</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>(2009)</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>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>
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</table>

## Maternal and Newborn Health

### Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1995 DHS</th>
<th>2002 DHS</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Nutritional Status

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Newborn mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>48</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>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Eritrea

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**Countdown to 2015**

*Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival*

---

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

*The 2014 Report*

---

**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></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
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<tr>
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<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>

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**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</th>
<th>15 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>14 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</td>
<td>78 (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%, of total ARVs)</td>
<td>43 (2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>38 (2002)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CHILD HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immunization</th>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Against measles</td>
<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with 3 doses DTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with rotavirus vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</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>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Source: DWHS, MICS, Other NS*
Eritrea

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Preterm: 7%
- Pneumonia: 17%
- Other: 25%
- Malaria: 0%
- Neonatal tetanus: 3%
- Other: 5%
- Asphyxia: 11%
- Sepsis*: 7%
- HIV/AIDS: 1%
- Diarrhoea: 2%
- Injuries: 8%
- Other: 0%
- Other direct: 5%
- Other indirect: 9%
- Unimproved facilities: 71%
- Improved facilities: 29%
- Other: 0%

*Intrapartum-related events

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis*: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Hemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other direct: 9%
- Indirect: 29%
- Other: 0%
- Regional estimate for Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

**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>1995 DHS</th>
<th>2002 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>70</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>1995 DHS</th>
<th>2002 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>54</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>2002 DHS</th>
<th>2008 Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

- No Data

#### Improved sanitation coverage

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

- 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 (x of 5 circumstances): Yes (R,F)
- 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: 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 plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 6.3 (2004)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 4

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 17 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 4 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): 53 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 8 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 21 (2012)

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
POVERTY AND EQUITY

Demographic inequalities in coverage

- Total population (000) 91,729 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 14,095 (2012)
- Births (000) 3,084 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 7 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 205 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 43 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 47 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 26 (2012)
- Total maternal deaths 13,000 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death in % 1 in 14,095 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 52 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 87 (2012)

Rates and inequalities in coverage

- Total population (000) 91,729 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 14,095 (2012)
- Births (000) 3,084 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 7 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 205 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 43 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 47 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 26 (2012)
- Total maternal deaths 13,000 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death in % 1 in 14,095 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 52 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 87 (2012)

Referrals, care seeking, and treatment

- Total population (000) 91,729 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 14,095 (2012)
- Births (000) 3,084 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 7 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 205 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 43 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 47 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 26 (2012)
- Total maternal deaths 13,000 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death in % 1 in 14,095 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 52 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 87 (2012)

**EQUITY**

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (1+ visit) 19%
  - Skilled attendant at delivery 10%
  - Postnatal care 1%
  - Breastfeeding 66%
  - Measles 52%
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months) 66%
  - ORT & continued feeding 66%
  - Care seeking for pneumonia 66%

Notes:
- DHS, MICS, Other NS
- * See Annex/website for indicator definition

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 91,729 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 14,095 (2012)
- Births (000) 3,084 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 7 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 205 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 43 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 47 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 26 (2012)
- Total maternal deaths 13,000 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death in % 1 in 14,095 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 52 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 87 (2012)

**MOTHER AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits) 19%
  - Skilled attendant at delivery 10%
  - Exclusive breastfeeding 66%

Notes:
- DHS, MICS, Other NS
- * See Annex/website for indicator definition

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Skilled attendant at delivery

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel
  - Pre-pregnancy 52%
  - Pregnancy 52%
  - Birth 6%
  - Neat period 10%
  - Infancy 68%

Notes:
- DHS, MICS, Other NS
- * See Annex/website for indicator definition

**CHILD HEALTH**

Immunization

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles with 3 doses DTP 61%
  - with 3 doses Hib 52%
  - with rotavirus vaccine 47%
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine 43%

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**NUTRITION**

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 10 (2011)

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) 20 (2005)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - underweight 42%
  - stunted 44%

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**PNEUMONIA**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
  - taken to appropriate health provider 66%
  - receiving antibiotics 47%

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs) 38 (2012)

Notes:
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**HIV/AIDS DATA**

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
  - 2000 16
  - 2005 16
  - 2011 24

Notes:
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**TUBERCULOSIS**

- Percent treated for smear positive TB:
  - 2000 20
  - 2005 49
  - 2011 52

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**CHLAMYDIA**

- Percent of women with Chlamydia:
  - diagnosed 20
  - treated 50

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**STI DATA**

- Percent treated for Chlamydia:
  - 2000 20
  - 2005 49
  - 2011 52

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**SYPHILIS DATA**

- Percent of women with Syphilis:
  - diagnosed 20
  - treated 50

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**VAPED**

- Percent of women with VAPED:
  - diagnosed 20
  - treated 50

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**

- Percent of children attending school:
  - 2000 20
  - 2005 49
  - 2011 52

Notes:
- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**MDG TARGETS**

- MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015

**DATA SOURCES**

- WHO/UNICEF 2013
- * MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015
**Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children**

**The 2014 Report**

**Ethiopia**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

[Diagram showing causes of under-five deaths, 2012]

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

[Diagram showing causes of maternal deaths, 2013]

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**Antenatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 19 (2011)
- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 2, 8, 1 (2011)
- Neonatal tetanus vaccine 68 (2012)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 7 (2011)
- Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) 24 (2011)

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
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</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>Rate</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>31</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>Rate</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances)</td>
<td>3 (R, F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)</td>
<td>7</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>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour</td>
<td>Yes</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>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low caesalor ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>2014 Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health (x of 3)</td>
<td>3 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal health (x of 3)</td>
<td>3 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn health (x of 4)</td>
<td>3 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health (x of 3)</td>
<td>3 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>2.8 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (R,F)</td>
<td>11 (2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of recommended minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>44 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)</td>
<td>11 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)</td>
<td>41 (2012)</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*
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Gabon

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>1,633</th>
<th>(2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>(2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

| Demand for family planning satisfied | 54 | (2000) |
| Antenatal care (4+ visits) | 64 | (2000) |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 89 | (2000) |
| *Postnatal care | 59 | (2000) |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 6 | (2000) |
| Measles | 72 | (2000) |

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neonatal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 DHS</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 DHS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</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) | 50 | (2012) |
| Preventive HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT | 70 | (2012) |

**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+ 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>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
<th>against measles</th>
<th>with 3 doses DTP</th>
<th>with 3 doses Hib</th>
<th>with rotavirus vaccine</th>
<th>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

| Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: taken to appropriate health provider | 68 | (2012) |
| Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: receiving antibiotics | 70 | (2012) |

**NUTRITION**

| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 3 | (2012) |
| Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 14 | (2000) |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) | 32 | (2012) |
| Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) | 2 | (2012) |

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely: underweight stunted</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001 Other NS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 DHS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

| Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed | 6 | (2012) |

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia**</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NS</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra partum - related</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia**</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Other NS</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra partum - related</td>
<td>11%</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>2000</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**Diarrhoeal health**

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</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</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, 1995-2012

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

- Improved facilities
- Unimproved facilities
- Open defecation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>31</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 (x of 5 circumstances)
  - 1
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 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 cost mortality 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)
  - 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
  - 123 (2002)
- (% of recommended minimum)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
  - 558 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) (US$)
  - 7 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health
  - 41 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - No Data
- Own resources
  - 7 (2012)
- External sources
  - 3 (2013)
- General government expenditure
  - 3 (2013)
- Out - of - pocket expenditure
  - 3 (2013)
- Other
  - 3 (2013)
- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 6 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 28 (2012)

Note: See annex for additional information on the indicators above.
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

**Gambia**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>15%</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>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household wealth quintile</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMMUNIZATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight and stunting prevalence</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PNEUMONIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight and stunting prevalence</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Gambia**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

![Cause of under-five deaths, 2012](image)

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

![Cause of maternal deaths, 2013](image)

* Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005-2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoea health disease treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005-2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt;5 years with diarrhoea:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who were receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years sleeping under ITNs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PoLICIES**

- **Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent**: Yes (2013)
- **Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances)**: 3
- **Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)**: 7
- **Maternity protection (Conventio 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

**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) 72 (2010)
  - Newborn health (x of 4) 3 (2014)
  - Child health (x of 3) 3 (2012)
- **Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)**: 27 (2005-2006), 28 (2010)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 2013)**: 50 (2012)

**FINANCING**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 98 (2012)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 16 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**:
  - Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
    - External sources: No Data
    - General government expenditure: 11 (2012)
    - Out-of-pocket expenditure: 16 (2012)
    - Other: 31 (2012)
- **ODA to child health per child (US$)**: 27 (2012)
- **ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 31 (2012)

*Note: see annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

**Ghana**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>25,366</td>
<td>25,366</td>
<td>25,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,640</td>
<td>3,640</td>
<td>3,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- **Pre-pregnancy**
  - 34%
  - 34%
  - 34%

- **Birth**
  - 87%
  - 87%
  - 87%

- **Neonatal period**
  - 88%
  - 88%
  - 88%

- **Infancy**
  - 88%
  - 88%
  - 88%

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></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>DPT3</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

**NUTRITION**

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

- 2011: 76

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

- 2011: 43

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

- Percent of infants <6 months who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted

- 2011: 11

- 2011: 31

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

- 2011: 794

- 2011: 25,366

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:

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

- 2011: 95%

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:

- taken to appropriate health provider
- receiving antibiotics

- 2011: 46%

**Child Health**

**Deaths per 1000 live births**

- MDG Target: 43

**Deaths per 100,000 live births**

- MDG Target: 190

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

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

- 2011: 95

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

- 2011: 73

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

- 2011: 17

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

- 2011: 75

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

- 2011: 77

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

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal illness</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (unspecified)</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliomyelitis</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (infant mortality)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal death</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Intrapartum-related events**

*Severe/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

#### 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>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013**

#### 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>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>90%</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>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>44%</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>2003</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER AND SANITATION

**Improved drinking water coverage**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POLICIES

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion (of 5 circumstances) 3 (RJ)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (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
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3) 3 (2013)
  - Maternal health (X of 3) -
  - Newborn health (X of 4) -
  - Child health (X of 3) 2 (2013)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 10.2 (2010)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 37 (2011)

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 106 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 29 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s) Partially available
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - External sources
  - General government expenditure
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure
  - Other
- ODA to child health per child (US$) 24 (2011)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 56 (2012)

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

- Total population (000) 25,083 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000) 2,215 (2012)
- Births (000) 474 (2012)
- Birth registration (%) 97 (2008-2010)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 15 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 48 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 15 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 27 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 10 (2006)
- Total under-five deaths 660 (2012)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 3.8 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 92 (2011)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 102 (2012)

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel
  - Birth
  - Pre-pregnancy
  - Pregnancy
  - Neonatal period
  - Infancy

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

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs)
- Uncertainty range around the estimate

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles
  - with 3 doses DTP
  - 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 children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight
- Percent of children <5 years who are stunted

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

---

**Equity**

- Socioeconomic inequities in coverage
  - Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding

- Household 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.
Guatemala

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERIAL 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 (%)

Malaria prevention and treatment

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

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

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 diarrhea

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 (Int$)

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

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%) (2009)

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.
**Guinea**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

![Causes of under-five deaths, 2012](image)

- Pneumonia: 11%
- Malaria: 27%
- Other: 14%
- Diarrhoea: 14%
- Injuries: 4%
- Other: 2%
- Asphyxia: 1%
- HIV/AIDS: 1%

*Intrapartum related events* **Septis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis**

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

![Causes of maternal deaths, 2013](image)

- Septis: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Indirect: 29%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other: 2%
- Other direct: 10%

Regional estimate 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 29% (2001)

#### Antenatal care (% or more visits, %)

- 50% (2007)

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

- 18% (2012)

- Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%

#### Neonatal tetanus vaccine

- 80% (2012)

#### Postnatal visit for baby

- (within 2 days for home births, %)
- (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 of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 58% (2012)
  - Receiving ORS with antibiotics: 58% (2012)

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
  - 5% (2012)

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - 100% (2012)

### 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>Piped on premises</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POLICIES

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial
- Legal status of abortion (4 of 9 circumstances): 3 (R, U)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (4 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

### SYSTEMS

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial (2013)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 6.1 (2008)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of recommended minimum): 13 (2012)

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$): 67 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 7 (2012)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health: 67 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 5 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 17 (2012)

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

- Total population (000): 1,664 (2012)
- Total under-five population (000): 265 (2012)
- Births (000): 63 (2012)
- Birth registration (%): 24 (2010)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 8 (2012)
- Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths: 36 (2012)
- Neonatal mortality rate: (per 1000 live births): 46 (2012)
- Infant mortality rate: (per 1000 live births): 81 (2012)
- Stillbirth rate: (per 1000 total births): 30 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths: 360 (2012)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births): 36 (2010)
- Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls): 17 (2012)

**MATÉRIEL ET DÉVELOPPEMENT**

- Coverage along the continuum of care
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

**ÉQUITÉ**

- Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

**SANTÉ DE L’ENFANT**

- Immunization
- Pneumonia treatment

**ALIMENTATION**

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

**GUAINE-BISSAU**

**FÉCONDITÉ**

- Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births): 36 (2010)
- Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls): 17 (2012)

**IMMUNISATION**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - With 3 doses Hib: 36 (2010) vs. 35 (2012)
  - With rotavirus vaccine: 28 (2010) vs. 28 (2012)

**PNEUMONIE**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia: 6 (2012) vs. 5 (2010)

**MÉDICATION**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

**ALIMENTATION ET Poids**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - Underweight: 10 (2012) vs. 10 (2010)
  - Stunted: 30 (2012) vs. 30 (2010)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Coverage along the continuum of care
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

**NUTRITION**

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

**DEMEOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2012

- Pneumonia: 12%
- Other: 17%
- Neonatal sepsis: 16%
- Other: 2%
- Malaria: 18%
- Other: 1%
- Injuries: 4%
- Maternal: 3%

*Source: WHO/CHERG 2014*

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 10%
- Abruptio placentae: 2%
- Other: 9%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other direct: 5%

*Source: WHO 2014*

**MATERNAAL 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>MICS 2000</th>
<th>MICS 2006</th>
<th>MICS 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: treated with ORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS 2000</th>
<th>MICS 2006</th>
<th>MICS 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</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>MICS 2000</th>
<th>MICS 2006</th>
<th>MICS 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</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>Percent</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 (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 3)
  - 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(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$)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>1,236,687 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>120,581 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>25,642 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>41 (2006-2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>1,414 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>55 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>44 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>22 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>50,000 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>190 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.5 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>39 (2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively breastfeeding</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

No Data

**IMMUNIZATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Against measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* with 3 doses Hib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* with rotavirus vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* taken to appropriate health provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* receiving antibiotics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WASTING PREVALENCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: NFHS 2005-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photocopy prevalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: MICS 2005-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 (2005-2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children

The 2014 Report

Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

India

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 (%) 73 (2008)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 37 (2005-2006)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) -
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 9, 17, 6 (2005-2006)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 87 (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

No Data

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

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  No
Legal status of abortion (6 of 5 circumstances) 4 (RU)
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (7 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  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 diarrhoea  Yes

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) 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) 24.1 (2012)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

Financing

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 157 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 9 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(s) 58 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

ODA to child health per child (US$) 2 (2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 6 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Indonesia

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>84</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Neonal period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exculsive breastfeeding</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Infancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

Demand for family planning satisfied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antenatal care</th>
<th>84</th>
<th>(2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 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 charts due to differences in data sources.

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, %) 12 (2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) 9 (2007)

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
**Indonesia**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other infections</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature birth</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHD/AIDS</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other indirect</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital disorders</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/CHIREG 2014*

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO 2014*

### WATER AND SANITATION

**Improved drinking water coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared facilities</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

**Improved sanitation coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved facilities</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

### CHILD HEALTH

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children &lt; 5 years with diarrhoea</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014*

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial</td>
<td>3%</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 [X of 5 circumstances]**: 1 (R, F)
- **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**: 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 (2013)
- **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)**: 15.5 (2012)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: -

### FINANCING

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 150 (2012)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 7 (2012)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 45 (2012)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source (US$)**: No Data

**ODA to child health per child**: 3 (2012)

**ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth**: 7 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Countdown to 2015  
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children  
The 2014 Report

Iraq

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 2012</th>
<th>Percent Change</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>1,837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>20%</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

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

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 children <5 years exclusively breastfed

EQUITY

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (2011)

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) 13 (2011)

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

- underweight
- stunted

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 43 (2011)

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

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Exclusive breastfeeding

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

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

- Premature: 13%
- Other 18%
- Haemorrhage: 10%
- Other 3%
- Malaria: 6%
- Measles: 0%
- Listeriosis: 5%
- Congenital: 10%
- Secondary and other infections: 6%
- Diarrhoea J: 2%
- Other 2%
- Pneumonia: 5%
- Asphyxia: 5%
- Other: 2%
- Sepsis: 2%
- Tetanus: 1%
- Meningitis: 0%
- Encephalitis: 0%
- Umbilical: 1%
- NGA neonatal: 5%
- Other 10%
- Unrelated: 5%
- Intrapartum-related events: 5%
- Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Neonatal: 14%
- Sepsis: 5%
- Other direct: 14%
- Other indirect: 23%
- Haemorrhage: 13%
- Hypertension: 13%
- Regional institutes for Western Asia: 11%
- Source: WHO 2014

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

- 1996: 78
- 2000: 77
- 2006: 84
- 2011: 78

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 54%
- Treated with ORS: 64%
- 2000 MICS: 27
- 2006 MICS: 31
- 2011 MICS: 26

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %): 75
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 66

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

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

- Piped on premises: 20%
- Shared: 20%
- Surface water: 23%
- Other improved: 22%
- Unimproved: 22%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

- Improved facilities: 20%
- Shared facilities: 20%
- Open defecation: 20%
- Unimproved facilities: 20%

**POLICIES**

- 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 (%)
- 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.
Keny

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>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>43,178</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>6,956</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>DHS 2008-2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal and Newborn Health

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

Prepared 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, %)

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

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Kenya

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 (2008-2009)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 47 (2008-2009)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 15 (2008-2009)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 6, 11, 5 (2008-2009)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 73 (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
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
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 -
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour -
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
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) 3 (2013)
- Maternal health (x of 4) -
- Newborn health (x of 4) 1 (2013)
- Child health (x of 4) -
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 9.7 (2011)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) -

Financing

Per capita total expenditure on health (USD) 84 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as a % of total government expenditure (%) 6 (2012)
Out of pocket expenditure % of total expenditure on health (% 48 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source (Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure (USD) No Data
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source (Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure (USD) No Data
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source (Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure (USD) No Data

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>24,763</th>
<th>(2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>(2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>(2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

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

- **Under-five mortality rate**
  - Deaths per 1000 live births
  - Source: ISME 2013

- **Maternal mortality ratio**
  - Deaths per 100,000 live births
  - Source: MMEIG 2014

**EQUITY**

**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
  - Source: IGME 2013

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

**NUTRITION**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 4 (2012)

- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**
  - 18 (2008)

- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**
  - 31 (2006)

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**
  - 99 (2012)

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2004 Other NS</th>
<th>2009 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- No Data
Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children
The 2014 Report

Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Total Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: WHO/CHERG 2014

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Total Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortion 15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis 1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect 25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhage 12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional estimates for Eastern Asia, 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

- 2000 MICS: 97%
- 2009 MICS: 100%

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

- Total Urban: 83 (2009)
- Rural: 94 (2009)

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

- Total Urban: 13% (2009)
- Rural: 15% (2009)

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

- Total Urban: 9% (2009)
- Rural: 5% (2009)

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

- Total Urban: 93% (2009)
- Rural: 92% (2009)

**Postnatal visit for baby**

- Total Urban: 93% (2009)
- Rural: 92% (2009)

**Postnatal visit for mother**

- Total Urban: 93% (2009)
- Rural: 92% (2009)

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

- Total Urban: 88% (2009)
- Rural: 90% (2009)

**Diarrhoeal health disease treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- 2009 MICS: 67%
- Very limited risk

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- Total Urban: 94% (2009)
- Rural: 94% (2009)

**Water and Sanitation**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2012

- Total: 89% (2009)
- Urban: 94% (2009)
- Rural: 80% (2009)

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

- Total: 63% (2009)
- Urban: 74% (2009)
- Rural: 50% (2009)

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): 5 (R,F)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks): No
- 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

**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): 74.1 (2009)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)
- C to C treatment of pneumonia
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

**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
  - No Data
  - No Data
  - No Data
  - No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$): 3 (2011)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 5 (2011)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
### 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>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neonatal period</th>
<th>Infant</th>
<th>Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care &amp; delivery</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Postnatal care</em></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997 DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 DHS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARTs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty range around the estimate</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>24%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1 visit)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT3</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</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.

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

**Immunization**

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

Sources: WHO/UNICEF 2013

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

Sources: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2013

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</th>
<th>3 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>5 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</td>
<td>65 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)</td>
<td>60 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

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

Sources: MICS 2006

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Sources: MICS 2006
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

* Globally nearly half of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

![Pie chart showing causes of under-five deaths, 2012](chart.png)

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

* Regional estimates for Caucasus and Central Asia, 2013

![Pie chart showing causes of maternal deaths, 2013](chart.png)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

![Bar chart showing antenatal care](chart.png)

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

67 (2012)

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

- -

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

- -

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

6, 7, 6 (1997)

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

- -

**Postnatal visit for baby**

- -

**Postnatal visit for mother**

- -

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

6 (2012)

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding
- treated with ORS

![Bar chart showing diarrhoeal disease treatment](chart.png)

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- -

**Very limited risk**

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

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

![Bar chart showing improved drinking water coverage](chart.png)

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

![Bar chart showing improved sanitation coverage](chart.png)

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
- Legal status of abortion
  - [4 of 5 circumstances](US$)
  - [5 (R/U)]
- 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
  - Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
  - -
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
  - Yes

**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)
  - -
  - 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 recommended minimum)

**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 (%) - 35 (2012)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - No Data

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