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

The 2015 Report

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Gabon

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>1,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
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<td>487</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (postnatal care)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (antenatal care)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

**EQUITY**

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

Percent of children immunized:

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

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

**NUTRITION**

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding Percent of infants &lt;6 months exclusively breastfed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Underweight</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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

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

3 (2012)

**Low birthweight prevalence (%)**

14 (2000)

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

32 (2012)

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

82 (2012)

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

- (2012)

**Careseeking for pneumonia**

**ORT & continued feeding**

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

- (2012)

Source: DHS 2012

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
**Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

**Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1995**

- **2015**: 53 (2013)
- **2012**: 39 (2013)
- **2000**: 26 (2013)

**Per capita total expenditure on health(%):**

- **2012**: 73.5 (2013)

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

- **2013**: 7 (2013)

**Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source (US$)**

- **2012**: No Data

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

- **2012**: 1 (2012)

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

- **2012**: 11 (2012)
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>1,991</th>
<th>(2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

| Demand for family planning satisfied | 100 | (2011) |
| Antenatal care (4+ visits) | 38 | (2011) |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 57 | (2011) |
| *Postnatal care | 47 | (2011) |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 76 | (2011) |

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 1990: 44
- 2000: 55
- 2005-2006: 57
- 2010: 57
- 2013: 57

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

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

- 2005-2006: <1
- 2011: 61
- 2014: 58

**EQUITY**

**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 DTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td>with rotavirus vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

- 2000: 75
- 2005-2006: 69
- 2010: 69
- 2013: 68

**Nutrition**

| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 12 | (2012) |
| Low birthweight prevalence (%) | 10 | (2011) |

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

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

- underweight
- stunted

- 1996: 23
- 2000: 15
- 2005-2006: 16
- 2010: 28
- 2013: 25

- 1996: 36
- 2000: 17
- 2005-2006: 21
- 2010: 16
- 2013: 25

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

- 2000: 26
- 2005-2006: 41
- 2010: 34
- 2013: 47

**NUTRITION**

- 2000: 75
- 2005-2006: 69
- 2010: 69
- 2013: 68

- 2000: 26
- 2005-2006: 41
- 2010: 34
- 2013: 47

Source: DHS 2013

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.

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
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The 2015 Report

Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Gambia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 38 (2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 72 (2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 62 (2013)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 3, 5, 1 (2010)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 92 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 15 (2011)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 76 (2011)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %) 14 (2013)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

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, 1990-2015

Improved sanitation coverage

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

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Yes
Legal status of abortion (x of 5 circumstances) 3
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) No
Maternal deaths notification Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns Yes
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes
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 (2010)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (x of 3) 1 (2015)
Maternal health (x of 3) 3 (2015)
Newborn health (x of 4) 3 (2015)
Child health (x of 3) 3 (2015)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 9.7 (2008)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 50 (2012)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$) 99 (2011)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 21 (2011)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source Available (2015)
- General government expenditure
- External sources
- Private sources
- ODA to child health per child (US$) 21 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 25 (2012)

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

- Total population (000): 27,410 (2014)
- Total under-five population (000): 4,056 (2011)
- Births (000): 884 (2011)
- Birth registration (%): 66 (2011)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 54 (2011)
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths): 28 (2011)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 47 (2011)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 43 (2011)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 22 (2011)
- Total maternal deaths: 3,100 (2013)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 66 (2011)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls): 65 (2011)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 65 (2011)

**EQUITY**

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

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

- **Maternal mortality ratio**
  - Deaths per 100,000 live births
  - Source: UN KISE 2015

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

**Child Health**

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles
    - with 3 doses Hib
    - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
  - Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

- **Pneumonia Treatment**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
  - Source: WHO/UNICEF 2014

**Nutrition**

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)**: 5 (2014)
- **Low birthweight prevalence (%): 11 (2011)**
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**: 75 (2011)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**: 96 (2011)

**Equity**

- Socioeconomic inequlities in coverage
  - Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% vs Richest 20%

**Skilled Attendant at Delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

**Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for their own health (%)
  - Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2015

**Underweight and Stunting Prevalence**

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

**Exclusive Breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*
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Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Ghana

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 14%
- Preterm: 14%
- Asphyxia*: 13%
- Neonatal death: 12%
- Other 9%
- Other 3%
- Congenital 5%
- HIV/AIDS 1%
- Malaria 1%
- Injuries 1%
- Measles 0%

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis: 15%
- Embolism: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Regional related: 20%

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

- 1998: 82%
- 2008: 92%
- 2011: 96%

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

- 2014: 44%

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

- 2014: 87%

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

- 2014: 68%

C-section rate (total, urban, rural): 11%, 17%, 7%

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

- 2014: 88%

Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)

- 2011: 83%

Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)

- 2014: 78%

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

- 2008: 8%

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids: 48%
- Those receiving any antimaterial

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimaterial

- 2014: 47%

Malaria prevention and treatment

- 2014: 78%

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

- 2008: 8%

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

- Piped on premises: 8%
- Surface water: 8%
- Unimproved: 55%

Improved sanitation coverage

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

- Improved facilities: 38%
- Open defecation: 20%
- Other improved: 17%
- Unimproved facilities: 36%

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

#### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>16,343</td>
<td>16,363</td>
<td>16,383</td>
<td>16,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Maternal and Newborn Health

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - Pre-pregnancy
  - Pregnancy
  - Birth
  - Neonatal period
  - Infancy
- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
- **Measles**

#### EQUITY

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

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

#### Child Health

**Immunization**

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

#### Nutrition

- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
  - 1 (2008-2009)
  - 1 (2008-2009)
- **Low birthweight prevalence (%)**
  - 11 (2008-2009)
  - 11 (2008-2009)
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**
  - 4 (2014)
  - 4 (2014)

#### Pneumonia Treatment

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

#### Exclusive Breastfeeding

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

### NUTRITION

- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**
  - 56 (2008-2009)
  - 56 (2008-2009)
- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**
  - -
  - -
- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**
  - 13 (2011)
  - 13 (2011)
**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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**
Percent women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have given at least one birth in the last three years

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**
Percent women in their last pregnancy who received at least 4 antenatal care visits

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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**
Percent women in their last pregnancy who received intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)**
Percent women in their last pregnancy who had a cesarean section

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**
Percent women in their last pregnancy who received the tetanus toxoid vaccine during pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)**
Percent women in their last pregnancy who received a postnatal visit for their baby within 2 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)**
Percent women in their last pregnancy who received a postnatal visit for their mother within 2 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %)**
Percent women in their last pregnancy with a body mass index below 18.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCING**
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reproductive health (X of 3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal health (X of 3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Newborn health (X of 4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child health (X of 3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOW INCOME COUNTRIES**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** See annexes for additional information on the indicators above.
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Guinea

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

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 (%) 29 (2005)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 57 (2012)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) C-section rate (total, urban, rural); % (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 2, 6, 1 (2012)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 80 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 25 (2012)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 37 (2012)
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
- treated with ORS

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

WATER AND SANITATION

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

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2015
**Guinea-Bissau**

**A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival**

**The 2015 Report**

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**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal deaths</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (0%)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,844</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy care</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- **Prevalence of skilled attendance at delivery**
  - **2015**: 45%
  - **2010**: 40%
  - **2000**: 35%
  - **1990-1995**: 30%

---

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Pre-pregnancy care</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

- **2015**: 83%
- **2010**: 76%
- **2005**: 69%
- **2000**: 64%

---

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

- **2015**: 57%
- **2010**: 52%
- **2005**: 48%
- **2000**: 43%

---

**Pneumonia treatment**

- **2015**: 34%
- **2010**: 30%
- **2005**: 28%
- **2000**: 25%

---

**NUTRITION**

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

- **2015**: 6%
- **2010**: 5%
- **2005**: 4%
- **2000**: 3%

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

- **2015**: 55%
- **2010**: 50%
- **2005**: 45%
- **2000**: 40%

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- **2015**: 37%
- **2010**: 38%
- **2005**: 39%
- **2000**: 40%
Guinea-Bissau

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Birth (stillbirth)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct causes</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</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>2000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: those receiving any oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria prevention and treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>0%</td>
<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
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)
- Maternity protection (Conventions 183)
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes

**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)
  - 6.6 (2009)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 3)
  - 25 (2001)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 4)
  - 31 (2002)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 5)
  - 31 (2002)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (%)
  - 79 (2013)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - 8 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
  - 43 (2013)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - No Data

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>10,711</td>
<td>32,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,238</td>
<td>1,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 100 girls)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 100 girls)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></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>Birth</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neontal period</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MÉTÉORÉ DÉMOGRAPHIC

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<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 100 girls)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

![Graph showing causes of under-five deaths, 2015](image)

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

![Graph showing causes of maternal deaths, 2013](image)

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

![Graph showing improved drinking water coverage](image)

#### Improved sanitation coverage

![Graph showing improved sanitation coverage](image)

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

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

![Graph showing antenatal care](image)

#### Diarrheal disease treatment

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

![Graph showing diarrheal disease treatment](image)

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

![Graph showing malaria prevention and treatment](image)

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

![Graph showing diarrheal disease treatment](image)

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

![Graph showing malaria prevention and treatment](image)

### 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

- General government expenditure
- External sources

ODA to child health per child (US$)

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

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

---

**Haiti**

**A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival**

**The 2015 Report**

---

**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): 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
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

---

**Sepsis** / Tetanus / Meningitis / Encephalitis **Sepsis** / Tetanus / Meningitis / Encephalitis

---

**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 (%) No Data

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

- General government expenditure
- External sources

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

The 2015 Report

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 (%)

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Demand for family planning satisfied

Antenatal care (4+ visits)

Skilled attendant at delivery

*Postnatal care

Exclusive breastfeeding

Measles

Pre-pregnancy

Birth

Neonatal period

Infancy

Child Health

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

- against measles
- with 3 doses DTP
- 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

Nutrition

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Low birthweight prevalence (%)

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
India

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 12%
- Diarrhoea: 6%
- Malaria: 3%
- Other: 15%

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 14%
- Other causes: 9%

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NFHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>NPHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 2005: 73%
- 2015: 45%

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

- 2005: 9%
- 2015: 6%

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

- 2005: 87%
- 2015: -%

**Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)**

- 2005: -%
- 2015: -%

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

- 2005: 37%
- 2015: -%

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

- 2005: 40%
- 2015: -%

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- 1992-93: 18%
- 1998-99: 27%
- 2005-2006: 33%
- 2013-2014: 28%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- 2000-2001: 36%
- 2015-2016: -%

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- 1990: 6%
- 2015: 77%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- 1990: 6%
- 2015: 28%

---

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: No
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 conditions): 4
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks): 6
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: No
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2011)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 24.5 (2013)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of recommended minimum): 36 (2000)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 21.5 (2011)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 5 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure on health(%): 58 (2013)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source: No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 2 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 5 (2012)

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

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>257,964</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>24,864</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>67 (2002)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>147 (2003)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>15 (2003)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23 (2003)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,800 (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220 (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>247 (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47 (2003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

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

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

#### 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 (%)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

#### Immunization

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

### NUTRITION

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

### CHILEN HEALTH

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

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia

### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

#### Immunization

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia

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

- Low birthweight prevalence (%)

#### Childcare

- Exclusive breastfeeding

---

*See Annex/website for indicator definition.*
Indonesia

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuronal death</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional mortality for South-east Asia, 2013</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
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</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria prevention and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2007 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</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)**: 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**: 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**: Yes
- **Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List**: Yes
- **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**: 15.9
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services**: Yes
- **(X of recommended minimum)**

**FINANCING**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 293
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 7
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)**: 46
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**: No Data
- **ODA to child health per child (US$)**: 2
- **ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 9

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>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
<th>Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Postnatal care</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uncertainty range around the estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Health**

**Immunization**

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

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

**Nutrition**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
- Low birthweight prevalence (%)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)
- Exclusive breastfeeding

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- 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 breastfeeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

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 inequity. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

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

Malaria prevention and treatment
Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
- treated with ORS

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2015
- Piped on premises
- Shared facilities

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2015
- Improved facilities
- Open defecation

CATEGORIES

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

Intrapartum
Abortion 3%
Other direct 16%
Other indirect 23%
Haemorrhage 31%
Hypertension 13%
Embolism 9%
Sepsis** 5%
Regional institutes for Western Asia, 2013

Other NS
Malaria 0%
HIV/AIDS 0%
Measles 0%
Hepatitis B 0%
Diarrhoea 31%
Malaria 0%
HIV/AIDS 0%
Measles 0%
Hepatitis B 0%
Diarrhoea 31%

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

Source: WHO 2014

FUNDING SOURCES

Local government expenditure
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure
- General government expenditure on health

ODA to child health per child
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth

Pollutants

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

85
da
m
46
42
15
10
7
3
13
3
12
2
1
11
11
10
57
57
29
9
28
8
8
719
8
7
3
0
11
11
23
23
7
7

**DÉMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 46,050 (2014)
- Total under-five population (000): 7,265 (2013)
- Births (000): 1,571 (2013)
- Birth registration (%) 60 (2008-2009)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 74 (2013)
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths): 45 (2013)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 22 (2013)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 36 (2013)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births): 22 (2013)
- Total maternal deaths: 6,300 (2013)
- Total fertility rate (per 1,000 girls): 101 (2013)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 girls): 51 (2013)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 79 (2013)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Pre-pregnancy Planning
- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy Planning</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Neontal period</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex/Website for indicator definition

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

**NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE**

- Deaths per 1,000 live births

**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO**

- Deaths per 100,000 live births

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia
- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

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

**NUTRITION**

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

**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO**

- Deaths per 100,000 live births

**Note:** MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Kenya

Demographics

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal and Newborn Health

Antenatal care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2008-2009</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Health

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>2000-03</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</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>%</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improved sanitation coverage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</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): 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: -
- 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 (2015)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Child health (X of 3): -
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 12 (2013)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 4): 6 (2013)

Financing

- Per capita total expenditure on health (%): 101 (2011)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 6 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): 45 (2013)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - General government expenditure: No Data
  - Private sources: -
  - External sources: -
  - ODA to child health per child (US$): 26 (2012)
  - ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 30 (2012)

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>25,155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: UN KEME 2015

Source: MMEIG 2014

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

No Data


eq

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied

Antenatal care (4+ visits)

Skilled attendant at delivery

Postnatal care

Exclusive breastfeeding

Measles

Pre-pregnancy

Pregnancy

Birth

Neonatal period

Infancy

% 100

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

CHILDBIRTH

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Pneumonia treatment

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

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Low birthweight prevalence (%)

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: Other NS

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Source: Other NS
Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 12%
- Diarrhoea: 9%
- Malaria: 5%
- Other direct: 14%
- Other 20%
- Neuronal death: 35%
- Sepsis**: 7%
- Other: 4%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Other indirect: 12%

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Abortion 1%
- Sepsis**: 3%
- Embolism: 12%
- Neonatal mortality: 48%
- Regional estimate for Eastern Asia, 2013

**MATERIAL 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)** 83 (2010)

- Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 94 (2003)
- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) -
- C-section rate (total, rural) % 13, 15, 9 (2009)
- Neonatal tetanus vaccine 93 (2014)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) -
- Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) -
- Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) -

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
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**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: 100
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding 67
- Treated with ORS 74

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs -
- Very limited risk

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>190</td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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**Improved sanitation coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>100</td>
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**POLICIES**

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

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available -
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List: Reproductive health (X of 3) -
- Maternal health (X of 3) -
- Newborn health (X of 4) -
- Child health (X of 3) -
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 74.1 (2003)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) -

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$) -
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) -
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%) -
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - General government expenditure -
  - External sources -
  - Private sources -
- ODA to child health per child (Int$) 5 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (Int$) 8 (2012)

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 67 (2012)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 95 (2014)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) - -
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 2014 7, 0, 0
Neonatal tetanus vaccine - -
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 99 (2014)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 98 (2014)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5kg/m2, %) 6 (2012)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Malaria prevention and treatment

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

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimicrobial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

Very limited risk

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Improved sanitation coverage

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

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
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) Partial
Maternity protection (Convention 183) Yes
Partial
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns Yes
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
Low osmosality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available Yes (2015)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (X of 3) 1 (2015)
Maternal health (X of 3) 3 (2015)
Newborn health (X of 4) 3 (2015)
Child health (X of 3) - -
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) - 81.9 (2013)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services
(% of recommended minimum)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP) 2.21 (2015)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2015)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%) 36 (2015)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
- General government expenditure
- External sources
- Private sources
ODA to child health per child (US$) 15 (2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 26 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

DEMOGRAPHICS

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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>6,802</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>839</td>
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<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
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<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>130</td>
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<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Under-five mortality rate:

Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio:

Deaths per 100,000 live births

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Demand for family planning satisfied

Antenatal care (4+ visits)

Skilled attendant at delivery

Exclusive breastfeeding

Measles

Pre-pregnancy

Pregnancy

Birth

Neonatal period

Infancy

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
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<tr>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>Antenatal care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant</td>
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<td>*Postnatal care</td>
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<td>Early initiation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>(past 6 months)</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>ORT &amp; continued</td>
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<td>pneumonia</td>
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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 ARV for their own health (%)

Child health

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

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

Pneumonia treatment

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

Nutrition

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Low birthweight prevalence (%)

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</table>
LaO People’s Democratic Republic

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

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 (%) 71 (2012)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 37 (2011-2012)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 1 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 4, 10, 2 (2011-2012)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 90 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 41 (2012)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 40 (2012)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) -

CHILD HEALTH

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1995-2015

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2015

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Partial
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) 2
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) No
Maternal deaths notification Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns Yes
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
Partial (2010)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (X of 3) 1* (2015)
Maternal health (X of 3) 3 (2015)
Newborn health (X of 4) 3 (2015)
Child health (X of 3) 3 (2015)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 10.6 (2012)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 46 (2011)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP) 95 (2011)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 3 (2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health% No Data
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
General government expenditure
External sources
Private sources
ODA to child health per child (US$) 17 (2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 51 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival

The 2015 Report

Lesotho

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>2,135</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

MICS, Other NS: 2009

MICS: 2000

DHS: 2009

pDHS: 2014

MDG Target: 29

MDG Target: 30

Source: UNICEF 2015

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

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

Pneumonia treatment

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

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Low birthweight prevalence (%)

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

- underweight
- stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2015

Source: DHS 2009

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2015

Source: DHS 2009

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile:

- Poorest 20%
- Richest 20%

Demand for family planning satisfied

Toilet facilities

- Improved
- Non-improved

Demand for ANC (4+ visits)

Birth registration

- Yes
- No

Demand for skilled attendant at delivery

Exclusive breastfeeding

- Yes
- No

Neonatal mortality

- Yes
- No

Total population (000)

Total under-five population (000)

Births (000)

Birth registration (%) per 1000 live births

Total under-five deaths (000)

Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)

Total maternal deaths

Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)

Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)

Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)

Early initiation of breastfeeding for pneumonia

Source: DHS 2009

Source: DHS 2009

Source: DHS 2009

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circle) and the richest 20% (orange circle). 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.
Lesotho

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent (2015)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and newborn health</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal causes</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct causes</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth asphyxia</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent (2013)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrapartum related events</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 77 (2014)

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

- 74 (2014)

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


**Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%)**

- 83 (2014)

**Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)**

- -

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

- 61 (2014)

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

- 4 (2009)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (% of gross domestic product (GDP))
  - 297 (2013)

- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - 14 (2013)

- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
  - 14 (2013)

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

- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 45 (2012)

- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 74 (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>4,503</td>
<td>701</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - 39% (2015)
  - 71% (2015)

- **Antenatal care (4 visits)**
  - 61% (2015)

- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - 73% (2015)

- **Postnatal care**
  - 55% (2015)

- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
  - 58% (2015)

- **Measles**
  - 80% (2015)

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel:
  - 58% (1986 DHS)
  - 51% (1999-2000 DHS)
  - 46% (2007 DHS)
  - 61% (2013 DHS)

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:
  - 52% (2014)

#### Child Health

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - against measles
    - with 3 doses Hib
    - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
  - 58% (2010)

- **Pneumonia treatment**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia:
    - 6% (2007 DHS)
    - 51% (2013 DHS)

#### Nutrition

- **Underweight and stunting prevalence**
  - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight or stunted:
    - 23% (1999-2000 Other NS)
    - 45% (2007 Other NS)
    - 39% (2010 Other NS)
    - 32% (2013 Other NS)

- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
  - Percent of children <6 months exclusively breastfed:
    - 12% (1986 DHS)
    - 35% (1999-2000 DHS)
    - 29% (2007 DHS)
    - 55% (2013 DHS)

### Equity

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

### NUTRITION

- **Wasting prevalence**
  - (moderate and severe, %) 6 (2013)

- **Low birthweight prevalence**
  - (within 1 hr of birth, %) 14 (2007)

- **Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)**
  - 46 (2007)

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)**
  - 88 (2007)
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The 2015 Report

Liberia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 14%
- Diarrhoea: 10%
- Other: 22%

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Abortion: 10%
- Hypertension: 10%
- Sepsis: 25%

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

- 83% in 1995
- 84% in 1999-2000
- 79% in 2007
- 96% in 2013

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- 96% in 2009
- 93% in 2011
- 93% in 2013

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: those receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids

- 7% in 1986
- 47% in 2007
- 46% in 2013

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1995-2015

- Piped on premises: 39%
- Shared facilities: 50%

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2015

- Shared facilities: 40%
- Open defecation: 23%
Demosgraphics

- Total population (000) 24,235 (2014)
- Total under-five population (000) 3,770 (2011)
- Births (000) 831 (2011)
- Birth registration (%) 83 (2012-2013)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 40 (2015)
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths) 40 (2015)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 20 (2015)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 36 (2015)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 21 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths 3,500 (2015)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 47 (2011)
- Total fertility rate (per 100,000 live births) 36 (2013)
- Under-five mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births) 161 (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio (Deaths per 100,000 live births) 440 (2015)

Maternal and newborn health

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Child Health

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

Pneumonia treatment

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

Nutrition

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

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
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The 2015 Report

Countdown to 2015  
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Madagascar

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

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, %)

Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)

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

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

Improved sanitation coverage

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

POLICIES

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

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)

Maternity protection (Convention 183)

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

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

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

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

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (%)

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

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

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

ODA to child health per child (US$)

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

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

- Total population (000): 17,215 (2014)
- Total under-five population (000): 2,954 (2013)
- Births (000): 665 (2013)
- Birth registration (%): 2 (2013)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 40 (2013)
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths): 34 (2013)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 22 (2013)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 43 (2013)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births): 24 (2013)
- Total maternal deaths: 3,400 (2013)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 143 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 girls): 170 (2015)
- Fertility rate (per 1,000 total births): 250 (2015)
- Under-five mortality rate
  - Deaths per 1,000 live births: 242 (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio
  - Deaths per 100,000 live births: 64 (2015)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 45% (2015)
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 87% (2015)
- *Postnatal care:
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 85% (2015)
  - Measles: 85% (2015)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 100% (2015)

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%): 64 (2014)

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunized:
  - against measles with 3 doses DTP: 64% (2015)
  - with 3 doses Hib: 51% (2015)
  - with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 51% (2015)

**CHILDBIRTH**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - Stunted: 46% (2013)
- Total under five deaths (000): 110 (2015)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 girls): 170 (2015)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births): 24 (2013)
- Total maternal deaths: 3,400 (2013)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 143 (2012)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 girls): 170 (2015)
- Fertility rate (per 1,000 total births): 250 (2015)
- Under-five mortality rate
  - Deaths per 1,000 live births: 242 (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio
  - Deaths per 100,000 live births: 64 (2015)

**NUTRITION**

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
  - Underweight: 25% (2015)
  - Stunted: 25% (2015)

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% - Richest 20%

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (1+ visit): 45% (2015)
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits): 60% (2015)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery: 87% (2015)
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding: 80% (2015)
  - ITN use among children <5 yrs: 70% (2015)
  - DTP3: 91% (2015)
  - Measles: 85% (2015)
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months): 85% (2015)
  - ORT & continued feeding: 85% (2015)
  - Careseeking for pneumonia: 85% (2015)

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

- 4% (2013-2014)

**Low birthweight prevalence (%)**

- 14% (2016)

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

- 46% (2015)

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

- 89% (2016)

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

- 90% (2016)
**Malawi**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 11%
- Diarrhoea: 10%
- Injuries: 9%
- Malaria: 9%
- Other: 5%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Abortion: 10%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Sepsis: 15%
- Hypertension: 15%
- Other: 20%

### Antenatal care

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy: 90% (2015)

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: 32% (2006)
- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any treatment: 93% (2014)
- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs: 66% (2013-14)

### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children aged 2-10 months receiving intermittent preventive treatment: 93% (2014)
- Percent children <5 years receiving early treatment within 2 days: 75% (2013-14)

### WATER AND SANITATION

- Improved drinking water coverage: 41% (2015)
- Improved sanitation coverage: 32% (2015)

---

**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
- 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 (2010)

- 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): 3.6 (2009)

- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: 40% (2014)

**Financing**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 9.2 (2015)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 8.2 (2015)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): No Data

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - General government expenditure
  - External sources
  - Private sources
  - ODA to child health per child (US$): 39 (2012)
  - ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 76 (2012)

*Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above*
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

DÉMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 17,600 (2014)
Total under-five population (000) 3,271 (2011)
Births (000) 758 (2011)
Birth registration (%) 81 (2011)
Total under-five deaths (000) 83 (2015)
Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths) 33 (2015)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 38 (2015)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 75 (2015)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 23 (2009)
Total maternal deaths 4,000 (2011)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 26 (2011)
Total fertility rate (per 1000 women) 6.1 (2013)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 178 (2011)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: UN KIDS 2015
Source: MMEIG 2014

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERIEL 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 (%)

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

NUTRITION

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

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

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4 visits)
Skilled attendant at delivery
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

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.

* See Annex/website for indicator definition
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Mali

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 28 (2012-2013)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 35 (2004)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 2, 4, 1 (2004)
(No target)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 85 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 16 (2012-2013)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 40 (2012-2013)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) 10 (2012-2013)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimarial

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

Improved sanitation coverage

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

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Mauritania

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2014)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>4,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

EQUITY

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

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

IMMUNIZATION

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

PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

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

NUTRITION

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

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

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>127,017</td>
<td>127,017</td>
<td>127,017</td>
<td>127,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>11,617</td>
<td>11,617</td>
<td>11,617</td>
<td>11,617</td>
<td>11,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>2,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoratal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
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**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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

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**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

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**Child Health**

**Immunization**

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**NUTRITION**

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**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 (%)

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circle). 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.

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
Mexico

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

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 (%) 88 (2009)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 93 (2012)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 46, 49, 36 (2012)

Neonatal tetanus vaccine 88 (2014)

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

Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) -

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

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children ≤5 years with diarrhoea:

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children ≤5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

Improved sanitation coverage

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

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

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

Yes

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

Yes

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

Partial

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Yes

Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

Yes

SYSTEMS

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

Partial (2011)

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Contraceptive (X of 3)
- Reproductive health (X of 4)
- 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)

46.2 (2011)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services

Yes

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (%)

1,061 (2013)

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

15 (2013)

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

44 (2013)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$)

0 (2012)

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

0 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
Maternal and Newborn Health

Coverage along the continuum of care

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Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

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<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
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<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
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<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
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<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
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Source: DHS 2003-2004

Child Health

Immunization

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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Pneumonia treatment

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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Low birthweight prevalence (%)

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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

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

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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

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

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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

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Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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Source: DHS 2003-2004

Exclusive breastfeeding

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Source: DHS 2003-2004
**Causes of under-five deaths, 2015**

- Pneumonia: 24%
- Diarrhoea: 32%
- Meningitis: 14%
- Other direct causes: 17%
- Intra-partum: 19%
- Congenital: 10%
- Congenital: 10%
- Asphyxia: 14%
- Sepsis*: 11%
- Other: 6%
- Other: 5%
- HIV/AIDS: 1%
- Measles: 0%

Morocco

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Pneumonia: 37%
- Malaria: 17%
- Hypertension: 17%
- Sepsis**: 11%
- Other direct causes: 17%
- Other: 14%
- Asphyxia*: 13%
- Abortion: 6%
- Haemorrhage: 6%
- Other: 4%
- Indirect: 18%

**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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- **Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**
  - 86 (2013)

- **Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**
  - 55 (2010-2011)

- **Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**
  - C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) (2007-2010)
  - 16, 19, 11

- **Neonatal tetanus vaccine**
  - 88 (2014)

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

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

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

**CHILD HEALTH**

- **Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
  - Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
    - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding: 2013:
      - 15.1
    - Percentage treated with ORS: 2013: 438

- **Malaria prevention and treatment**
  - Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial: 2013: 69
  - Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs: 2013: No Data

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- **Improved drinking water coverage**
  - Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2015:
    - Piped on premises: 1990: 29, 2015: 61
    - Shared facilities: 1990: 29, 2015: 61

- **Improved sanitation coverage**
  - Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2015:
    - Open defecation: 1990: 29, 2015: 61
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 27,978 (2011)
- Total under-five population (000): 4,836 (2011)
- Births (000): 1,087 (2011)
- Birth registration (%): 48 (2011)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 82 (2011)
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths): 35 (2011)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 27 (2011)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 57 (2011)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 28 (2011)
- Total maternal deaths: 4,800 (2011)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 41 (2011)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births): 166 (2011)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 166 (2011)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

![Graph](image)

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

![Graph](image)

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

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% | Richest 20%

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- 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

**EQUITY**

**SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 1997 DHS
- 2003 DHS
- 2008 MICS
- 2011 DHS

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

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

- 2003-2008
- 2011
- 2014

**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

**NUTRITION**

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

- 1995 MICS
- 1997 DHS
- 2000-2001 Other NS
- 2003 DHS
- 2008 MICS
- 2011 DHS

**EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

- 1997 DHS
- 2003 DHS
- 2008 MICS
- 2011 DHS
- Other NS

Source: DHS 2011

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*
**A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival**

**The 2015 Report**

**Countdown to 2015**

**Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival**

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### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 22%
- Diarrhoea: 15%
- Other infectious diseases: 10%
- Other direct causes: 9%
- Indirect causes: 5%
- Injuries: 4%
- Other causes: 2%

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Hemorrhage: 35%
- Severe infection: 25%
- Hypertension: 18%
- Other direct causes: 9%
- Other indirect causes: 2%
- Abortion: 2%
- Neonatal sepsis: 2%

---

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

- Piped on premises: 55%
- Surface water: 36%
- Shared sources: 9%

#### Improved sanitation coverage

- Improved facilities: 56%
- Open defecation: 44%
**DEMографИCS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>53,897</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>4,565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>991</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
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<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
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<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,900</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>
<td>17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

![Graph](Image)

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

![Graph](Image)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
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<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

![Graph](Image)

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

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%)

![Graph](Image)

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Nutrition**

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

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

![Graph](Image)

**Equity**

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile:

- Poorest 20%
- Richest 20%

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

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

![Graph](Image)
Myanmar

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

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, %)

Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)

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

CHILD HEALTH

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

- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding

- treated with ORS

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

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

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

Improved sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1995-2015