Nepal

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

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,807</td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total neonatal deaths</td>
<td>20(2011)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>62(2011)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>29(2011)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>23(2011)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>200(2011)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.2(2011)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>87(2011)</td>
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MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,100(2011)</td>
<td>1,100(2011)</td>
<td>1,100(2011)</td>
<td>1,100(2011)</td>
<td>1,100(2011)</td>
<td>1,100(2011)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.2(2011)</td>
<td>2.2(2011)</td>
<td>2.2(2011)</td>
<td>2.2(2011)</td>
<td>2.2(2011)</td>
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Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
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<th>DHS</th>
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<td>9%</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>33%</td>
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Child Health

Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
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<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>39%</td>
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Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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</table>

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
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</thead>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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</table>

Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
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<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
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<th>DHS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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</table>
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival  
The 2015 Report

Countdown to 2015  
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Nepal

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 64 (2011)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 60 (2014)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) - -
C-section rate (total, urban, rural) % 9, 19, 7 (2014)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 82 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 58 (2014)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 58 (2014)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) 20 (2011)

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 antimalarial

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

Very limited risk

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Improved sanitation coverage

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

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 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) 5
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 Yes
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
Low osmosality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available No Data
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - 3 (2015)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
  - 3 (2015)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
  - 4 (2015)
- Child health (X of 3)
  - 3 (2015)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 6.7 (2006)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 7 tasks) Yes

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 135 (2013)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 12 (2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 46 (2013)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source No Data
- General government expenditure
- External sources
- Private sources

ODA to child health per child (US$) 11 (2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 29 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

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

**Niger**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000): 19,999 (2014)
- Total under-five population (000): 4,145 (2011)
- Births (000): 983 (2011)
- Birth registration (%): 64 (2012)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 88 (2011)
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths): 29 (2011)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 81 (2011)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 57 (2011)
- Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 23 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths: 5,600 (2011)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 20 (2011)
- Total fertility rate (per woman): 7.6 (2011)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 210 (2011)

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

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

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

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

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

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Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Niger

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, %)

MALNUTRITION

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 Breast milk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia

Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

Systems

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (X of 3)

Maternal health (X of 3)

Newborn health (X of 4)

Child health (X of 3)

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

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

Financing

Per capita expenditure on health (% of GDP)

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

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

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

Available (2012)

Private sources (X of 3)

General government expenditure (X of 3)

External sources (X of 3)

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

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Nigeria

DEMOGRAPHICS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>182,022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>31,109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>123</td>
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**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

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

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

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

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

**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

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.
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Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Nigeria

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 43% (2011)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 51% (2013)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 15% (2013)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural); % 2, 4, 1 (2013)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 55% (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 14% (2013)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 60% (2013)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) 10% (2013)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Malaria prevention and treatment

Per cent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Improved sanitation coverage

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) 3
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) No
Maternal deaths notification Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns 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
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
Reproductive health (X of 3) 2* (2015)
Maternal health (X of 3) 3 (2015)
Newborn health (X of 4) 4 (2015)
Child health (X of 3) 3 (2015)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) 20.1 (2008)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 3)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP) 217 (2011)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 18 (2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 69 (2013)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

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

- Total population (000): 188,925 (2015)
- Total under-five population (000): 24,664 (2015)
- Births (000): 5,451 (2015)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 1,190 (2013-2015)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births): 65 (2010)
- Total maternal deaths: 7,900 (2013)
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls): 3.6 (2010)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls): 48 (2010)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<td>2015</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN KME 2015

**Maternal mortality ratio**
Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
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</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

**EQUITY**

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
  - Antenatal care (4 visits): 64%
  - Skilled attendant at delivery: 52%
- *Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 60%
- Measles: 63%

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:
  - DTP3:
  - Measles:
  - Vitamin A (past 6 months):
  - ORT & continued feeding:
  - Careseeking for pneumonia:

Source: DHS 2012-2013

**CHILD HEALTH**

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

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
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</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

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

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

**NUTRITION**

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

11 (2012-2013)

**Low birthweight prevalence (%)**

18 (2013)

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

32 (2005-2007)

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

66 (2013)

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

- (2013)

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

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
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<td>2001-02</td>
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</table>

Source: DHS 2012-2013

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

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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</table>

Source: DHS 2012-2013

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

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>% of Total Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neomata deaths</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis**</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asphyxia*</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 17%</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other 4%</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>% of Total Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neomata deaths</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 29%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: WHO/MCEE 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>63</td>
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</table>

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1990-91</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
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<td>44</td>
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**Child Health**

### 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>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

**Policies**

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

**Systems**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2012)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 14.0 (2015)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: 45 (2009)

**Financing**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 126 (2013)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 5 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): 55 (2013)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source: No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 15 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 17 (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

Papua New Guinea

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied**
  - No Data
  - Antenatal care (4+ visits)
  - Skilled attendant at delivery
  - *Postnatal care*
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

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

**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 (%)

**EQUITY**

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

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Immunization
  - Percent of children <5 years exclusively breastfed

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

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

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

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

Papua New Guinea

DEMOPGRAPHICS

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 (%) 54 (2006)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 55 (2006)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) - -
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) - -
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 70 (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
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) 1
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) 6
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 -
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea No

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (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) 6.2 (2010)
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
- Private sources
ODA to child health per child (US$) 38 (2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 54 (2012)
Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 31,377 (2014)
- Total under-five population (000) 3,020 (2011)
- Births (000) 615 (2011)
- Birth registration (%) 10 (2011)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 10 (2011)
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths) 8 (2011)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 89 (2015)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 10 (2011)
- Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 9 (2015)
- Total maternal deaths 154 (2015)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 20 (2013)
- Total under 5 population (000) 530 (2013)
- Total population (000) 615 (2011)
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 68 (2011)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Pre-pregnancy Pregnancy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>91 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>98 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>98 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>89 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>89 (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 0 (2012)
- Low birthweight prevalence (%) 7 (2011)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) 56 (2013)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) n/a (2013)

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
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</table>

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</th>
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<td>9</td>
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</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider</th>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

**The 2015 Report**

**Peru**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile:</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
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<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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<td>*Postnatal care</td>
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<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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</table>

**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.
## Philippines

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>100,699</td>
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<td>UN/KME 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>11,255</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,349</td>
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<td>UN/KME 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>90</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>UN/KME 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>UN/KME 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UN/KME 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>MICS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UN/KME 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UN/KME 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal and newborn health

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

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

#### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

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<td>110</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
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<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Immunization

- *See Annex/website for indicator definition*

#### PRE-PREGNANCY

- **Vitamin A two dose coverage**

#### PREGNANCY

- **Anti-malarial with 3 doses DTP**
- **skilled birth attendant**
- **intrapartum care with rotavirus vaccine**
- **with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine**

#### POSTNATAL CARE

- **Breast milk to own health (%)**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding (%)**

#### INFANCY

- **Vitamin A one dose coverage**
- **Skilled birth attendant at delivery (%)**
- **Skilled birth attendant at delivery (%)**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding (%)**

### NUTRITION

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

### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 yrs with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider (%)**

### Exclusive breastfeeding

- **Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed (%)**

### Skilled attendant at delivery

- **Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel (%)**

### CHILD HEALTH

- **Exclusive breastfeeding (%)**
- **Skilled birth attendant at delivery (%)**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding (%)**

### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 yrs with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider (%)**

### Early initiation of breastfeeding

- **Within 1 hr of birth, %**

### Vitamin A two dose coverage

- **Percent of children <5 yrs with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider (%)**

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

- **Percent of women who received ARVs for PMTCT (%)**

### Infant feeding

- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding (%)**

### Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

### Vitamin A one dose coverage

- **Percent of children <5 yrs with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider (%)**

### Baby supplementation

- **Iron and iron-folate supplementation (%)**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding (%)**

### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

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### Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

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<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:

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

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Philippines

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Neumonia: 16%
- Tetanus: 2%
- Other 23%
- Malaria: 0%
- Measles: 0%
- Handwashing: 0%
- DIarrhea: 0%
- Other 3%
- Congenital: 7%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Abortion: 7%
- Sepsis: 6%
- Emphysema: 12%
- Other direct: 14%
- Other indirect: 17%
- Haemorrhage: 15%
- Hypertension: 15%
- Others: 36%
- Regional: 10%

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

- 1993: 83%
- 1998: 86%
- 2000: 86%
- 2003: 88%
- 2008: 91%
- 2013: 95%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- 1993: 27%
- 1998: 43%
- 2003: 60%
- 2008: 47%
- 2011: 55%
- 2013: 49%

**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any treatment:
- No Data

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

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

- Piped on premises: 12%
- Other improved: 3%
- Surface water: 2%
- Unimproved: 65%

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

- Piped on premises: 25%
- Other improved: 41%
- Shared facilities: 43%
- Unimproved: 25%
- Open defecation: 30%

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial (2012)
- Legal status of abortion: Partial
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks: 6
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: No
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhea: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial (2012)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (4 of 3): 0 (2013)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 71.5 (2006)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): No Data

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 287 (2012)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 9 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure (ppp): 57 (2013)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
  - General government expenditure: No Data
  - External sources: No Data
  - Private sources: No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 1 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 8 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
**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
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**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

**WASTING PREVALENCE (MODERATE AND SEVERE)**

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<td>Under-5</td>
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<td>Severely</td>
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<td>Moderately</td>
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</table>

**UNDERWEIGHT AND STUNTING PREVALENCE**

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

**EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

**NUTRITION**

- Vitamin A two dose coverage
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival  
The 2015 Report

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)  71  (2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)  44  (2014-2015)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural) %  15, 0, 0  (2013)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine  90  (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)  5  (2010)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)  42  (2011)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)  5  (2010)

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

Sepsis 10%
Asphyxia 12%
Neonatal death 44%
Premature birth 12%
Other 3%
HIV/AIDS 1%
Other 25%
Congenital 6%
Malaria 4%
Hepatitis 8%
Measles 0%

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
- Piped on premises
- Unimproved
- Surface water

Improved sanitation coverage Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2015
- Improved facilities
- Unimproved facilities
- Open defecation

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent  No
Legal status of abortion (% of 5 circumstances)  3
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (% of 7 tasks)  6
Maternity protection (Convention 183)  No
Maternal deaths notification  Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth  Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns  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
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Reproductive health (X of 3)  3
- Maternal health (X of 3)  3
- Newborn health (X of 4)  3
- Child health (X of 3)  3
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)  7.5
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)  35

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)  162
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)  22
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)  18
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
- General government expenditure  No Data
- External sources
- Private sources
- ODA to child health per child (US$)  36
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)  34

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

Demographic Overview:
- Total population: 190,000
- Total under-five population: 30,000
- Births: 6,000
- Birth registration (%): 75%

Deaths per 1000 live births:
- Poorest 20%: 111
- Richest 20%: 47

Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (2015):
- Poorest 20%: 36
- Richest 20%: 20

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (2013): 22

Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births) (2009): 14

Total maternal deaths (2006): 14,300

Maternal mortality ratio (2013): 100

DEMOGRAPHICS

São Tomé and Príncipe

EQUITY

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

Demand for family planning satisfied:
- Antenatal care (1+ visit)
- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding

Immunization:
- MDG Target: 79%

Pneumonia treatment:
- MDG Target: 47%

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 11 (2008-2009)
Low birthweight prevalence (%): 10 (2008-2009)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 45 (2008-2009)

Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%): 74 (2008-2009)

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 67 (2012)

Underweight and stunting prevalence:
- MDG Target: 15%

Exclusive breastfeeding:
- MDG Target: 56%
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

São Tomé and Príncipe

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 10%
- Premature birth: 11%
- Asphyxia: 9%
- Other: 2%
- Congenital abnormalities: 5%
- Other: 1%
- Malaria: 17%
- Injuries: 6%
- HIV/AIDS: 0%
- Diarrhoea: 0%

*Intrapartum-related events

**HIV/AIDS

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis: 10%
- Embolism: 9%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Hypertension: 18%
- Other direct: 29%
- Other indirect: 21%
- Abortion: 10%
- Maternal complications of abortion: 7%
- Pregnancy-related malaria: 8%
- Other: 12%

Source: WHO/MCEE 2015

---

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

- 2000: 91%
- 2006: 97%
- 2008-2009: 98%

### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

- 2008-2009: 51%

### Malaria during pregnancy - treatment (%)

- 2008-2009: 60%

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

- 2000: 5, 7, 4
- 2008-2009: 5, 7, 4

### 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, %)

- 2000: 20%
- 2006: 40%
- 2008-2009: 60%

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea:
  - Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids: 72%
  - No treatment: 28%

### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - 2008-2009: 43%

### Birthweight/preterm newborns

- Percent infants with birthweight below 2000g:
  - 2008-2009: 5

### Maternal and newborn health expenditure by source

- ODA to child health per child (US$):
  - 2014:
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$):
  - 2012:

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: No
- Legal status of abortion (0-5 circumstances): 1
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks): 5
- Maternity protection: Convention 183: No
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: No
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: No

**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)
  - 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): 23.6
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): -

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (% of gross domestic product): 203 (2013)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 6 (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
  - ODA to child health per child (US$):
  - ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 70 (2012)
## DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>15,129 (2014)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,601 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
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<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>45 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>21 (2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>42 (2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
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<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>60 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>80 (2011)</td>
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## MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

### Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>DHS 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>MICS 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>DHS 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>DHS 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>DHS 2014</td>
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### Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
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### Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
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### Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>DT3</td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
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### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birthweight prevalence (%)</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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## EQUITY

### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
<th>Difference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
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### Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
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### Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Low birthweight prevalence (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Demographics

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia 12%
- Diarrhoea 3%
- Neonatal Sepsis 45%
- Other 22%
- HIV/AIDS 1%
- Malaria 4%
- Measles 1%
- Injuries 7%
- Other 3%
- Congenital 5%
- Sepsis** 10%

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Abortion 10%
- Other direct 9%
- Indirect 29%

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

![Antenatal care chart]

Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

38 (2012-2013)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

48 (2014)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

40 (2014)

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

4, 7, 2 (2014)

Neonatal tetanus vaccine

91 (2014)

Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)

45 (2013)

Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)

67 (2012)

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

19 (2010-2011)

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids 74
- With continued feeding 82
- Treated with ORS 79
- Other 22

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

2000: 4.8
2005: 3
2008-09: 3
2010-11: 3
2014: 3

Maternal and child health expenditure by source

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

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

Improved sanitation coverage

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

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

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): 1
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: 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: Yes (2015)

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 4.8 (2008)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (as % of recommended minimum): 36 (2015)

Financing

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$):

- 96 (2012)
- 8 (2013)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 37 (2013)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): No Data

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

- General government expenditure: 29 (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 women ages 15-49)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under 5 deaths (000)</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 women ages 15-49)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
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### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
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<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>*Postnatal care</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- **2000 MICS**: 42%
- **2005 MICS**: 43%
- **2008 DHS**: 42%
- **2010 MICS**: 63%
- **2013 DHS**: 60%

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

- **Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for PMTCT**
  - **2010 MICS**: 23%
  - **2013 DHS**: 25%

#### Immunization

- **DTP3**:
  - **2000 MICS**: 23%
  - **2005 MICS**: 48%
  - **2008 DHS**: 46%
  - **2010 MICS**: 74%
  - **2013 DHS**: 72%

#### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**
  - **2010 MICS**: 50%
  - **2013 DHS**: 74%

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

- **Percent of children immunized**
  - **against measles**
    - **2010 MICS**: 33%
    - **2013 DHS**: 33%
  - **with 3 doses Hib**
    - **2010 MICS**: 73%
    - **2013 DHS**: 73%
  - **with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine**
    - **2010 MICS**: 74%
    - **2013 DHS**: 74%

#### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**
  - **2010 MICS**: 50%
  - **2013 DHS**: 74%

### NUTRITION

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

- **2010 MICS**: 25%
- **2013 DHS**: 25%

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

- **2010 MICS**: 9%
- **2013 DHS**: 11%

#### Low birthweight prevalence (%)

- **2010 MICS**: 11%
- **2013 DHS**: 11%

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

- **2010 MICS**: 99%
- **2013 DHS**: 99%

#### Underweight and stunting prevalence

- **2010 MICS**: 4%
- **2013 DHS**: 4%

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

- **2010 MICS**: 8%
- **2013 DHS**: 8%
Sierra Leone

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

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, 1990-2015

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 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 osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

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

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

Reproductive health (X of 3)

Maternal health (X of 3)

Newborn health (X of 4)

Child health (X of 3)

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

1.9 (2010)

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

24 (2008)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)

228 (2011)

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

11 (2013)

Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health

61 (2013)

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

No Data

ODA to child health per child (US$)

24 (2012)

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

38 (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
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<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>62</td>
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**Equity**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

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

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

**Echolocation Hassle Health**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1994 Other NS</th>
<th>1999 Other NS</th>
<th>2007 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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, %)
- 4 (2007)

Low birthweight prevalence (%)
- 13 (2007)

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

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)
- n/a

**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

**Child Health**

**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 (%)

- 74

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- 320

Uncertainty range around the estimate

**DHS, MICS, Other NS**

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

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

- Neoplasms: 74%
- Premature: 13%
- Asphyxia*: 11%
- Pneumonia: 43%
- Other: 25%
- Malaria 1%
- Injuries 8%
- Measles 0%
- HIV/AIDS 0%
- Other 5%

*Note: intrapartum-related events

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Abortion 7%
- Septicemia 5%
- Embolism 15%
- Regional initiative for Columbia, 2013
- Other direct 12%
- Other 17%
- Indirect 17%
- Hypertension: 14%

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

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

- 2007 DHS
- 2014 DHS

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

- 76 (2005-2007)

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

- C-section rate (total, urban, rural): 6, 8, 6 (2006-2007)

#### Neonatal tetanus vaccine

- 85 (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:

- 2007 DHS

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

- -

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

- 40 (2009)

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2015

- Piped on premises: 32%
- Other improved: 43%
- Surface water: 25%

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2015

- Improved and shared facilities: 54%
- Open defecation: 14%

### POLICIES

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

### SYSTEMS

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available: No (2015)

### FINANCING

- Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 106 (2015)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 13 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%): 3 (2013)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source: No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 73 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 147 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above
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

Source: MICS 2006

Immunization

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

Pneumonia treatment

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

Source: UNICEF/UN/WHO 2015

NUTRITION

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

Source: MICS 2006

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

Source: UNICEF/UN/WHO 2015

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

Source: MICS 2006

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Source: MICS 2006

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.
### Somalia

#### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 2006
- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 2012
- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 2015

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: (2014)

#### WATER AND SANITATION

**Improved drinking water coverage**

- Piped on premises: 2006
- Surface water: 2006

**Improved sanitation coverage**

- Unimproved: 2006
- Open defecation: 2006

#### 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, %)

**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

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

#### 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
- Private 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
**Dembrosics**

Total population (000) 54,490 (2014)
Total under-five population (000) 5,370 (2011)
Births (000) 1,111 (2011)
Birth registration (%) 85 (2012)
Total under-five deaths (000) 42 (2011)
Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths) 27 (2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 11 (2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 34 (2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 20 (2008)
Total maternal deaths 1,500 (2011)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 300 (2011)
Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 2.3 (2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 54 (2007)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per 1000</th>
<th>MDG Target: 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>60</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN KIIHE 2015

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per 100000</th>
<th>MDG Target: 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>150</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 82 (2015)
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 94 (2015)
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 8 (2015)

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
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<td>1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</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>Percent</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Health**

**Immunization**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 5 (2000)
- Low birthweight prevalence (%) 5
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) 42 (2000)

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-1995</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 1998

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**South Africa**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

- Pneumonia (15%)
- Diarrhoea (9%)
- Neonatal sepsis (8%)
- Malaria (6%)
- Other causes (28%)

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis (10%)
- Haemorrhage (25%)
- Embolism (2%)
- Hypertension (10%)

### 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

### MOTHER AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Antenatal care

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

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

- Percent children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Diarrhoal disease treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

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

### POLICIES

- **Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent**: Yes
- **Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)**: Yes
- **Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)**: Yes
- **Maternity protection (Convention 183)**: No
- **Maternal deaths notification**: Yes
- **Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth**: Yes

### SYSTEMS

- **Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes
- **Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List**:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - 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)**: 58.9
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services**: No Data

### FINANCING

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP)**: 1.121
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: No Data
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure on health(%)**: No Data
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**
  - General government expenditure
  - External sources
  - Private sources

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

South Sudan

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,700</td>
<td>18,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>1,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>118</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%

<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>
</tbody>
</table>

SKILLED ATTENDANT AT DELIVERY

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

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

IMMUNIZATION

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

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

PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Low birthweight prevalence (%)

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

NUTRITION

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% - Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</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></td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 17%
- Diarrhoea: 4%
- Malaria: 8%
- Other 16%
- Injuries: 5%
- Other parasitic: 2%
- Congenital: 3%
- Measles: 1%
- Other 2%
- HIV/AIDS: 4%
- Meningitis: 1%
- Measles 1%
- Other parasitic 2%
- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 15%
- Neonatal death: 43%
- Stillborn: 1%
- Other direct 9%
- Indirect 29%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Other direct: 0%
- Source: WHO/MCEE 2015 (provisional)

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Pneumonia: 17%
- Diarrhoea: 4%
- Malaria: 8%
- Other 16%
- Injuries: 5%
- Other parasitic: 2%
- Congenital: 3%
- Measles: 1%
- Other parasitic 2%
- Sepsis/Tetanus/Meningitis/Encephalitis: 15%
- Neonatal death: 43%
- Stillborn: 1%
- Other direct 9%
- Indirect 29%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Other direct: 0%
- Source: WHO/MCEE 2015 (provisional)

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

### Antenatal care

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

- **2006 MICS**: 26%
- **2010 MICS**: 40%
- **2013 Other NS**: 62%

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:
- Receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids: 23%
- With continued feeding: 39%
- Treated with ORS: 100%

### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

- **2006 MICS**: 21%
- **2009 Other NS**: 25%
- **2013 Other NS**: 46%

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2015

- Piped on premises: 24%
- Other improved: 17%
- Surface water: 26%
- Unimproved: 57%

#### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2015

- Improved facilities: 74%
- Shared facilities: 50%
- Unimproved facilities: 16%
- Open defecation: 15%
- Total: 100%

**SOURCES:**

- WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015
- WHO/MCEE 2015 (provisional)
- WHO 2014

**FUNCTIONS**

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

**SYSTEMS**

- **Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available**: No (2010)
- **Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List**:
- **Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)**: -
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services**: 22 (2015)
- **(% of recommended minimum)**: -

**FINANCING**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 52 (2013)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 4 (2013)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)**: 60 (2013)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**: No Data
- **ODA to child health per child (US$)**: 14 (2012)
- **ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 53 (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>40,235</td>
<td>5,952</td>
<td>1,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>4,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>102</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>23</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>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Excessive breastfeeding**
Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sudan

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

- Premature: 14%
- Postterm: 12%
- Asphyxia*: 12%
- Other: 6%
- Congenital disease: 6%
- Measles: 2%
- Other direct: 1%

*Intrapartum-related events

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis
- Abortion 10%
- Other direct 9%
- Haemorrhage 25%
- Hypertension 10%

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2014 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand for family planning satisfied (%)**
24 (2010)

**Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)**
51 (2014)

**Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)**
2 (2010)

C-section rate (total, urban, rural): %
9, 0, 0 (2014)

Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**
74 (2014)

**Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)**
28 (2014)

**Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)**
27 (2014)

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

<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>%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</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>2006 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Swaziland

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

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015 Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>MICS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

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

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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</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>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Immunization

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pneumonia treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household wealth quintile: Least Poor 20% Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Least Poor 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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EQUITY

Demand for family planning satisfied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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Skilled attendant at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
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<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pneumonia treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 visits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underweight and stunting prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Swaziland

DEMOGRAPHICS

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>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<td>2007</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 83 (2010) 77 (2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 1 (2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 12, 12, 13 (2010)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 88 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) - -
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 22 (2006-2007)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
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<td>2014</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2014</td>
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</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>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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</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)
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)
- Maternity protection (Convention 183)
- Maternal deaths notification
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour
- International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- Low osmolality ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Abortion

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 (X of 3)
- % of recommended minimum

Financing

- Per capita 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
  - Private 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
EQUITY

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

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

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

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
- with 3 doses Hib
- with 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, %) 10 (2012)
Low birthweight prevalence (%) 10 (2012)

Introductory feeding (%)

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

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

Demographics

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 55 (2012)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 53 (2012)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 4, 6, 4 (2012)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine - -
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 54 (2012)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 80 (2012)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) 9 (2012)

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Malaria prevention and treatment

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

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Improved sanitation coverage

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

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 (X)
Midwifery authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) 5
Maternity protection (Convention 183) Partial
Maternal deaths notification Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns No
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour 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 No (2015)
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) 69.4 (2013)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 3)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 4)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (X of 5 circumstances)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 170 (2012)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 7 (2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 60 (2012)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source No Data
ODA to child health per child (US$) 12 (2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 22 (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**

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**Tanzania, United Republic of**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

- Pneumonia 12%
- Diarrhoea 8%
- Malaria 5%
- HIV/AIDS 3%
- Injuries 8%
- Other 24%
- Neontal sepsis 9%

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis 10%
- Other direct 9%
- Abortion 10%
- Hypertension 10%
- Asphyxia 11%
- Other 2%
- Congenital 5%
- Sepsis** 8%**

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DKS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DKS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
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**Malaria prevention and treatment**

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DKS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68</td>
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**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Improved drinking water coverage**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facilities</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved facilities</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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: No
- International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes (2015)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 4.7 (2012)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services: 21 (2005)
- (Of recommended minimum)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$): 126 (2015)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 11 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 33 (2015)
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source: Available (2012)
  - General government expenditure
  - External sources
  - ODA to child health per child (US$): 25 (2012)
  - ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 42 (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>7,305 (2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,160 (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>256 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>83 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>46 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>37 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>27 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>52 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,100 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>50 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>78 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>77 (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN KME 2015

### MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

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

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

#### 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>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2015

#### Immunization

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

#### Pneumonia treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

#### NUTRITION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

#### EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use among children &lt;5 yrs</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2013-2014

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

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

- Pneumonia: 13%
- Diarrhoea: 2%
- Preterm: 10%
- Apgar* 10%
- Other 2%
- Congenital 3%
- Other 2%

* intrapartum-related events

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2013**

- Sepsis: 10%
- Embolism: 2%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**

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

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

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

- 37 (2013-2014)

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

- 57 (2013-2014)

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

- 44 (2013-2014)

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

- 7, 12, 3 (2013-2014)

**Neonatal tetanus vaccine**

- 81 (2014)

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

- 35 (2013-2014)

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

- 71 (2013-2014)

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

- 6 (2013-2014)

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:


**Malaria prevention and treatment**

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

- 2000 MICS: 38
- 2006 MICS: 57
- 2010 MICS: 43
- 2013-14 DHS: 33

**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>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation coverage**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLICIES**

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent: Partial
- Legal status of abortion (St of 5 circumstances): 2
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (St of 7 tasks): 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183): Partial
- Maternal deaths notification: Yes
- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth: Yes
- Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns: Yes
- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour: Yes
- International Code of Marketing of Breast milk 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: Yes (2015)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (St of 3): 1 (2015)
  - Newborn health (St of 4): 3 (2015)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 3.3 (2010)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 52 (2015)

**FINANCING**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 119 (2013)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 15 (2013)
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health: 41 (2013)

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

- General government expenditure: Available (2016)
- External sources: 56 (2012)
- ODA to child health per child (US$): 4 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 10 (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

Turkmenistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>5,374</td>
<td>5,728</td>
<td>5,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN KISPE 2015

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MMERG 2014

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

Demand for family planning satisfied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</th>
<th>83</th>
<th>96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparedness for care

| Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 44   | 44   |
| Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)     | 13   | 13   |
| Total maternal deaths                       | 68   | 72   |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)    | 20   | 20   |
| Total fertility rate (per woman)            | 2.3  | 2.3  |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)      | 21   | 21   |

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

MDG Target: 30

Child Health

Immunization

Percent of children immunized:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

Pneumonia treatment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (2000)
Low birthweight prevalence (%) 5 (2011)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 18 (2000)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) 55 (2011)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) -

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

No Data

CHILDBEARING

Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MoH, DHS, MICS

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>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MMEIG 2014

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

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

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>39,032</td>
<td>38,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>7,278</td>
<td>7,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>5,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>7 (2011)</td>
<td>7 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>140 (2011)</td>
<td>140 (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>38% (DHS)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF, WHO/UN, Other NS

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

#### Immunization

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

#### NUTRITION

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
- Low birthweight prevalence
- Vitamin A two dose coverage

#### CHILD HEALTH

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

#### Pneumonia treatment

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

### NUTRITION

- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods
- Vitamin A two dose coverage

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

---

*See Annex/website for indicator definitions*
Uganda

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

- Pneumonia: 14%
- Preterm: 10%
- Asphyxia: 10%
- Neonatal sepsis: 9%
- Other: 5%
- Measles: 3%
- Malaria: 2%
- Other: 2%
- HIV/AIDS: 2%
- Congenital: 2%
- Injuries: 2%
- Congenital: 2%
- Other: 2%
- Sepsis: 1%
- Neumonia: 1%

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

#### Antenatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988-1989</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

- Sepsis**: 10%
- Embolism: 9%
- Hemorrhage: 9%
- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Regional Instability: 10%

**CHILD HEALTH**

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

#### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SOURCES

- WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015
- DHS
- WHO 2014
- WHO 2015
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>29,893</td>
<td>MICS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,195</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>DHS 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UZBEKISTAN

- **Demographic Data**:
  - Total population: 29,893
  - Total under-five population: 3,195
  - Births: 667
  - Birth registration: 100
  - Total under-five deaths: 26
  - Neonatal deaths: 52
  - Neonatal mortality rate: 20
  - Infant mortality rate: 34
  - Stillbirth rate: 6
  - Total maternal deaths: 220
  - Lifetime risk of maternal death: 200000
  - Total fertility rate: 1,100
  - Adolescent birth rate: 26

- **Under-five mortality rate**
  - Deaths per 1000 live births: 72
  - MDG Target: 24

- **Maternal mortality ratio**
  - Deaths per 100,000 live births: 66
  - MDG Target: 36

- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 98

- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
  - Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%): No Data

- **Immunization**
  - Percent of children immunized:
    - Against measles: 99
    - With 3 doses Hib: 99
    - With 3 doses DTP: 99
    - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 99

- **Pneumonia treatment**
  - Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider: 87

- **Nutrition**
  - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 5
  - Low birthweight prevalence (%): 5
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 67
  - Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%): 47
  - Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 99

- **Child Health**
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed: 3
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 16
  - Underweight and stunting prevalence:
    - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight: 13
    - Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely stunted: 40

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

---

*See Annex/website for indicator definition*

---

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

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct causes</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria 0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries 6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles 0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis 7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm 18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotal death 52%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia 12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth deaths attributable to intrapartum events</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis 9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism 11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage 23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension 15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect 22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion 3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm 5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct causes</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MALARIAL 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, 1990-2010
  - Piped on premises
  - Unimproved
  - Surface water

Improved sanitation coverage

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2015
  - Improved and shared facilities
  - Open defecation

POLICIES

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

- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

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

- Maternity protection (Convention 183)

- Maternal deaths notification

- Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

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

- Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

FINANCING

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

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

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

- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - General government expenditure
  - External sources
  - Private 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.
**Viet Nam**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>93,448</th>
<th>(2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>7,471</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,582</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1,000 girls)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</th>
<th>Skilled attendant at delivery</th>
<th><em>Postnatal care</em></th>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding</th>
<th>Measles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal period</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997 DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 MICS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%) | 37 | (2014) |
| Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT | 93 | (2014) |

**Child Health**

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children immunized:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Against measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taking appropriate health provider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nutrition**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Low birthweight prevalence (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

| 2014 | 91 |

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

| 2015 | - |

**Underweight and stunting prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of children &lt;5 years who are moderately or severely:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-89 Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994 Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 Other NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of infants &lt;6 months exclusively breastfed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Viet Nam

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 93 (2014)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 74 (2014)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 1 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural); % 28, 43, 21 (2014)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 91 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 89 (2014)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 90 (2014)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m², %) - -

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

Piped on premises
Surface water
Improved facilities
Unimproved facilities

Improved sanitation coverage

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

General government expenditure expenditure on health (%)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total government expenditure on health(%)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source:
- General government expenditure
- External sources
- Private sources

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

SYSTEMS

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

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

FINANCING

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

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015
DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>26,832</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>17 (2012)</td>
<td>17 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>34 (2011)</td>
<td>22 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>53 (2011)</td>
<td>22 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23 (2009)</td>
<td>23 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34 (2009)</td>
<td>22 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)</td>
<td>23 (2009)</td>
<td>23 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>88 (2011)</td>
<td>88 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.0 (2011)</td>
<td>4.0 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)</td>
<td>67 (2012)</td>
<td>67 (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (%)

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

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


### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretamin</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal tetanus</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory distress</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other respiratory</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other infectious</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepea**</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhage</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Improved drinking water coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POLICIES

- **Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent**: Partial
- **Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)**: 1
- **Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)**: 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 Breast milk 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)**: 0 (2010)
- **Maternal health (X of 3)**: 2 (2010)
- **Newborn health (X of 4)**: 3 (2010)
- **Child health (X of 3)**: 3 (2010)

#### Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population): 8.7 (2010)

#### National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services:

| % of recommended minimum | No Data |

### FINANCING

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)**: 200 (2013)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 4 (2013)
- **Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 74 (2013)
- **Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source**: No Data

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above

Zambia

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

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 16,212
- Total under-five population (000): 2,851
- Births (000): 645
- Birth registration (%) (2007): 14
- Total under-five deaths (000): 39
- Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths) (2015): 34
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (2015): 21
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (2015): 43
- Stilbirth rate (per 1000 total births) (2008): 26
- Total maternal deaths (2009): 1,800
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) (2015): 50
- Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) (2009): 1,800
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girl) (2007): 145

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

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

- **Skilled attendant at delivery**
  - Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel
    - 1992: 51
    - 1996: 47
    - 1999: 47
    - 2001-02: 43
    - 2003-04: 47
    - 2007: 64
    - 2013-14: 64

- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%)
    - 2001-02: 51
    - 2005: 47
    - 2010: 47
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
    - 2001-02: 47
    - 2005: 47
    - 2010: 47

**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

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) (2013-2014): 6
- Low birthweight prevalence (%): 11 (2007)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid foods (%): 82 (2013-2014)
- Vitamin A two dose coverage (%): 93 (2012)

**NUTRITION**

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

**PNEUMONIA**

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

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) (2013-2014): 66
- Careseeking for pneumonia
- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

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.
Zambia

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 (%) 70 (2013-2014)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) 56 (2013-2014)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) 73 (2013-2014)
C-section rate (total, rural, urban); % 4, 7, 3 (2013-2014)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine 85 (2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) 16 (2013-2014)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) 63 (2013-2014)
Women with low body mass index (<=18.5 kg/m2, %) 9 (2013-2014)

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 (X of 3)

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

Improved sanitation coverage

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) 4
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks) 7
Maternity protection (Convention 183) Partial
Maternal deaths notification Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth Yes
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns No
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour -
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:
- Reproductive health (X of 3)
  - 3 (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) 8.5 (2015)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 41 (2015)

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (int$) 192 (2015)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 28 (2013)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
- General government expenditure
- External sources
- Private sources
ODA to child health per child (US$) 37 (2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 51 (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>15,603</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>49 (2010-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>38 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)</td>
<td>34 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>24 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>47 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth rate per 1000 total births</td>
<td>20 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,100 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>47 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>76 (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

- Deaths per 100 live births: 76 (2011)
- MDG Target: 52 (2011)

### MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

- Deaths per 100,000 live births: 470 (2011)
- MDG Target: 130 (2011)

### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

#### Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied</th>
<th>87%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4 + visits)</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measles</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

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

- Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%): 74 (2014)
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT: 88 (2014)
- Uncertainty range around the estimate

### EQUITY

#### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

- Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% vs 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: 74 (2014)
  - With 3 doses DTP: 87 (2014)
  - With 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: 78 (2014)

#### Pneumonia treatment

- Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- 87 (2014)

### NUTRITION

#### Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
- 3 (2014)

#### Low birthweight prevalence (%)
- 11 (2010-2011)

#### Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
- 59 (2014)

#### Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
- 87 (2014)

#### Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)
- 34 (2014)

### UNDERWEIGHT AND STUNTING PREVALENCE

- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely underweight: 31 (2014)
- Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely stunted: 29 (2014)

### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

- Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Zimbabwe

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>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

Policies

- Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent
  - No
- Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)
  - 2
- Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)
  - 7
- Maternity protection (Convention 183)
  - No
- Maternal deaths notification
  - 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 Breast milk Substitutes
  - Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
  - No
- Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
  - Yes

Systems

- Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available
  - Yes (2010)
- Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:
  - Reproductive health (X of 3)
    - Yes (2015)
  - Maternal health (X of 3)
    - Yes (2015)
  - Newborn health (X of 4)
    - Yes (2015)
  - Child health (X of 3)
    - Yes (2015)
- Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)
  - 14.2 (2011)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services
  - No
- % of recommended minimum

Financing

- Per capita total expenditure on health (Int$)
  - No Data
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - No Data
- Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)
  - No Data
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source
  - General government expenditure
  - No Data
  - External sources
  - No Data
  - Private sources
  - No Data
- ODA to child health per child (US$)
  - 56 (2012)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 181 (2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above