

The Countdown Report: Part I



Exciting New Developments in Countdown Monitoring

- Huge increases in attention and funding for maternal, newborn and child survival
- Ever-increasing amount of new data for monitoring
- Child deaths continuing to decline (< 9 million in 2008); progress in maternal mortality reduction
- Major improvements in key intervention coverage indicators; further measurable declines in child mortality
- **But much more remains to be done...**

Purpose of Session

Present findings of Countdown 2010 Report

I. Background to Countdown Monitoring

Data and methods
Country profiles

II. Countdown Report Findings

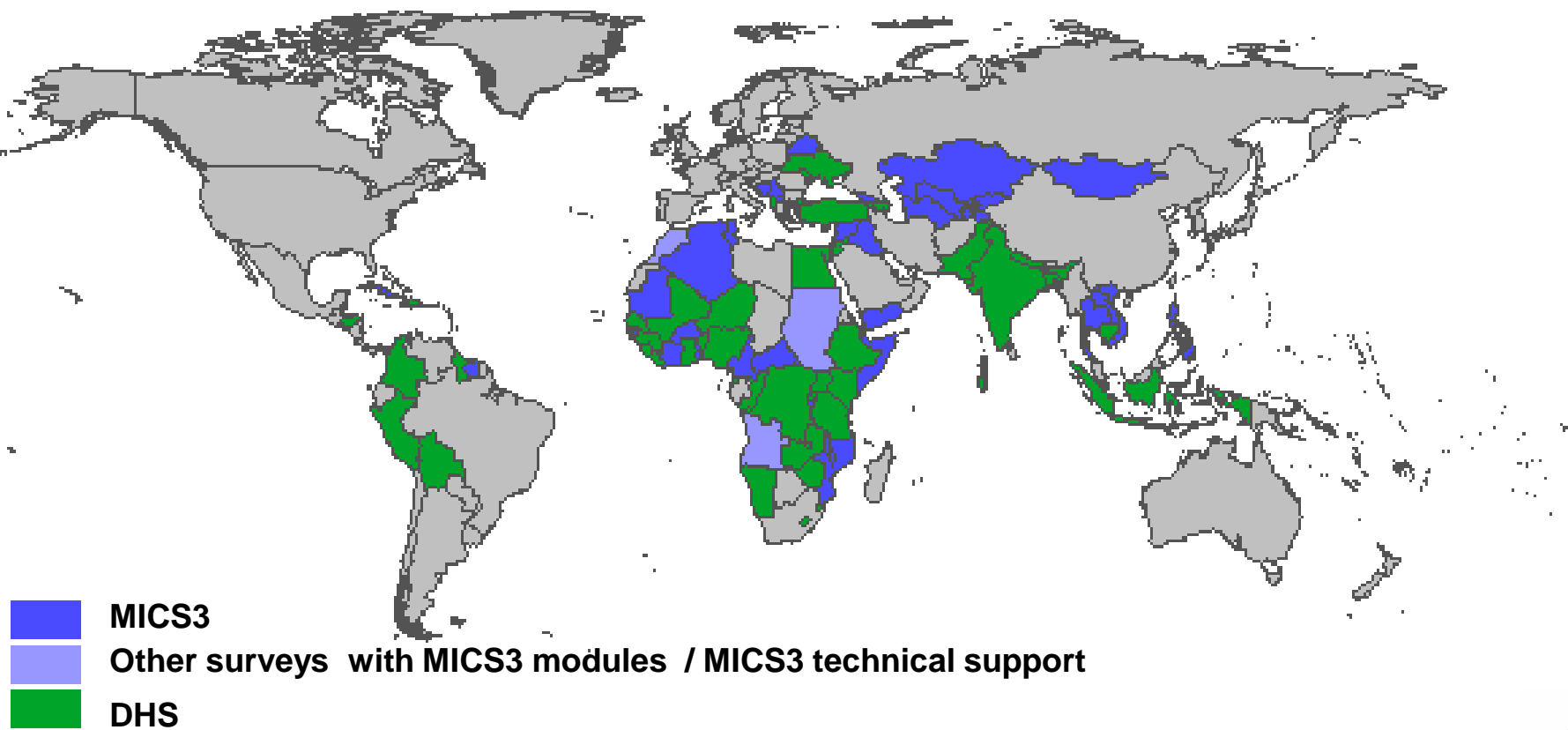


Wealth of New Data for Countdown Monitoring

- Major increase in data to track intervention coverage over the last ten years
- Countdown builds on work begun in mid-1990s for monitoring progress toward World Summit for Children goals and subsequently the MDGs
- More work still needed to improve data quality and regular monitoring of health programs

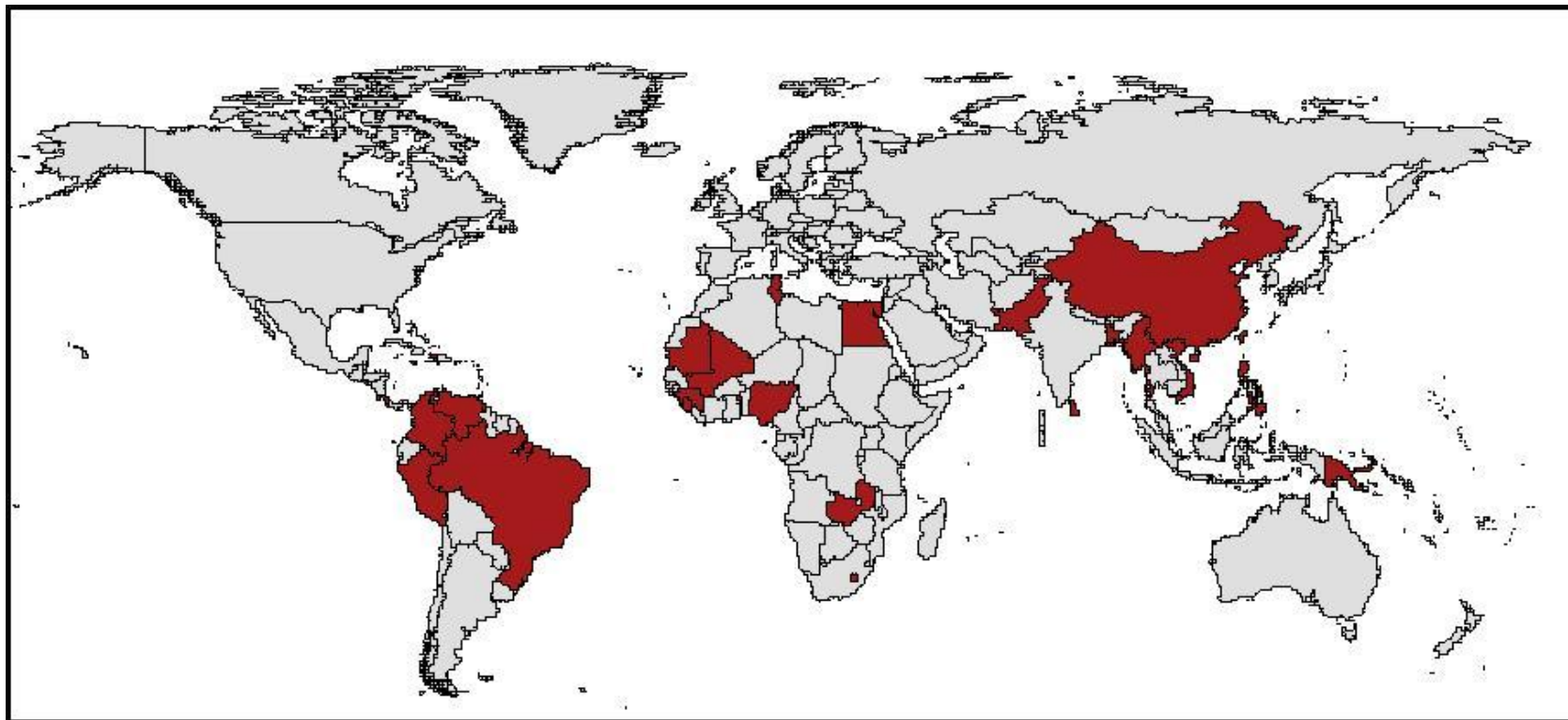
Data for Countdown Monitoring 2005 to present

Household Survey Activity - MICS and DHS



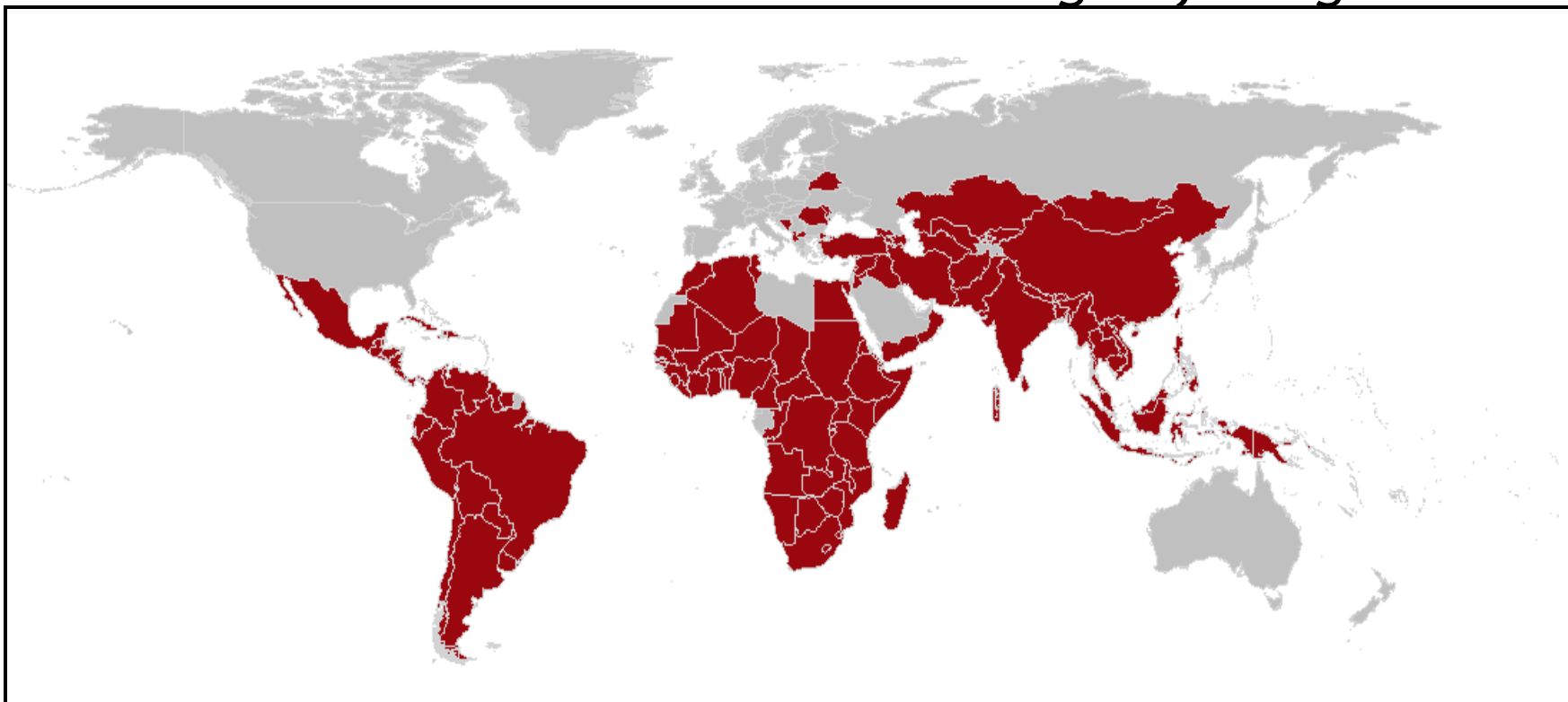
Evolution of Data Collection since 1990 (MDG Baseline)

*Around 1990, **30 countries** with data on whether
malnutrition rates were rising or falling*



Evolution of Data Collection since 1990 (MDG Baseline)

Today, **118 countries** with data on whether
malnutrition rates were rising or falling



What does the Countdown monitor?

- Progress in coverage for critical interventions across maternal, newborn & child health continuum of care
- Health Systems and Policies - important context for assessing coverage gains
- Financial flows to maternal, newborn and child health
- Equity in intervention coverage

Why focus on coverage?

- Indicates whether programs reach target populations
- Low coverage or slow progress signals need for urgent action
- Helps managers make mid-course corrections if programs not working

Selection of coverage indicators

- Indicators agreed upon by diverse group of experts in Fall 2007 and updated in September 2009

- Selected using objective criteria:

Harmonized with other monitoring efforts (e.g. MDGs)

Clear evidence of direct impact on child, newborn and maternal survival

Easily understood by policymakers/program managers

Sources of coverage data

- **Population based surveys**

 - MICS (50+ countries)

 - DHS (30+ countries)

 - Other national-level household surveys (MIS, RHS and others)

- **Interagency adjusted estimates**

 - U5MR, MMR, immunization, water/sanitation

- **Other data sources (e.g. administrative data)**

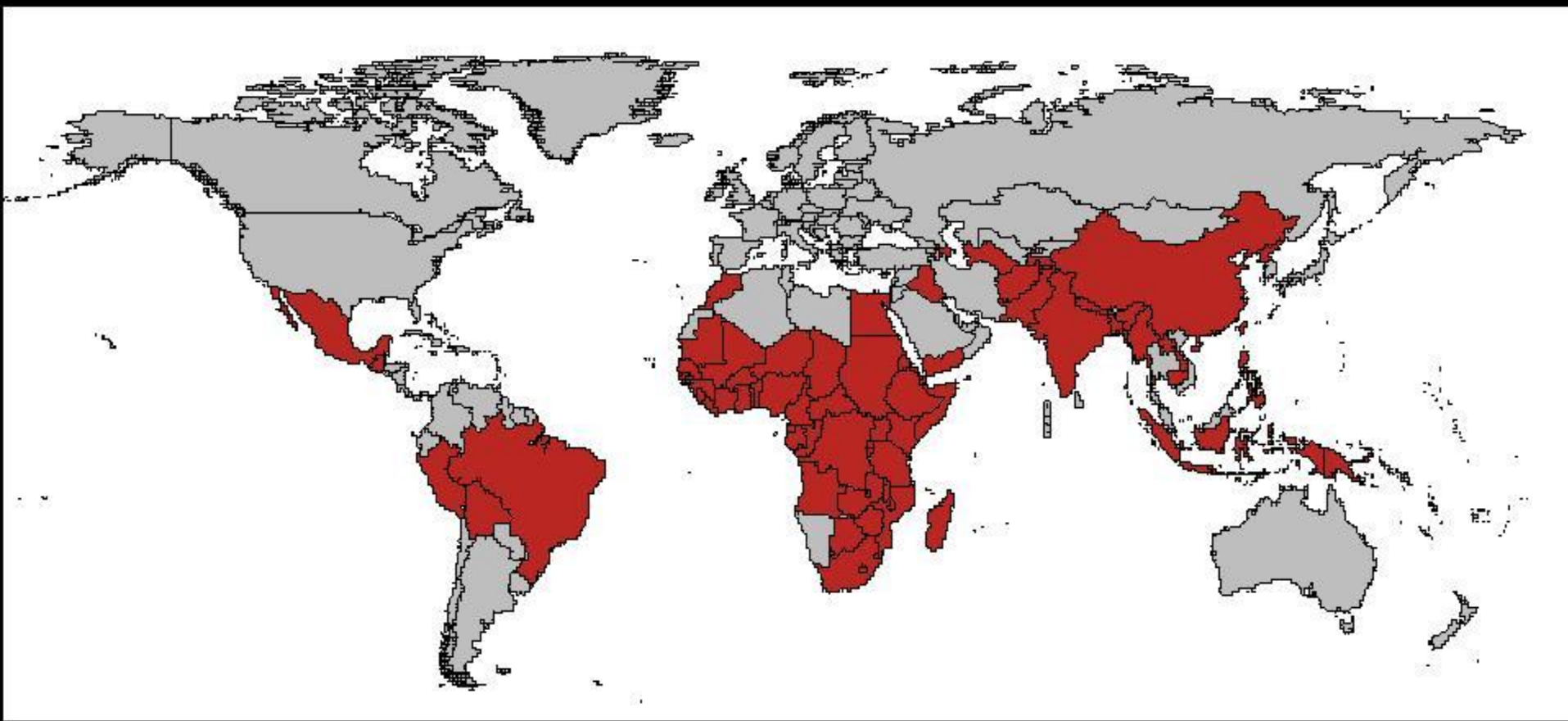
Data compilation

- Countdown data compiled from a wide range of sources
- Data on policies and systems from WHO, UNFPA and other organizations
- Coverage data largely from UNICEF global databases
- UNICEF global databases updated annually using rigorous data quality review procedures (www.childinfo.org)
- New this year - Country Profiles shared with Ministries of Health in advance of publication

Country Profiles



Countdown 68 Priority Countries



Country Profiles

- Central part of Countdown monitoring effort
- Brings together latest coverage data and other key information (e.g. policies) in one reference document
- Present current situation and rate of progress
- Highlights gaps and areas needing attention



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

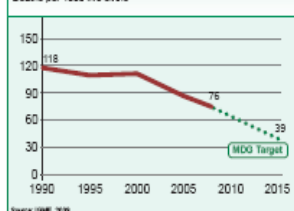
Ghana

DEMOGRAPHICS

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Total under-five population (000)	3,319 (2008)
Births (000)	757 (2008)
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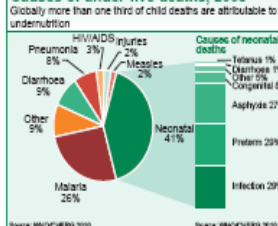
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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



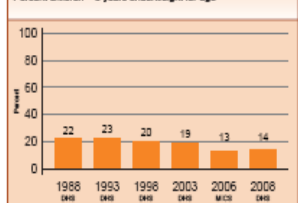
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

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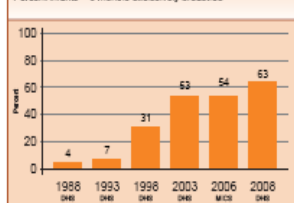
Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

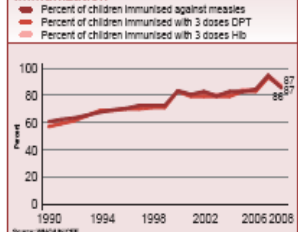
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year



CHILD HEALTH

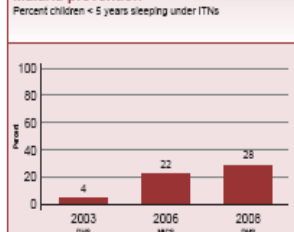
Immunization

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



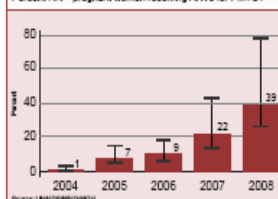
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



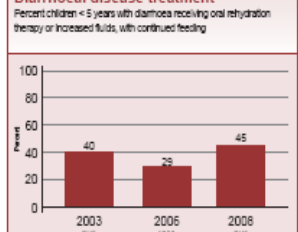
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



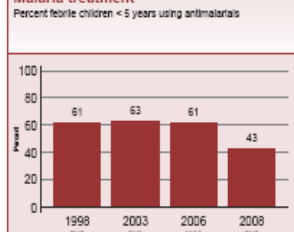
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



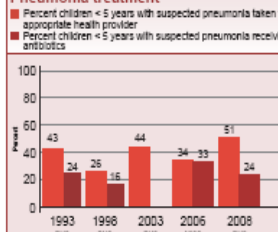
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Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Pneumonia treatment

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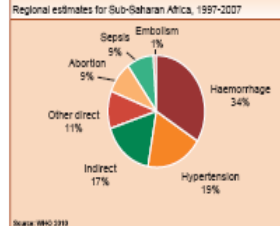


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

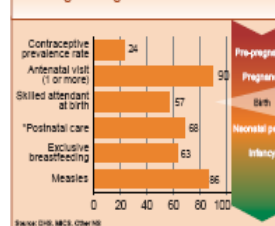
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)	70 (2006)
Unmet need for family planning (%)	35 (2008)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	78 (2008)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	44 (2008)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	7, 11, 5 (2008)
Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days of home birth, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

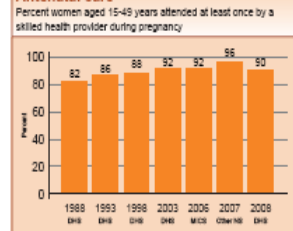


Coverage along the continuum of care



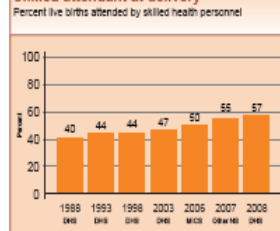
Antenatal care

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



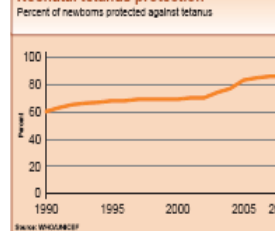
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus prevention

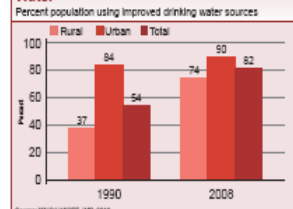
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

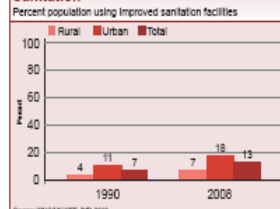
Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Sanitation

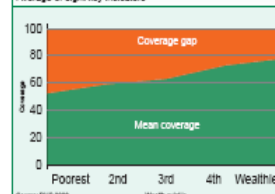
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators



POLICIES

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

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources	
Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	113 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	38 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)	10.8 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health (per child US\$)	21 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health (per live birth US\$)	24 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	51 (2004-2008)

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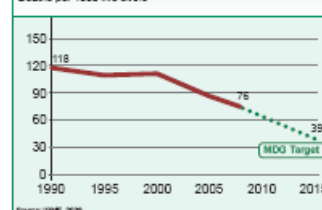
- Demographics
- Nutrition
- Child health

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Under-five mortality rate

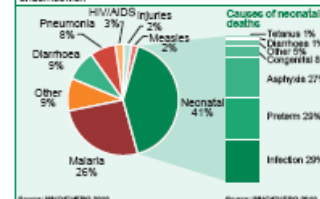
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2009

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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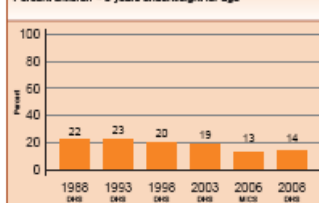
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Underweight prevalence

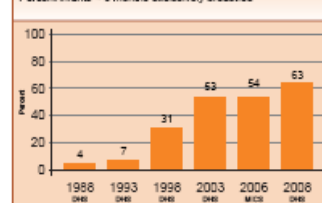
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

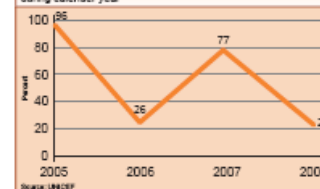
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

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

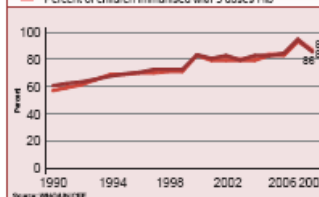


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

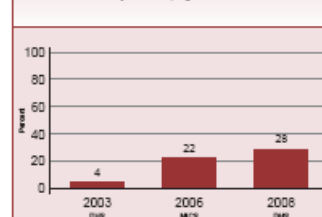
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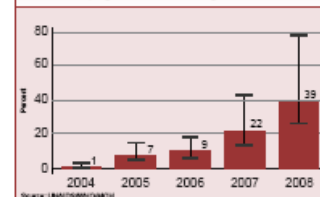
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: UNICEF/WHO

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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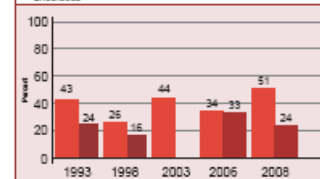
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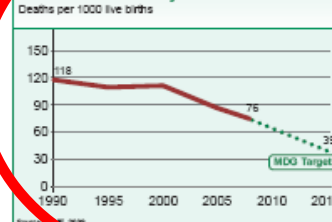
Good progress
in reducing
under-five
mortality, but
overall rate
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Ghana

DEMOGRAPHICS

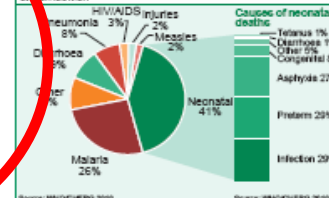
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Under-five mortality rate



Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

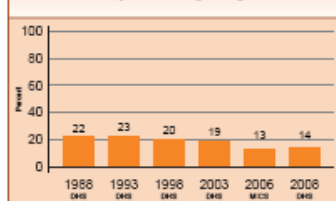
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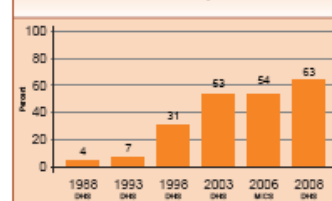
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Vitamin A supplementation

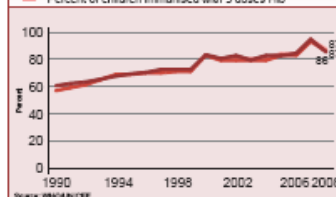
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year



CHILD HEALTH

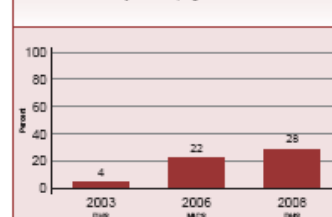
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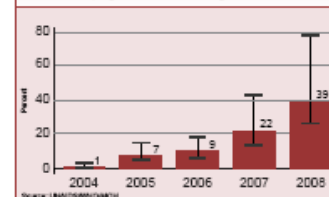
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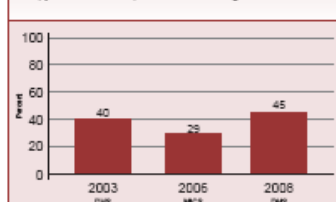
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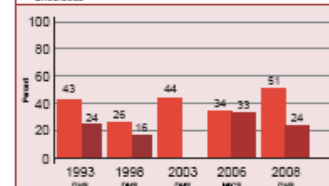
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First Page

What are leading causes of child deaths?

Neonatal - 41%
Malaria - 26%
Diarrhea - 9%
Pneumonia - 8%

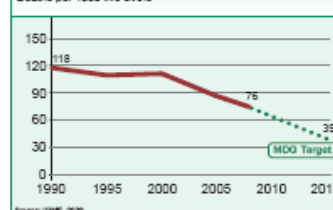
Undernutrition is a major underlying cause of child deaths

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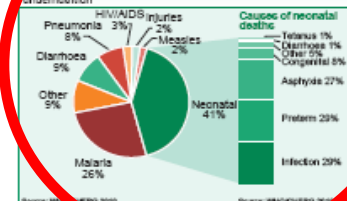
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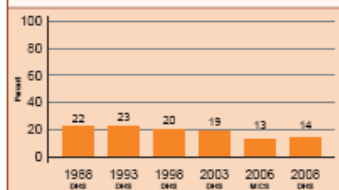
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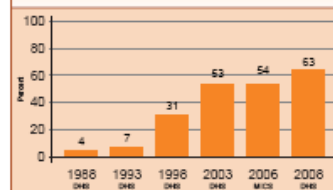
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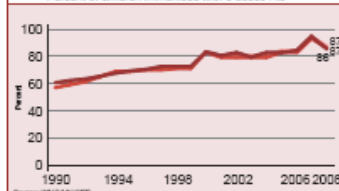
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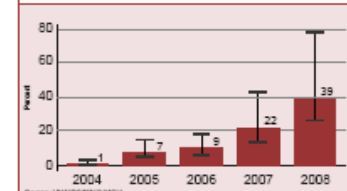
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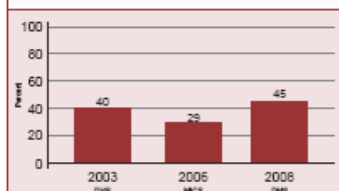
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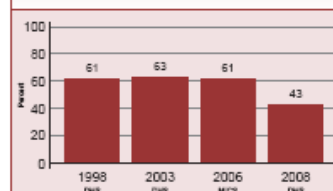
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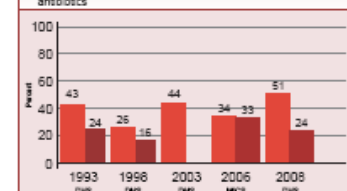
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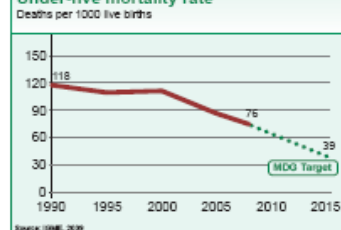
First Page

- Reductions in underweight prevalence
- Increases in exclusive breastfeeding
- Variable coverage in vitamin A supplementation

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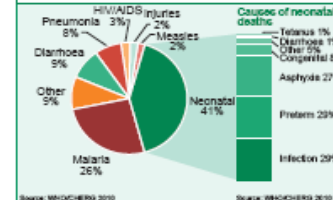
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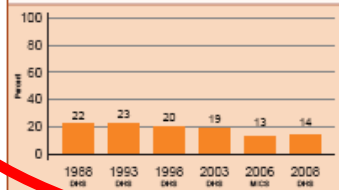
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Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9 (2008)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	75 (2008)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	9 (2005)

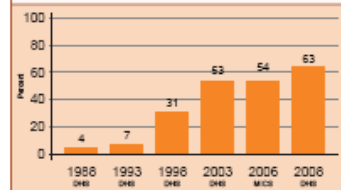
Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



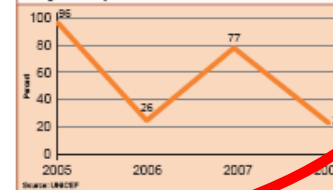
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

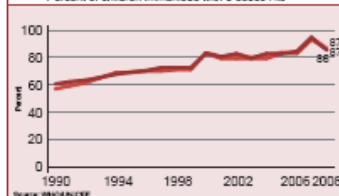
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

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



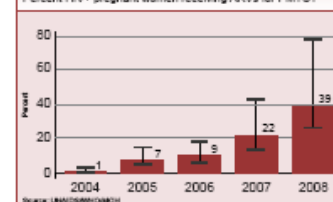
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



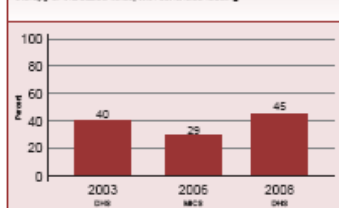
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



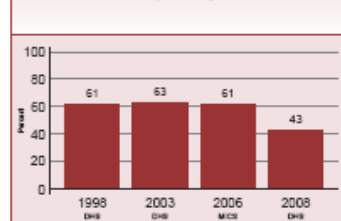
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



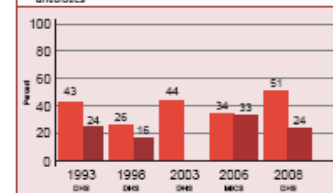
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Pneumonia treatment

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



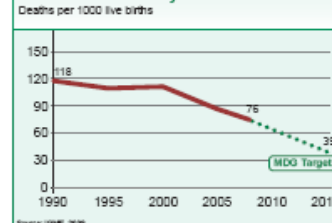
First Page

- Immunization rates remain high
- Steady gains in ITN use and PMTCT coverage for malaria and HIV but coverage still too low

DEMOGRAPHICS

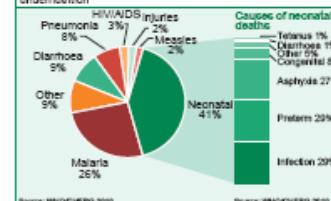
Total population (000)	23,351 (2008)
Total under-five population (000)	3,319 (2008)
Births (000)	757 (2008)
Birth registration (%)	71 (2008)
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Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	560 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	45 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,800 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate



Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

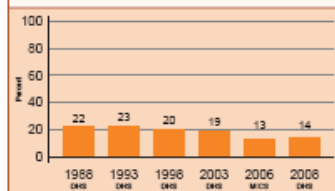
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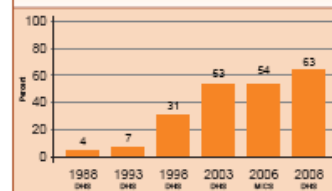
Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



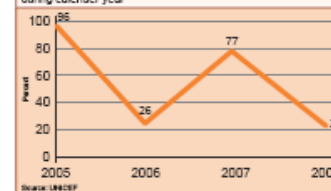
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

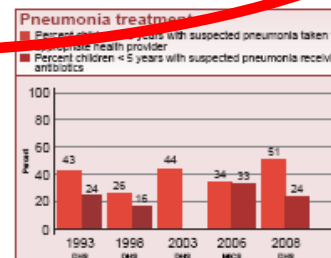
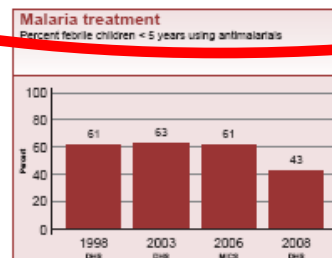
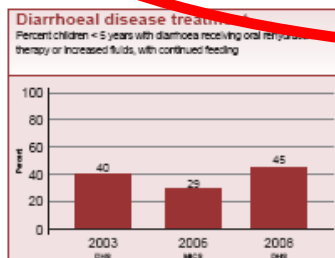
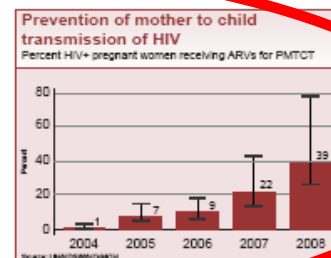
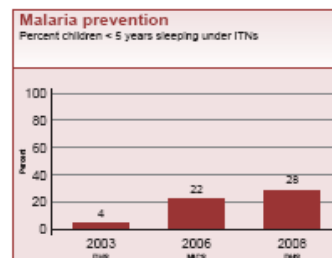
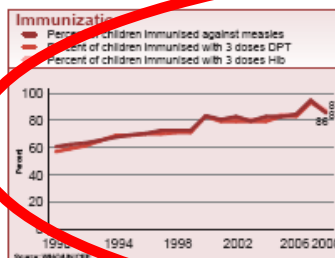


Vitamin A supplementation

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



CHILD HEALTH



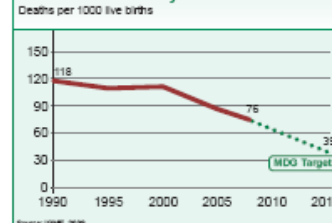
First Page

- Insufficient progress in treatment of diarrheal diseases
- Recent declines in treatment of malaria

DEMOGRAPHICS

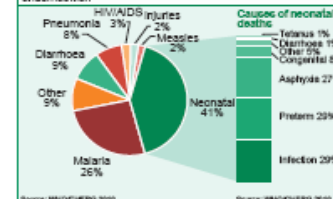
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INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

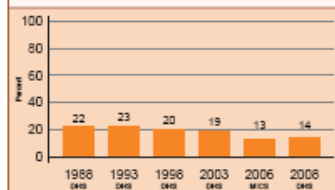
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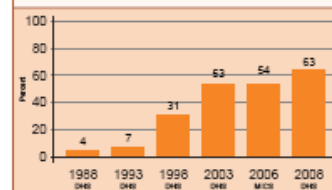
Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



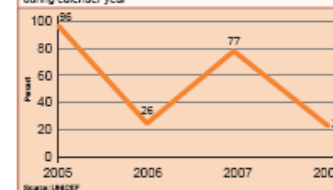
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

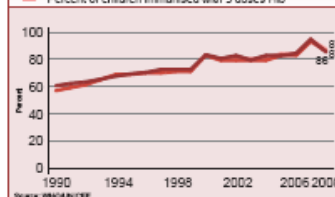
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

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



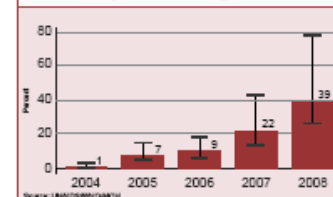
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



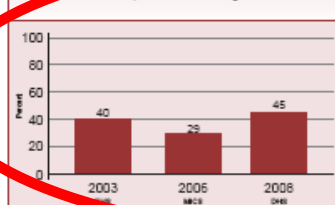
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



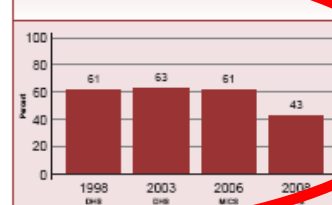
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy and/or zinc-based fluids, with continued feeding



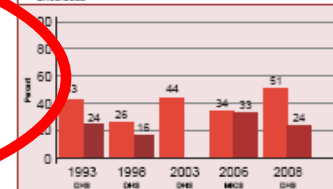
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Pneumonia treatment

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



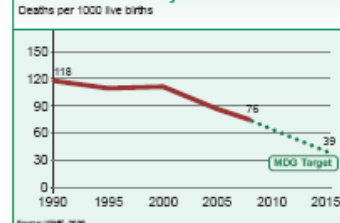
First Page

- Variable progress in **careseeking for pneumonia**
- Less than a quarter of children with **pneumonia treated with antibiotics**

DEMOGRAPHICS

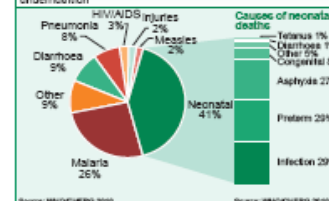
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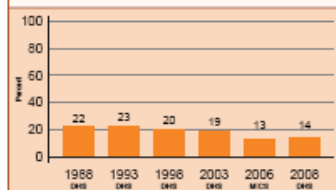
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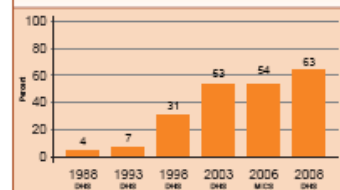
Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



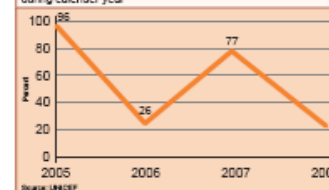
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

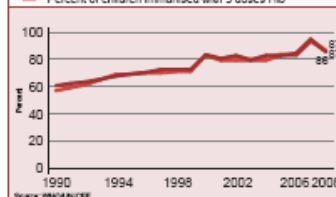
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year



CHILD HEALTH

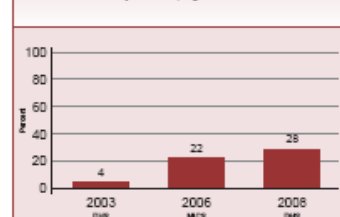
Immunization

Percent children immunised against measles
Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT
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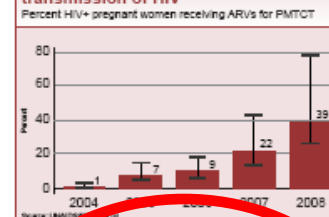
Malaria prevention

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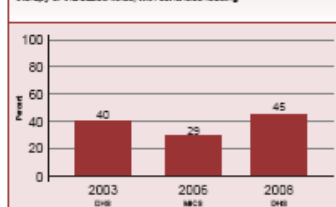
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



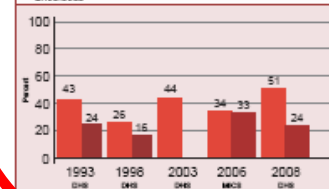
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Pneumonia treatment

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



Second Page

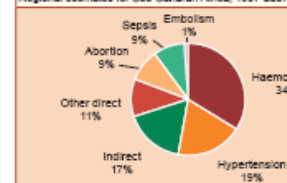
- Maternal and newborn health
- Water and sanitation
- Policies
- Systems
- Equity

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)	70 (2006)
Unmet need for family planning (%)	35 (2008)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	78 (2008)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	44 (2008)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	7, 11, 5 (2008)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

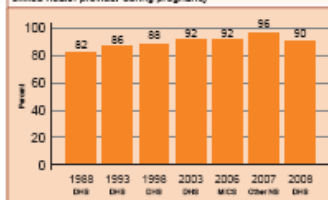
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007



Source: WHO 2010

Antenatal care

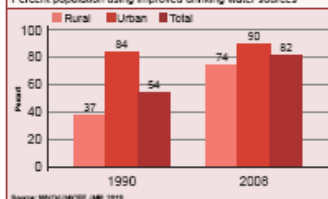
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



WATER AND SANITATION

Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

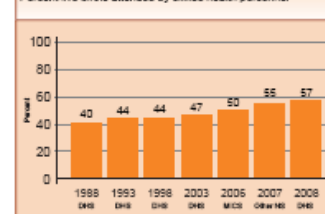


POLICIES

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

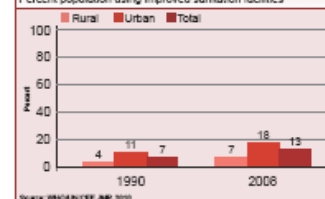
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Sanitation

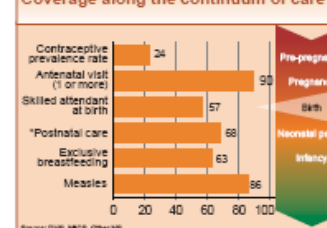
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources	
Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	113 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	38 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)	10.8 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health (per child (US\$))	21 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	24 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	51 (2004-2008)

Coverage along the continuum of care

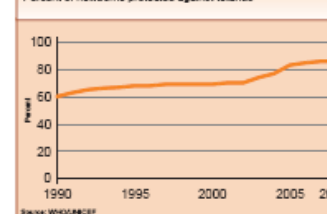


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

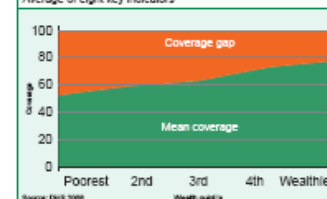


Source: WHO/UNICEF

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators



Second Page

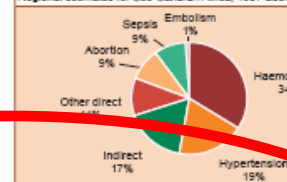
- High maternal mortality rates
- High antenatal care coverage (90% at least one visit)
- 78% of pregnant women attend antenatal care 4+ times
- Skilled attendance at birth only 57%

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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Causes of maternal deaths

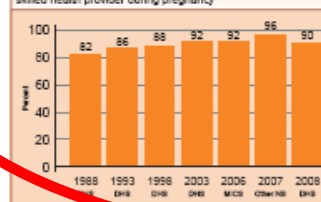
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007



Source: WHO 2010

Antenatal care

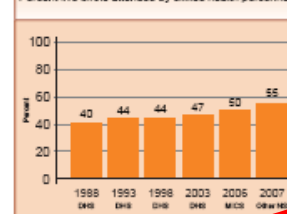
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: WHO 2010

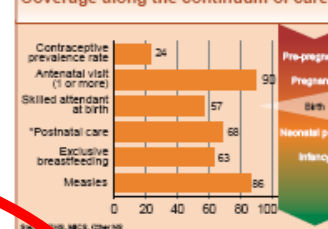
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



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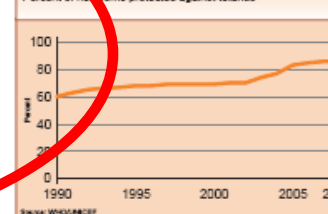
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: WHO 2010

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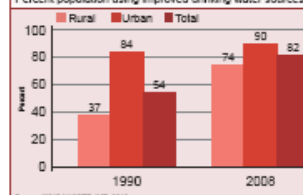


Source: WHO 2010

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

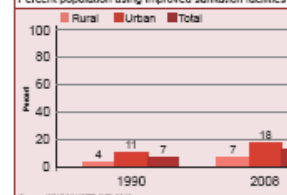
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO 2010

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO 2010

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
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Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

SYSTEMS

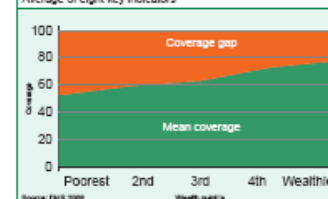
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EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators



Source: DHS 2008

Second Page

- Improved sanitation coverage very low (13%)

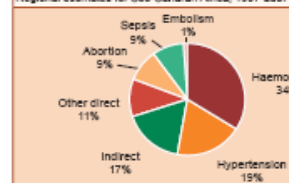
- Equity - poorest quintile disadvantaged compared to richest quintile across 8 maternal and child health interventions

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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Causes of maternal deaths

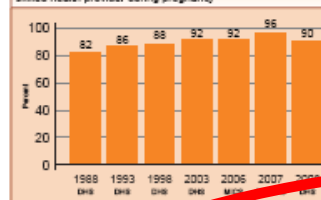
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WATER AND SANITATION

Water

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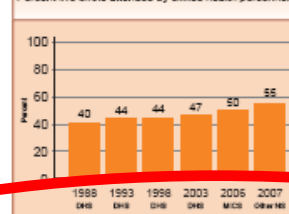


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Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

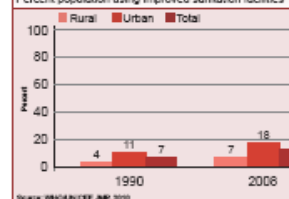
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Sanitation

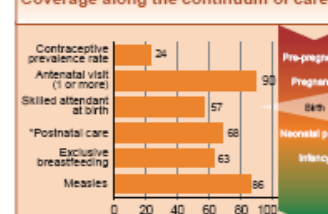
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources	
Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	113 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	38 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)	10.8 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	21 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	24 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	51 (2004-2005)

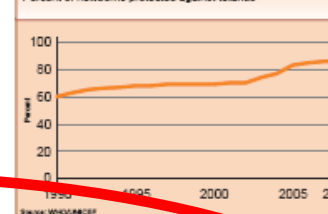
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other DHS

Neonatal tetanus protection

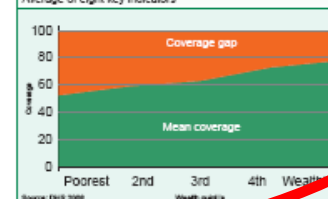
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators



Second Page

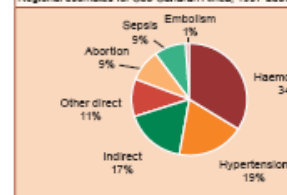
- **Policies and Systems** – critical determinants of coverage across the continuum of care

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)	70 (2006)
Unmet need for family planning (%)	35 (2008)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	78 (2008)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	44 (2008)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	7, 11, 5 (2008)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

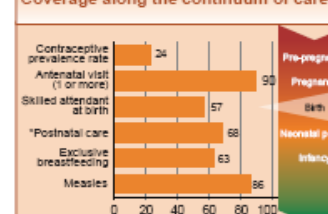
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007



Source: WHO 2010

Coverage along the continuum of care

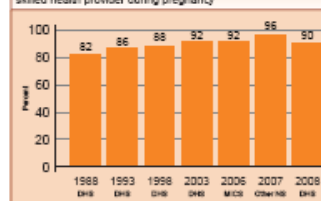


Source: DHS, MICS, Other DHS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Antenatal care

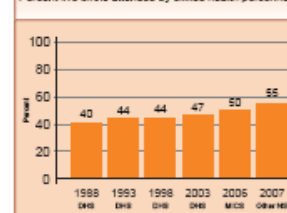
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: WHO 2010

Skilled attendant at delivery

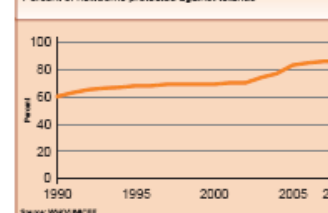
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: WHO 2010

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

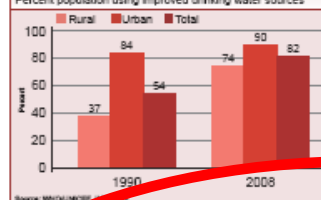


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

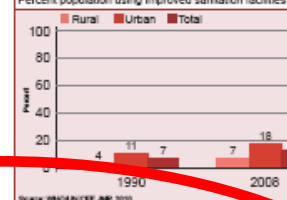
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF 2010

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

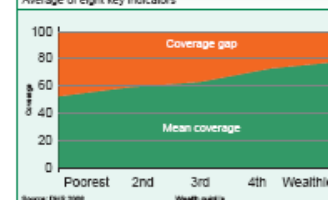


Source: WHO/UNICEF 2010

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators



Source: DHS 2008

POLICIES

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

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

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Conclusion

- Countdown data powerful instrument for highlighting successes and identifying areas needing more attention
- Countdown provides the foundation for translating data into action!



Thank you

