

Country profiles

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

The following section contains profiles for 73 countries¹³ with high burdens of maternal and/or child mortality, including the 49 lowest-income countries covered by the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health. Profiles are included for the following countries:

AfghanistanGambiaNigerAngolaGhanaNigeriaAzerbaijanGuatemalaPakistan

Bangladesh Guinea Papua New Guinea

Benin Guinea-Bissau Peru

Bolivia Haiti Philippines Botswana India Rwanda

Brazil Indonesia Sao Tome and Principe

Burkina Faso Iraq Senegal
Burundi Kenya Sierra Leone
Cambodia Korea, Democratic People's Solomon Islands

CameroonRepublic ofSomaliaCentral African RepublicKyrgyzstanSouth AfricaChadLao People's Democratic RepublicSwazilandChinaLesothoTajikistan

Comoros Liberia Tanzania, United Republic of

Congo Madagascar Togo

Congo, Democratic Republic of the Malawi Turkmenistan Côte d'Ivoire Mali Uganda Djibouti Mauritania Uzbekistan Egypt Mexico Vietnam **Equatorial Guinea** Yemen Morocco Zambia Eritrea Mozambique Zimbabwe Ethiopia Myanmar

Gabon Nepal

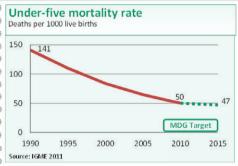


Nepal

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

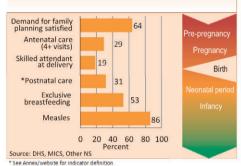




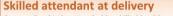


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

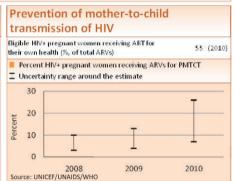
Coverage along the continuum of care



Socioeconomic inequities in coverage







EQUITY

DHS 2006

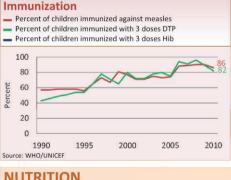
Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20% Demand for family planning satisfied Antenatal care 1+ visit Antenatal care 4+ visits Skilled birth Early initiation of ITN use among children <5 yrs DTP3 Measles Vitamin A (past 6 months) ORT & continued feeding Careseeking for pneumonia

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red 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.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Percent

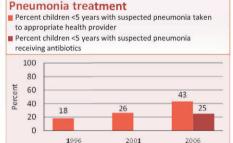
Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH



13

21



DHS

DHS

(2006)

(2006)

(2010)

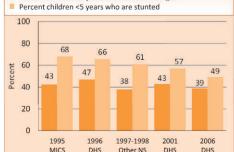
NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)

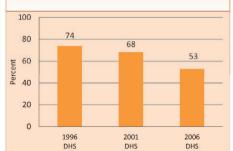
DHS

35 Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) 73 Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) 91

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



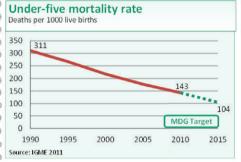


Niger

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

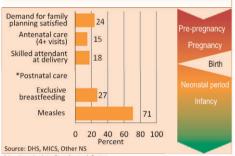




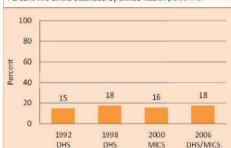


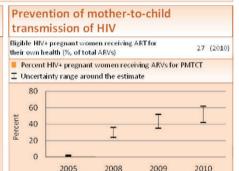
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care



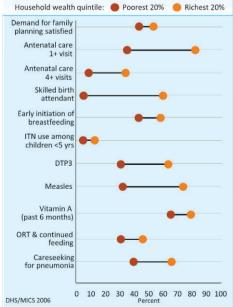






EQUITY

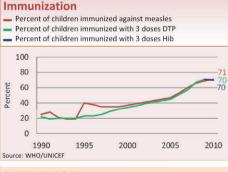
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

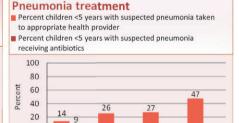


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





DHS

NUTRITION

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

(2010) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
(2006) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

1992

DHS

0

16

27

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

hin 1 hr of birth, %) 42 (2010) ft foods (%) - 98 (2010)

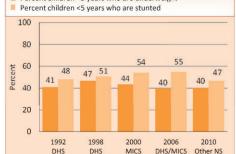
2006

DHS/MICS

2000

MICS

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding



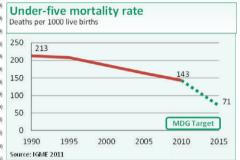


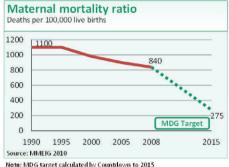
Nigeria

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

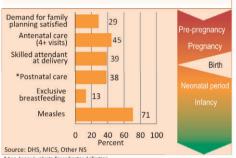




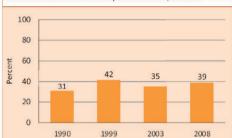


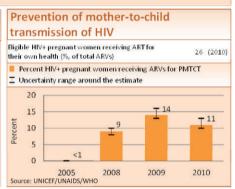
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care



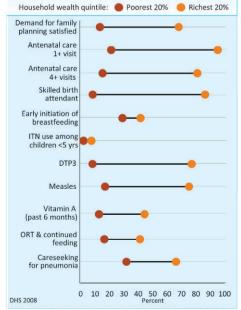






EQUITY

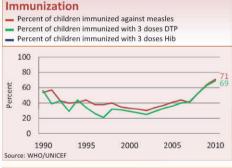
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



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.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





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



NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) 14 12

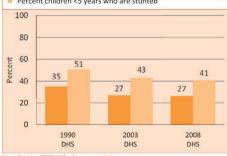
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

38 (2008) 76 (2008) 91 (2010)

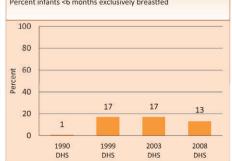
Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent children <5 years who are underweight Percent children <5 years who are stunted 100



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



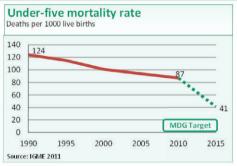


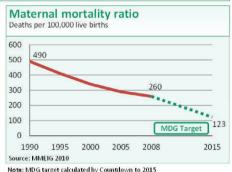
Pakistan

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

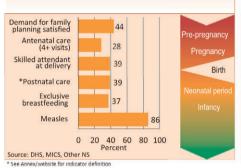






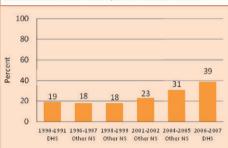
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

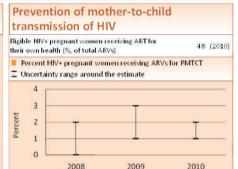
Coverage along the continuum of care





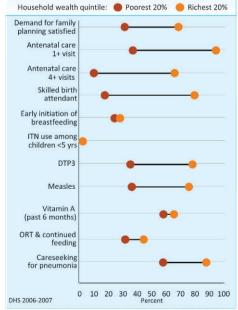
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel





EQUITY

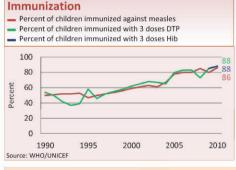
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

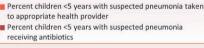


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

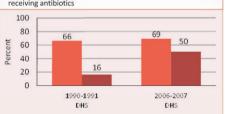
CHILD HEALTH





Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

Pneumonia treatment



NUTRITION

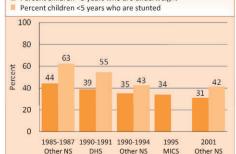
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

32 (2006-2007)

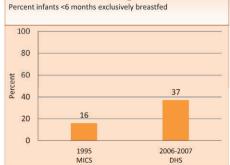
(2001) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

29 (2006-2007) 87 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding



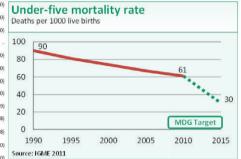


Papua New Guinea

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

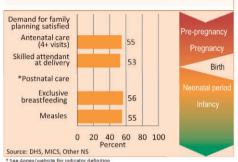


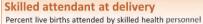




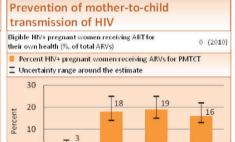
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care







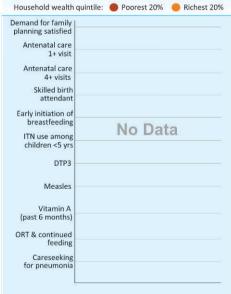


2009

2010

EQUITY

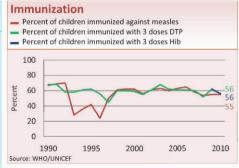
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



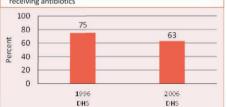
Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH







NUTRITION

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

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

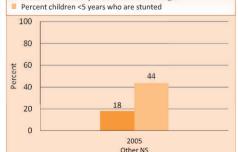
4

11

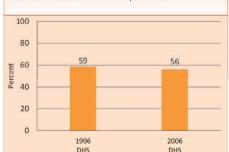
2005



Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



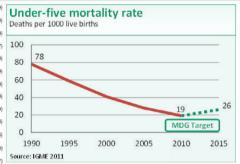


Peru

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

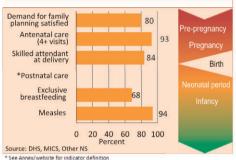




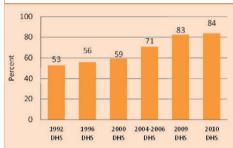


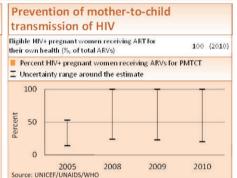
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care



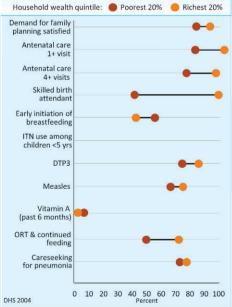






EQUITY

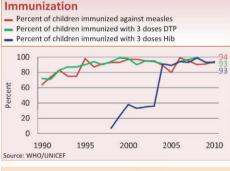
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

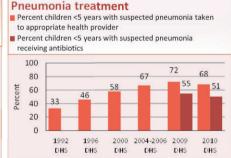


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





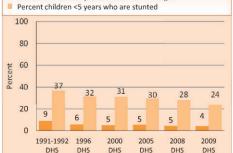
NUTRITION

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

1 (2009) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
8 (2007) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

oirth, %) 51 (2010)) 82 (2004-2008)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding



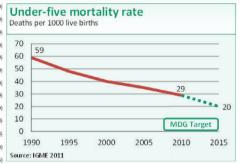


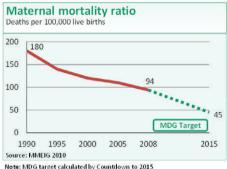
Philippines

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

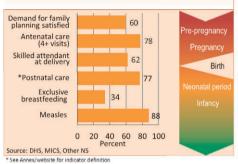






MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

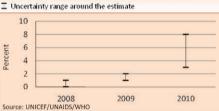
Coverage along the continuum of care





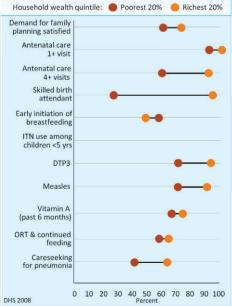


Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for 83 (2010) their own health (%, of total ARVs) Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



EQUITY

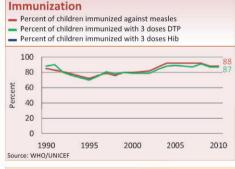
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

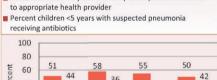


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken



NUTRITION

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

7

21

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

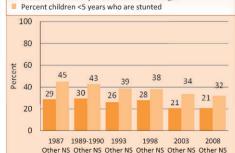
90 Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) 91

54

(2008)

(2009)





Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Pneumonia treatment



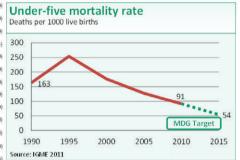


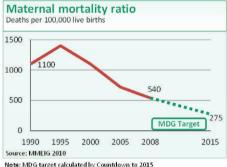
Rwanda

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

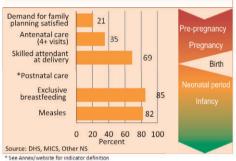




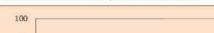


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

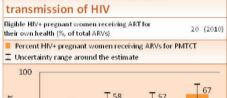
Coverage along the continuum of care



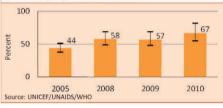






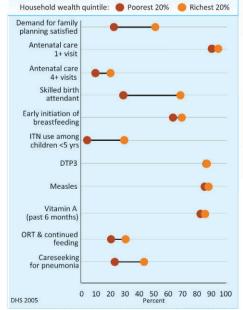


Prevention of mother-to-child



EQUITY

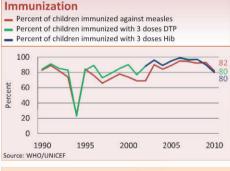
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

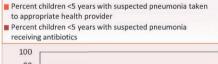


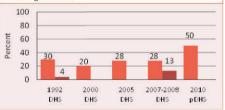
Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH







NUTRITION

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

Percent children <5 years who are stunted

Other NS

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

3

6

2010

pDHS

Pneumonia treatment

68 (2007-2008) 92 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight

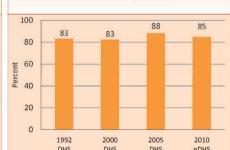


2000

DHS

DHS

Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

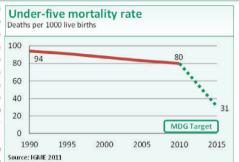




Sao Tome and Principe

DEMOGRAPHICS

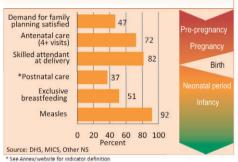


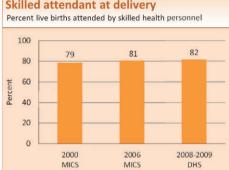


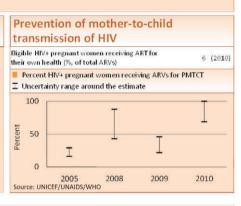


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

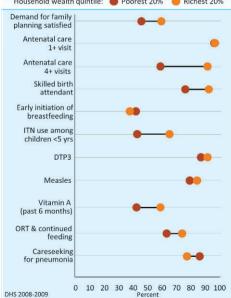






EQUITY

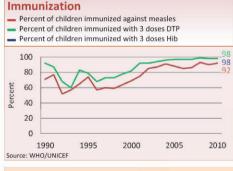
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

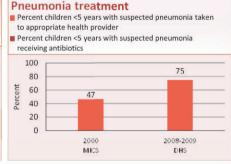


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





NUTRITION

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

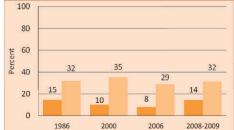
Percent children <5 years who are stunted

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 11 (2008-2009) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Exclusive breastfeeding

45 (2008-2009) 74 (2008-2009) 41 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



MICS

MICS

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed 80 60 60 51 Perc 40 20 2008-2009

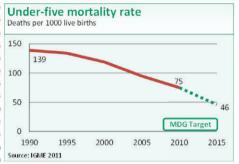


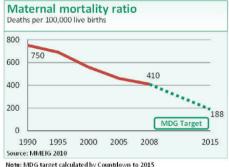
Senegal

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

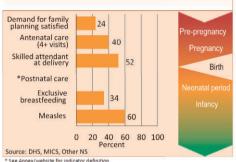




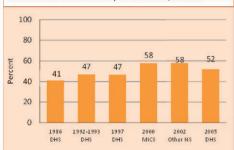


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

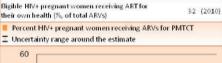
Coverage along the continuum of care

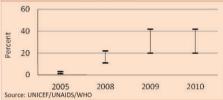






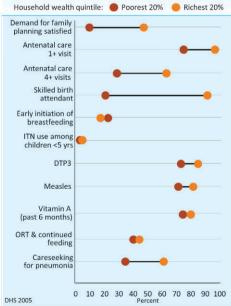
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV





EQUITY

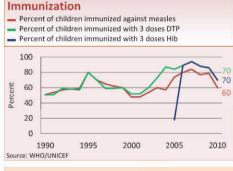
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



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.

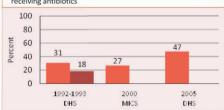
Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





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



NUTRITION

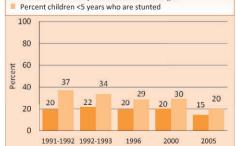
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

9 19

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

(2005) 97 (2009)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



MICS

MICS

DHS

Exclusive breastfeeding



Other NS Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

DHS

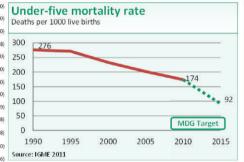


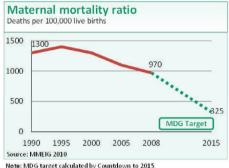
Sierra Leone

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

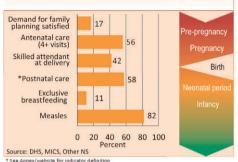




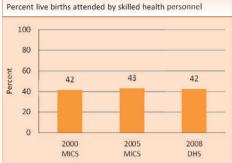


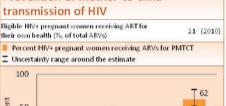
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

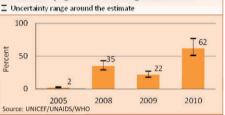






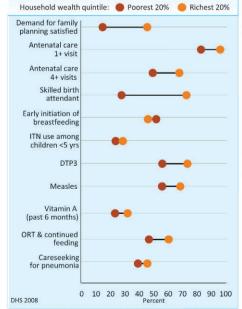


Prevention of mother-to-child



EQUITY

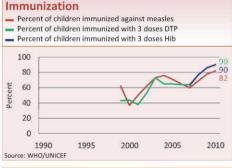
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

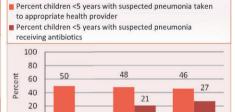


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

2000

MICS

0

11

14

Pneumonia treatment

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 51 (2008) 78 (2008) Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) 100 (2010)

2005

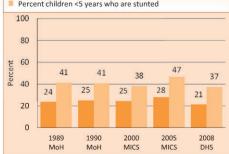
MICS

2008

DHS

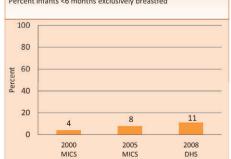
Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent children <5 years who are underweight Percent children <5 years who are stunted



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



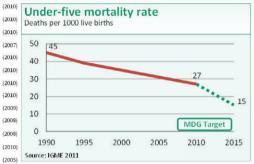


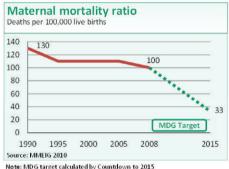
Solomon Islands

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

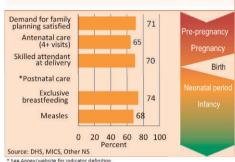






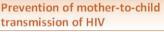
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care





Skilled attendant at delivery



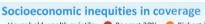
Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs)

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

 ☐ Uncertainty range around the estimate

No Data

EQUITY





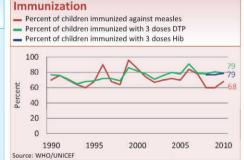
Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH

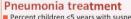
1994

20



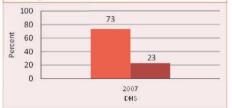
1999

2007



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

Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



NUTRITION

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

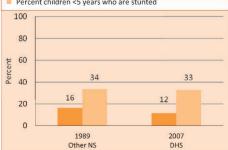
4 13

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

(2007)

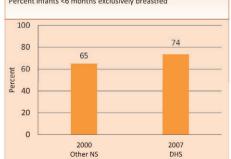
Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight

Percent children <5 years who are stunted



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



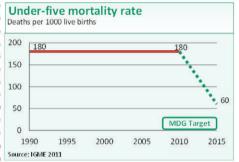


Somalia

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

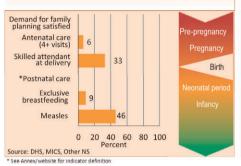


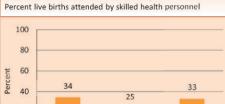




MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

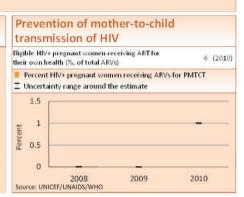




2002

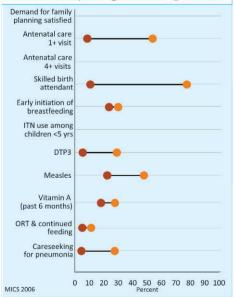
2006

Skilled attendant at delivery



EQUITY

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



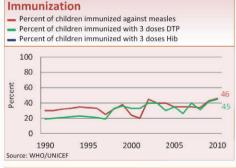
Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

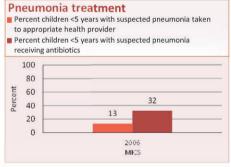
Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH

1999

20





NUTRITION

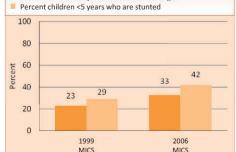
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) 13

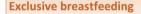
(2006) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

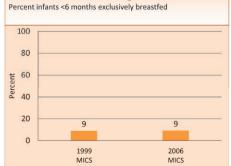
16 (2006) Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) 62 (2009)

(2006)









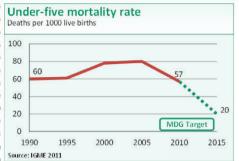


South Africa

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

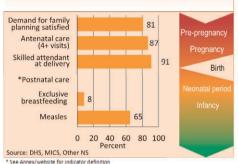




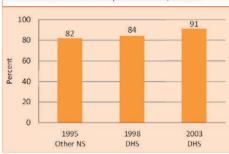


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

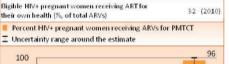
Coverage along the continuum of care

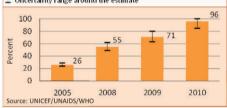






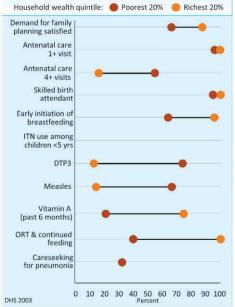
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV





EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

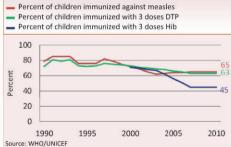


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

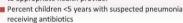
Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

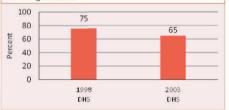
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization









NUTRITION

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

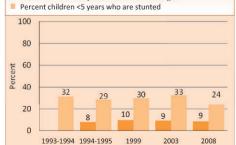
5

15

Other NS

(2003) 39 (2008)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Other NS

Exclusive breastfeeding



Other NS Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Other NS



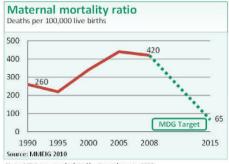
Swaziland

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS







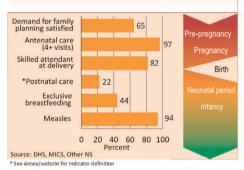
Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015

20 0

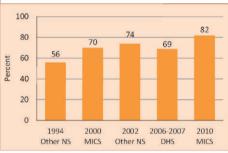
2005 Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care







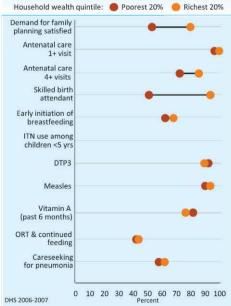


2009

2010

EQUITY

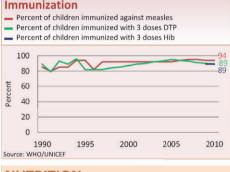
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

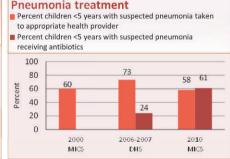


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





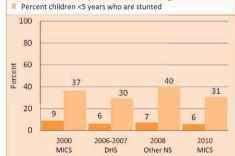
NUTRITION

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

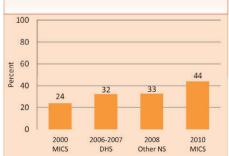
(2008) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) 9



Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



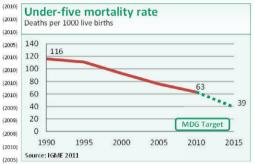


Tajikistan

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

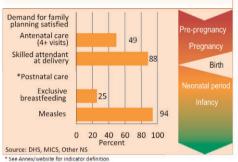




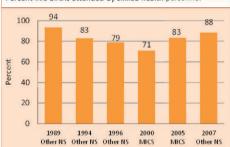


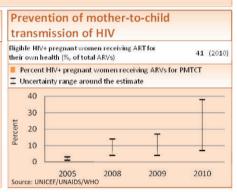
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care



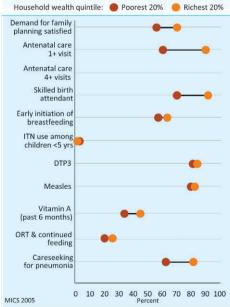






EQUITY

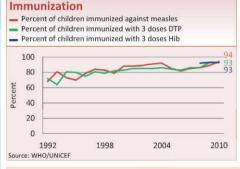
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

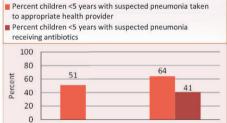


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





NUTRITION

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

(2007) Early I (2005) Introd

7

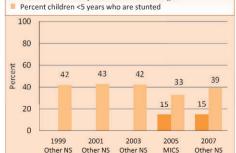
10

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

2000

2005

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Pneumonia treatment



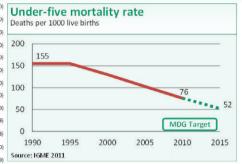


Tanzania, United Republic of

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

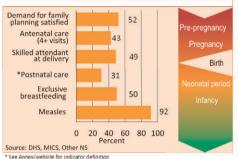




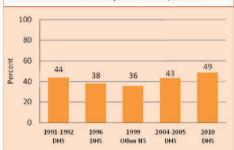


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

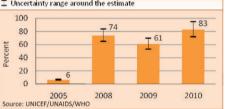






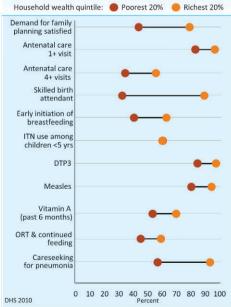


Prevention of mother-to-child



EQUITY

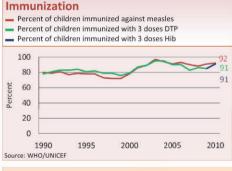
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

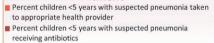


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





Pneumonia treatment



NUTRITION

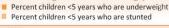
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

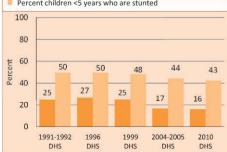
10 (2004-2005)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

(2010) 92 (2010) 99 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

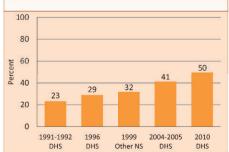




Exclusive breastfeeding

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)



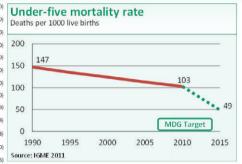


Togo

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

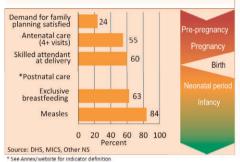






MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care





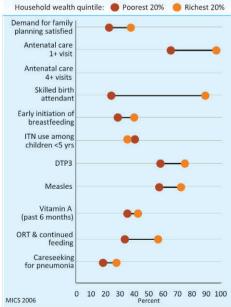


Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV



EQUITY

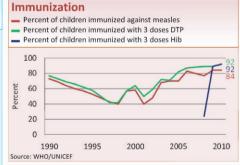
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



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.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH



Pneumonia treatment

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

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



NUTRITION

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

5

11

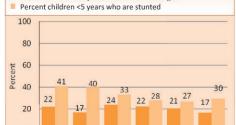
2008

Other NS

MICS

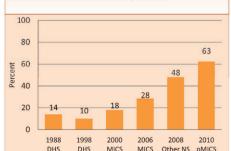
44 (2010) 100 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



DHS

Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



DHS Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

MICS

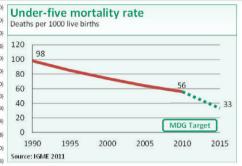


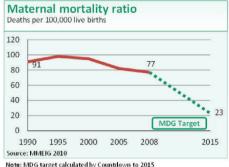
Turkmenistan

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

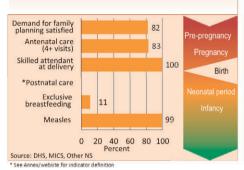




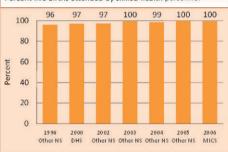


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care







Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

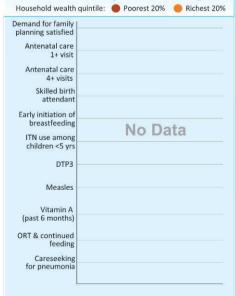
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

 ☐ Uncertainty range around the estimate

No Data

EQUITY

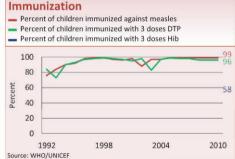
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



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.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

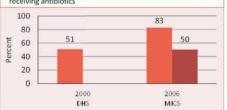
CHILD HEALTH



Pneumonia treatment Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken

to appropriate health provider

Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



NUTRITION

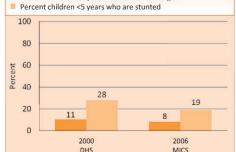
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

7 (2006) 4 (2006)

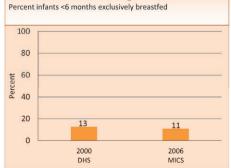
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

birth, %) 60 %) -

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding



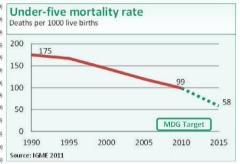


Uganda

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

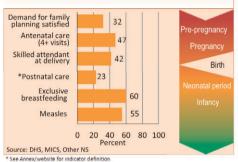




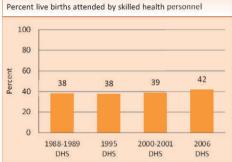


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care





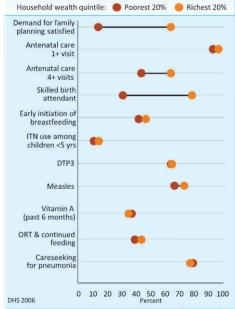


Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Bigible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for



EQUITY

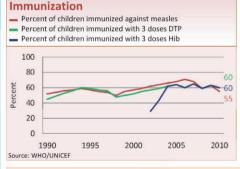
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



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.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH

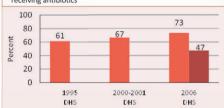




2005

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

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



NUTRITION

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

(2006) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
(2006) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

6

14

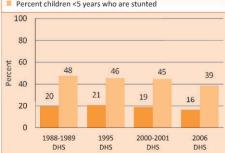
75 (2006) 64 (2009)

2010

2009

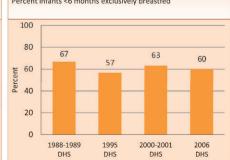
Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent children <5 years who are underweightPercent children <5 years who are stunted



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



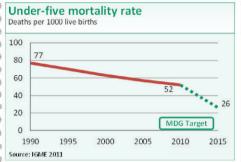


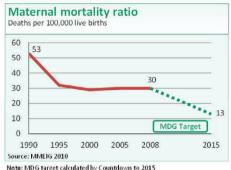
Uzbekistan

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

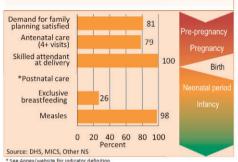


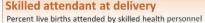


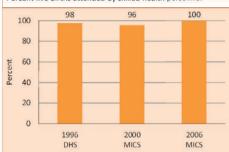


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

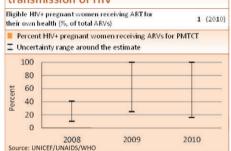
Coverage along the continuum of care





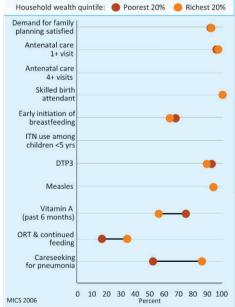


Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV



EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

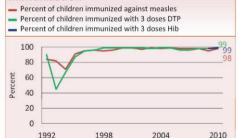


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

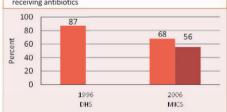
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization



Pneumonia treatment

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



NUTRITION

Source: WHO/UNICER

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

5

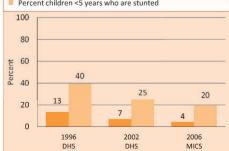
5

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

67 (2006) 47 (2006) 94 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

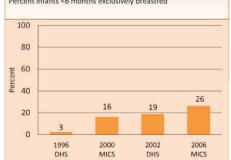
Percent children <5 years who are underweight Percent children <5 years who are stunted



Exclusive breastfeeding

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed





Vietnam

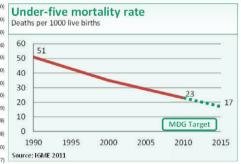
March 2012

2010

2009

DEMOGRAPHICS

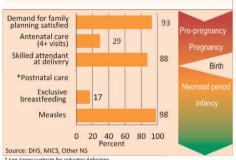




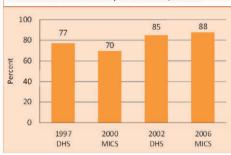


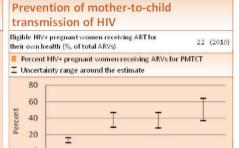
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care



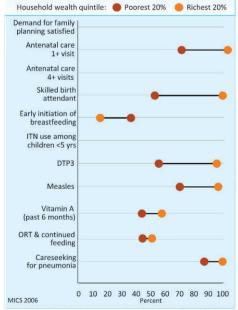






EQUITY

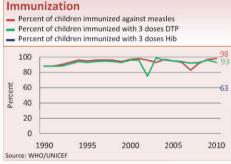
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



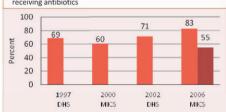
Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH







NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

2005

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

58 (2006) 75 (2006) Vitamin A two dose coverage (%) 95 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight

10

5

Percent children <5 years who are stunted 100 80 61 60 43 41 40 24 20 20 2004 2008

MICS

Other NS

Exclusive breastfeeding



Other NS Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Other NS



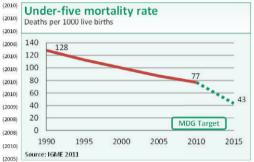
Yemen

March 2012

59 (2010)

DEMOGRAPHICS



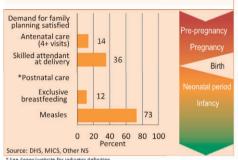




Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care







Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

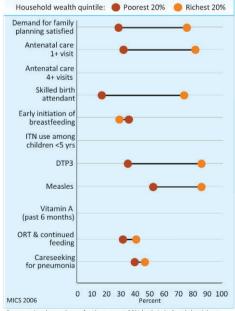
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

 ☐ Uncertainty range around the estimate

No Data

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

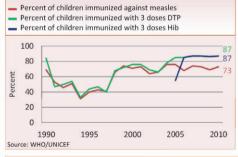


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH

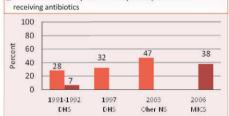
Immunization



Pneumonia treatment

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

Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia



NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) 15 32

2003

Other NS

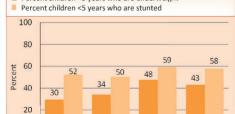
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) (1997) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

30 47

(2006)

(2007)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



MICS

DHS

Exclusive breastfeeding



1991-1992 Other NS Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population



Zambia

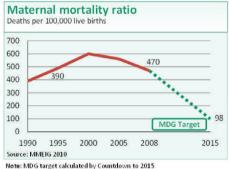
March 2012

22 (2010)

DEMOGRAPHICS

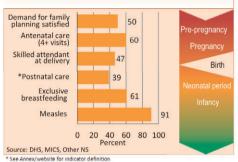






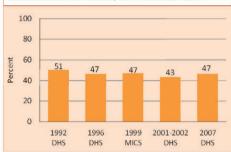
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care





Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

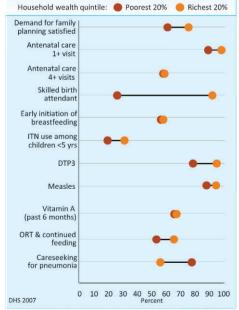
Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs)

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT I Uncertainty range around the estimate



EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

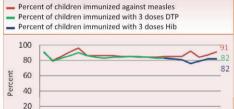


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

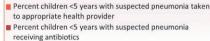
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

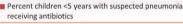


2000

2005



Pneumonia treatment





Source: WHO/UNICER **NUTRITION**

1990

0

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

1995

6

11

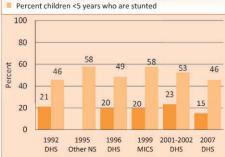
2010

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

57 94 (2007) 92 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent children <5 years who are underweight Percent children <5 years who are stunted



Exclusive breastfeeding

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed





Zimbabwe

March 2012

DEMOGRAPHICS





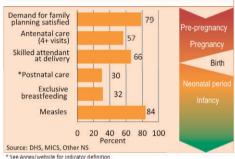


Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

Pneumonia treatment

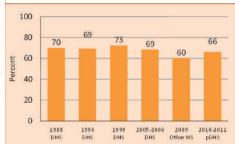
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

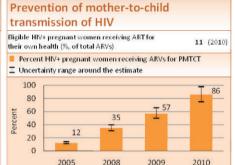
Coverage along the continuum of care





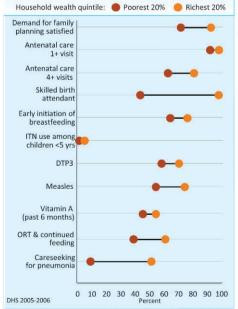
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel





EQUITY

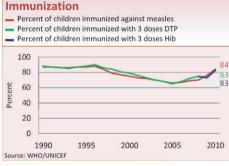
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

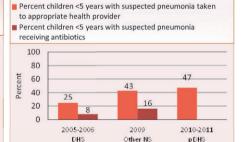


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH





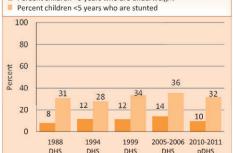
NUTRITION

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

3 (2010-2011) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

69 (2005-2006) 76 (2005-2006) 49 (2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent children <5 years who are underweight



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

