

# The Countdown Report: Data, Methods & Country Profiles

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#CD2015

# Purpose of Session

## Present findings of Countdown 2012 Report

- I. Background to Countdown Monitoring**  
Data and methods  
Country profiles
- II. Countdown Report Findings**

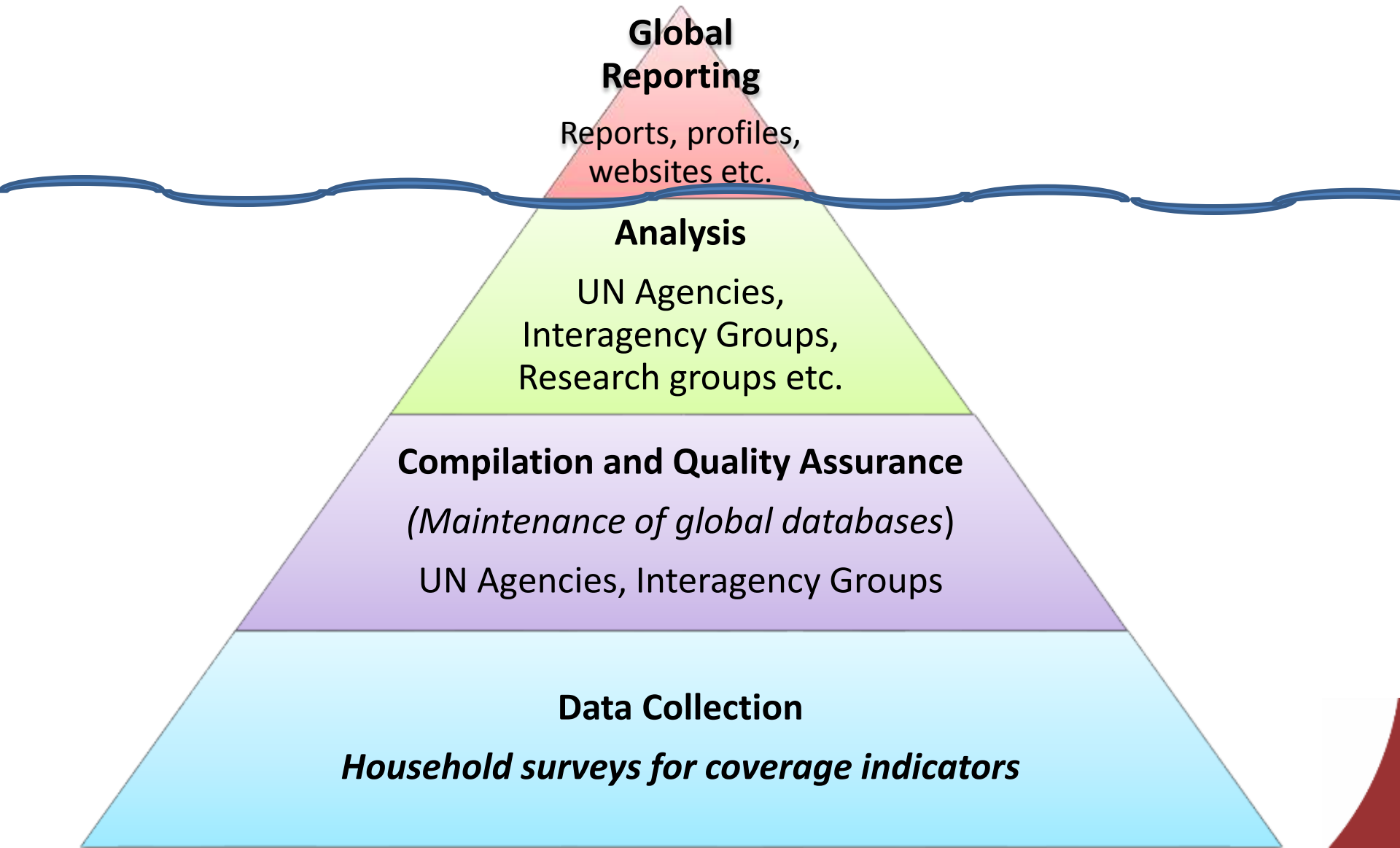


# Outline

- **Steps for effective global monitoring**
- **Overview of what Countdown monitors**
- **Data sources**
- **Countdown profiles**

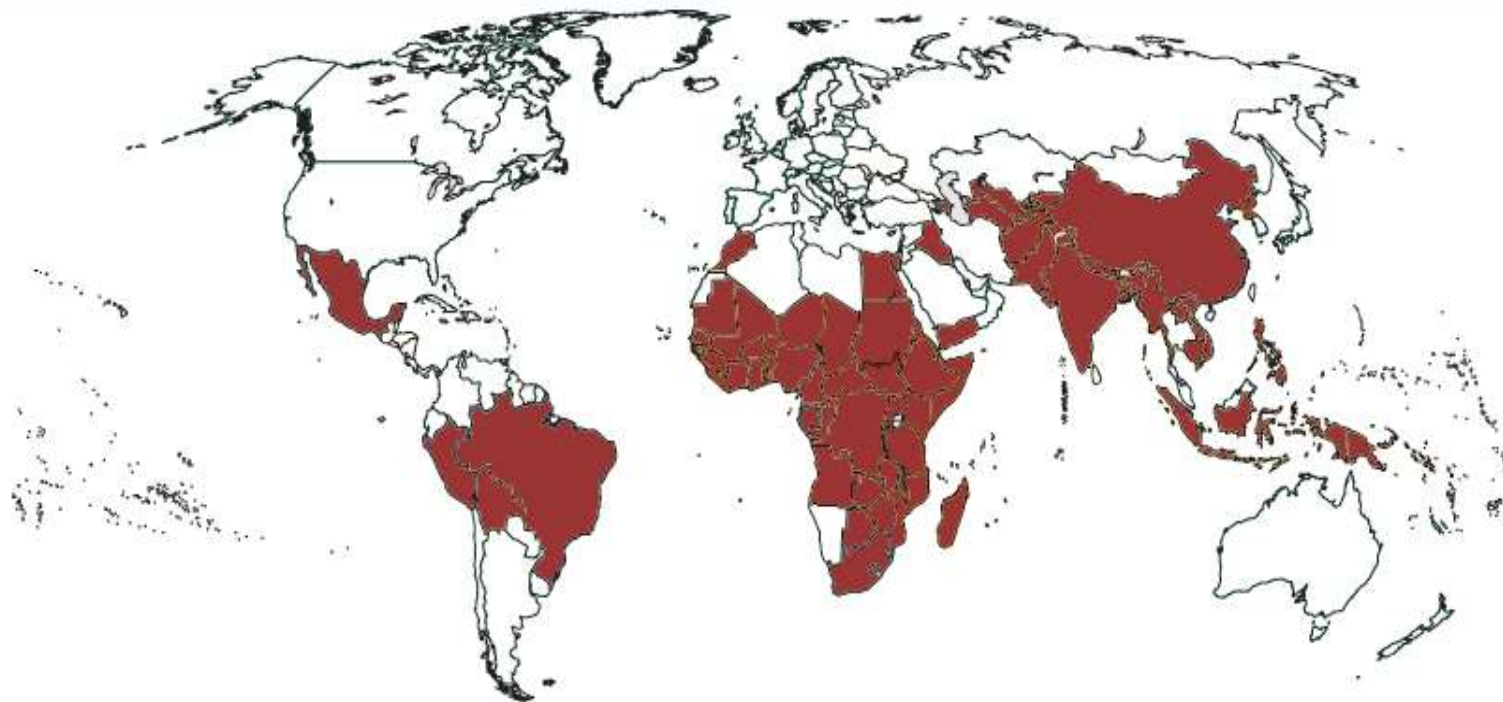


# Effective global monitoring requires quality at each step



# Countdown 75 Priority Countries

*Countdown* tracks progress in the 75 countries where more than 95% of all maternal and child deaths occur



Source: Authors' compilation based on information supplied in text.

# What does the Countdown monitor?

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



## Selection of coverage indicators

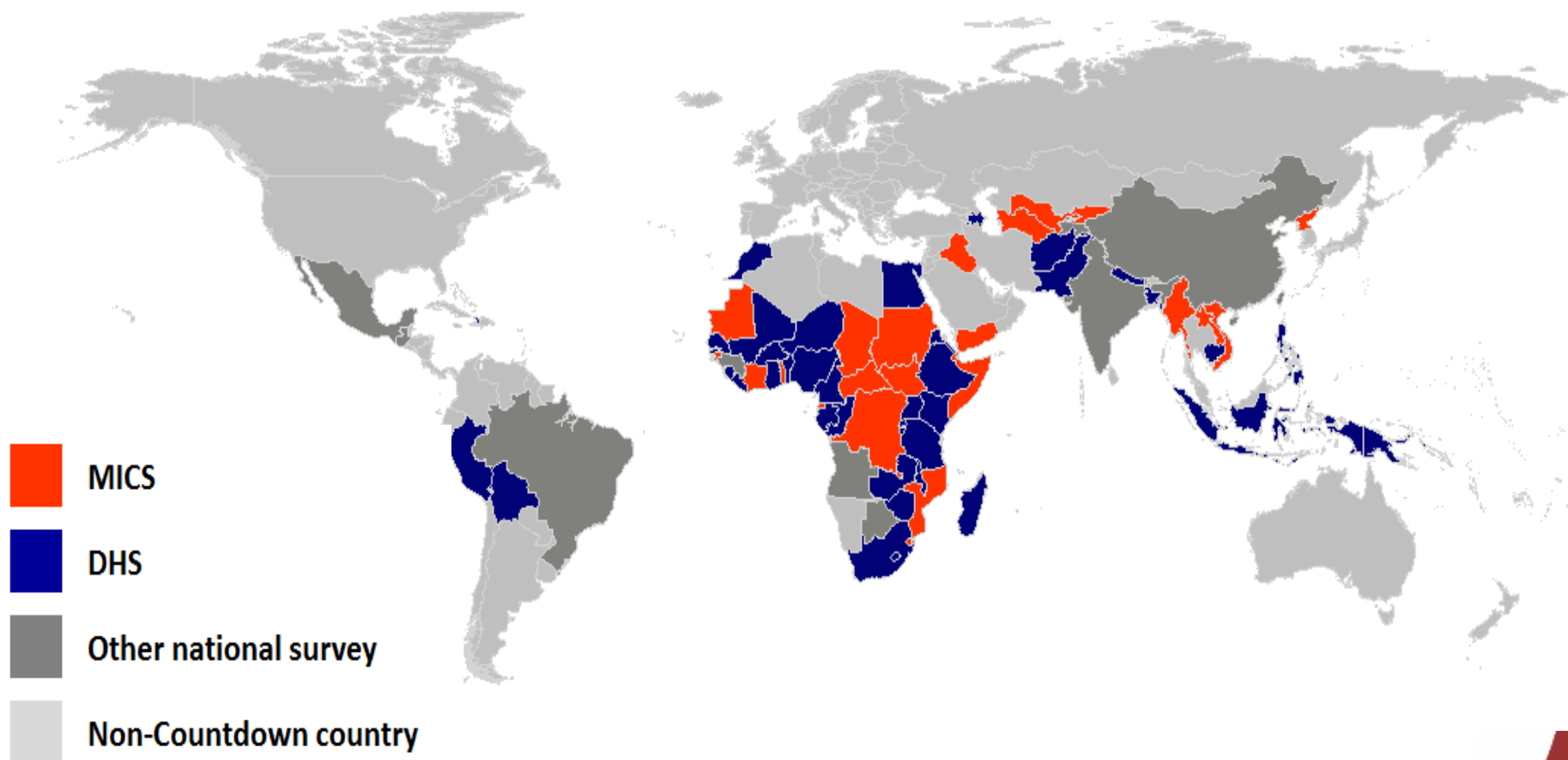
- **Indicators selected using objective criteria:**
  - Harmonized with other monitoring efforts (e.g. MDGs)
  - Clear evidence of direct impact on child, newborn and maternal survival
  - Easily understood by policy makers/program managers

## Sources of data

- Global monitoring requires standardized data that allows for comparisons between countries and over time
- **Population based household surveys**
  - UNICEF-supported MICS
  - USAID-supported DHS
  - Other national-level household surveys (MIS, RHS and others)
  - Provide disaggregated data - by household wealth, urban-rural residence, gender, educational attainment and geographic location
- **Interagency adjusted estimates**  
U5MR, MMR, immunization, water/sanitation
- **Other data sources** (e.g. administrative data, country reports on policy and systems indicators, country health accounts, and global reporting on external resource flows etc.)



# Data for Countdown Monitoring



## Data compilation

- Countdown data compiled from a wide range of sources
- **Coverage data** largely from UNICEF global databases
  - UNICEF global databases updated annually using rigorous data quality review procedures ([www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org))
- **Data on policies and systems** from WHO, ILO, OECD and other organizations
- **Equity data** - analysis by Pelotas University (Brazil) based on data from MICS and DHS



# Country Profiles



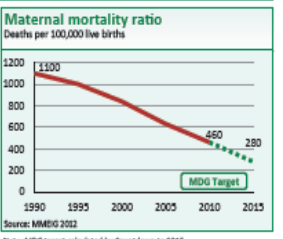
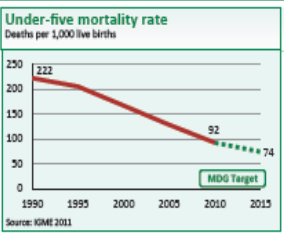
## Country Profiles

- 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

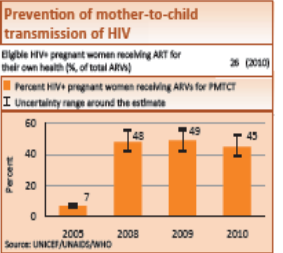
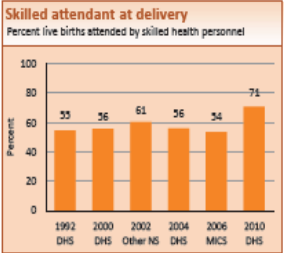
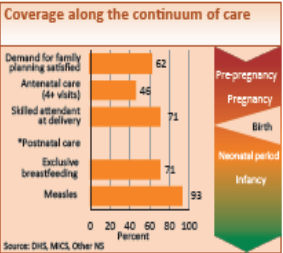


DEMOGRAPHICS

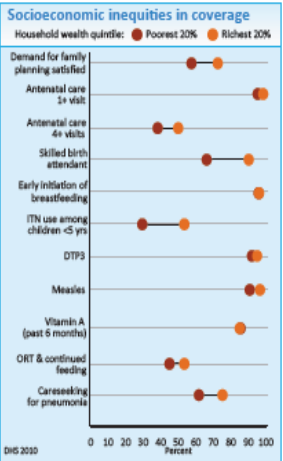
Total population (000)	14,901	(DHS)
Total under-five population (000)	2,715	(DHS)
Births (000)	663	(DHS)
Birth registration (%)	-	(DHS)
Total under-five deaths (000)	56	(DHS)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	32	(DHS)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27	(DHS)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	58	(DHS)
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)	24	(DHS)
Total maternal deaths	3,000	(DHS)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	36	(DHS)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.0	(DHS)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women)	177	(DHS)



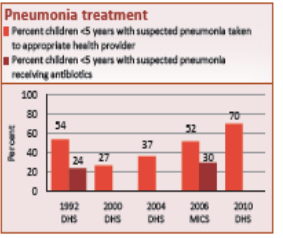
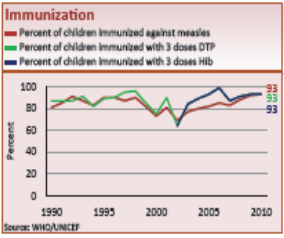
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH



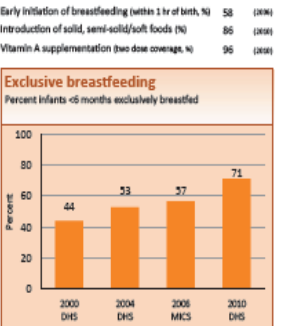
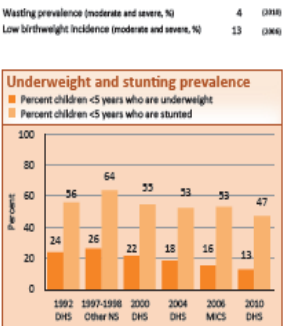
EQUITY



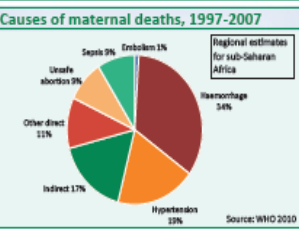
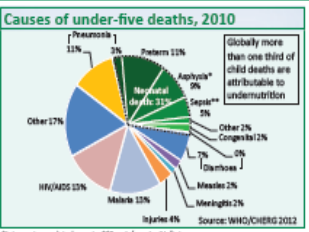
CHILD HEALTH



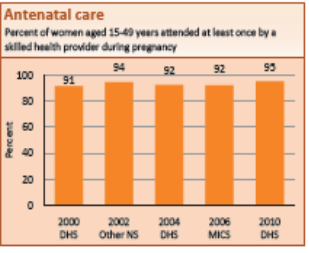
NUTRITION



DEMOGRAPHICS

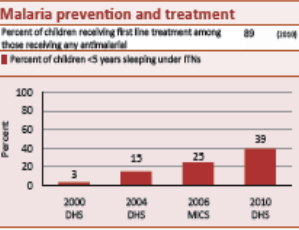
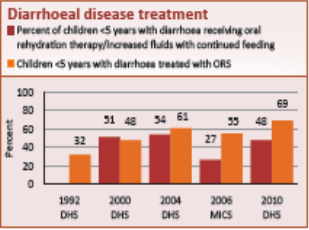


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

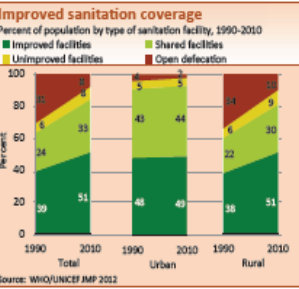
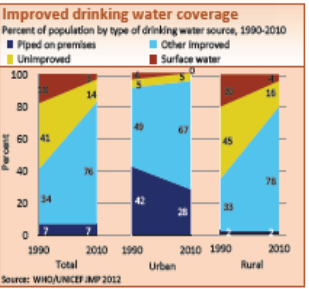


Demand for family planning satisfied (%)	62	(DHS)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)	46	(DHS)
Malaria during pregnancy - Intermittent preventive treatment (%)	60	(DHS)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	5, 8, 4	(DHS)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%)	87	(DHS)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for all births, %)	-	(DHS)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for all births, %)	-	(DHS)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	7	(DHS)

CHILD HEALTH



WATER AND SANITATION



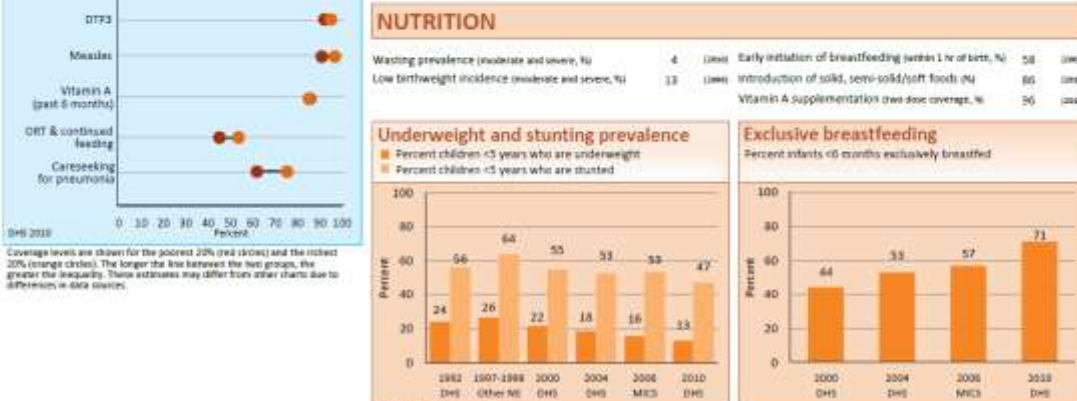
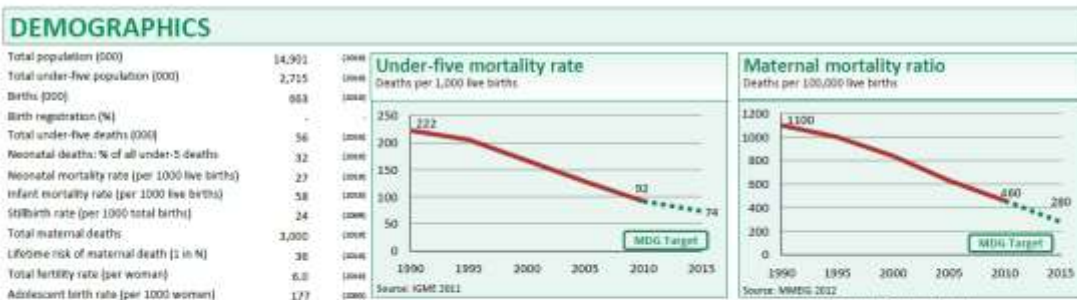
POLICIES

Maternity protection in accordance with Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes
Midwifery personnel authorized to administer core set of life saving interventions	Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
Postnatal home visits in first week of life	Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Yes
Rotavirus vaccine	Partial
Pneumococcal vaccine	Yes

SYSTEMS AND FINANCING

Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	Partial
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)	3.0 (DHS)
National availability of emergency obstetric care services (% of recommended minimum)	32 (DHS)
Per capita total expenditure on health (USD)	56 (DHS)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	14 (DHS)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	11 (DHS)
Official development assistance to child health (per child USD)	24 (DHS)
Official development assistance to maternal and neonatal health (per live birth USD)	78 (DHS)

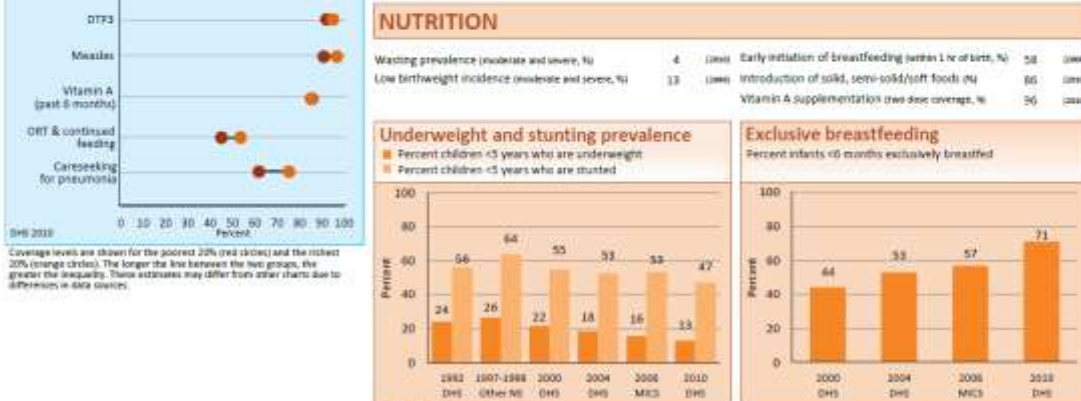
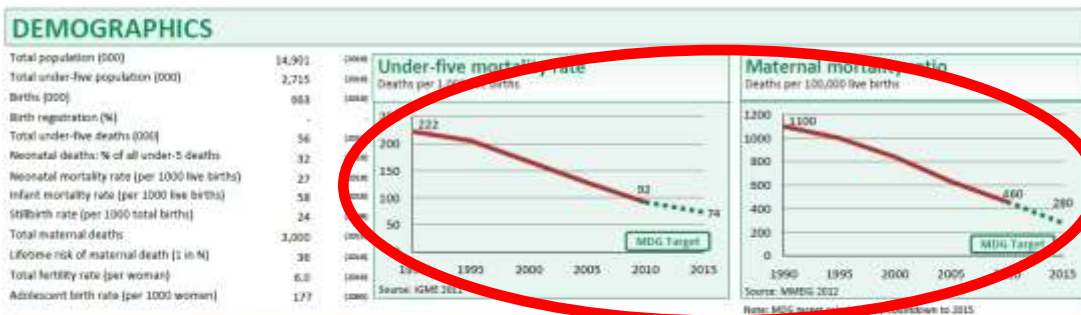




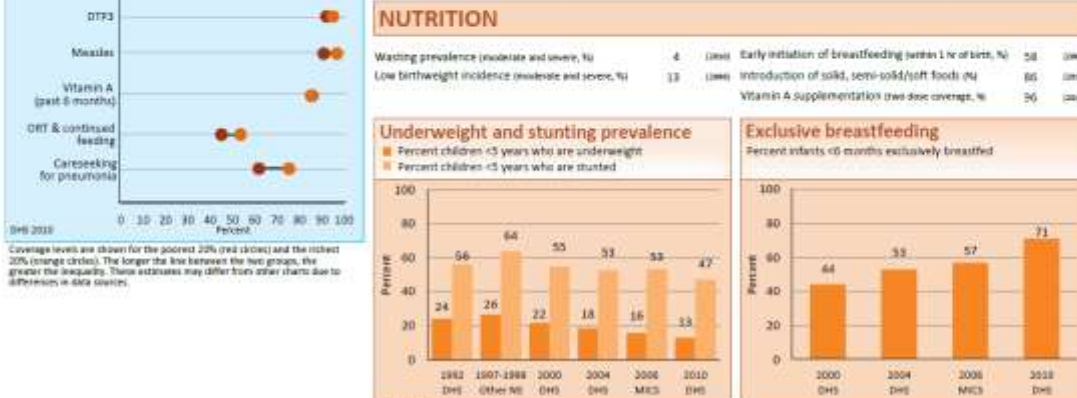
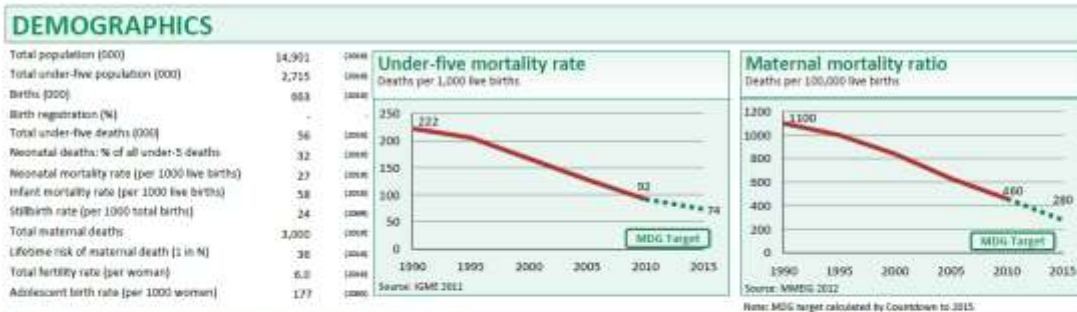
- Demographics, including mortality
- Maternal & Newborn Health, including Continuum of Care
- Equity
- Child Health
- Nutrition

# Malawi

## First Page



Good progress in reducing under-five & maternal mortality, but **overall rates still too high**



- Variable coverage along the continuum of care
- Increases in skilled attendant at delivery
- Progress overall in PMTCT



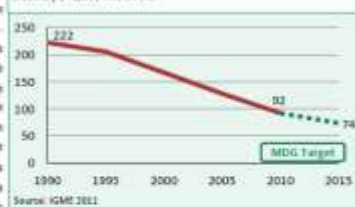
# Malawi

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (2007)	14,991	(2008)
Total under-five population (2007)	2,755	(2008)
Births (2007)	883	(2008)
Birth registration (%)	-	(2008)
Total under-five deaths (2007)	56	(2008)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	32	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	58	(2008)
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)	24	(2008)
Total maternal deaths	3,000	(2008)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	38	(2008)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.8	(2008)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women)	127	(2008)

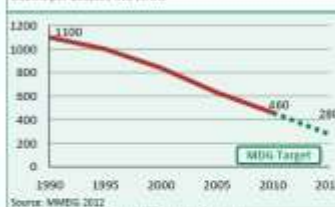
### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



### Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

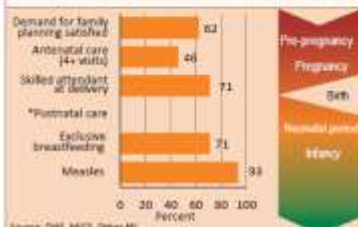


Source: MICS 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015

## MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

### Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other ND

\* See indicator definitions for indicator definitions

### Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, MICS, Other ND

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

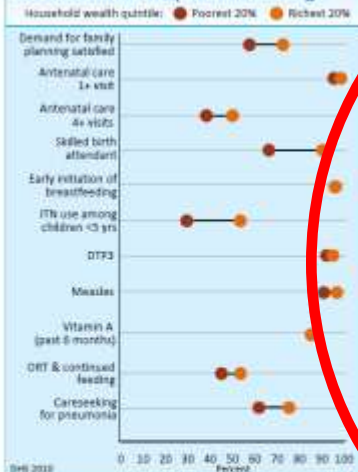
Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARTs)



Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

## EQUITY

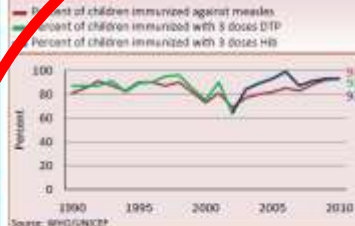
### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage



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

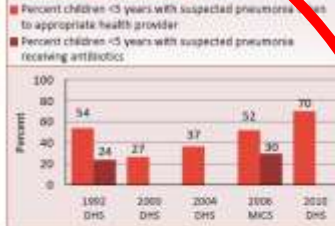
## CHILD HEALTH

### Immunization



Source: WHO/UNICEF

### Pneumonia treatment



## NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)

Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

### Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent children <5 years who are underweight

Percent children <5 years who are stunted



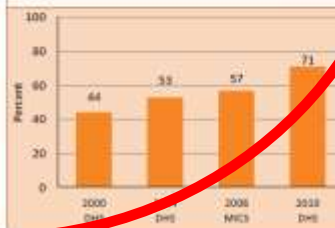
Source: Based on 2000-2010 DHS reference population

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

Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (4)

### Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



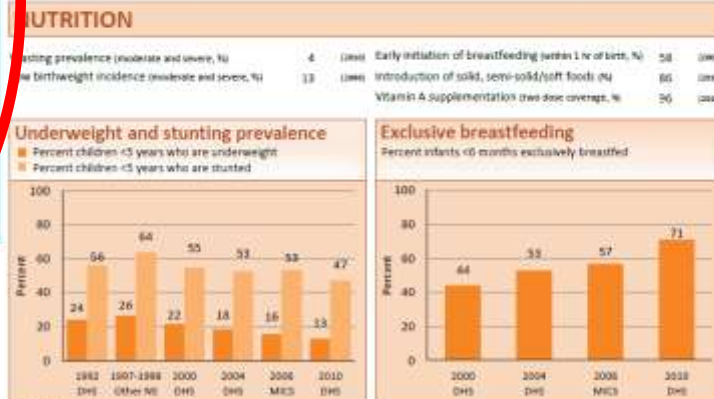
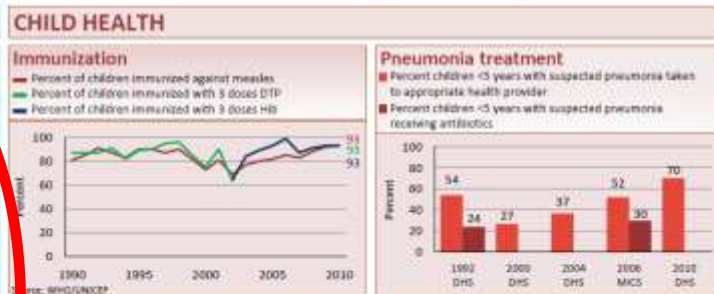
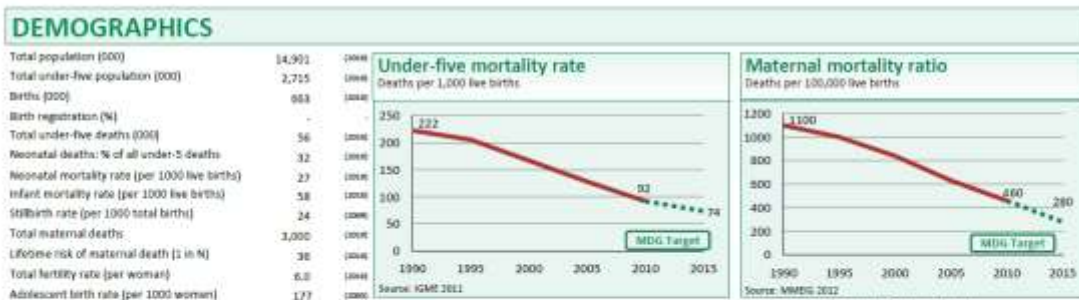
## First Page

- Reduction in underweight and stunting prevalence
- High but variable immunization coverage
- Recent increases in pneumonia care seeking & increase but low coverage in pneumonia treatment

# Malawi

## First Page

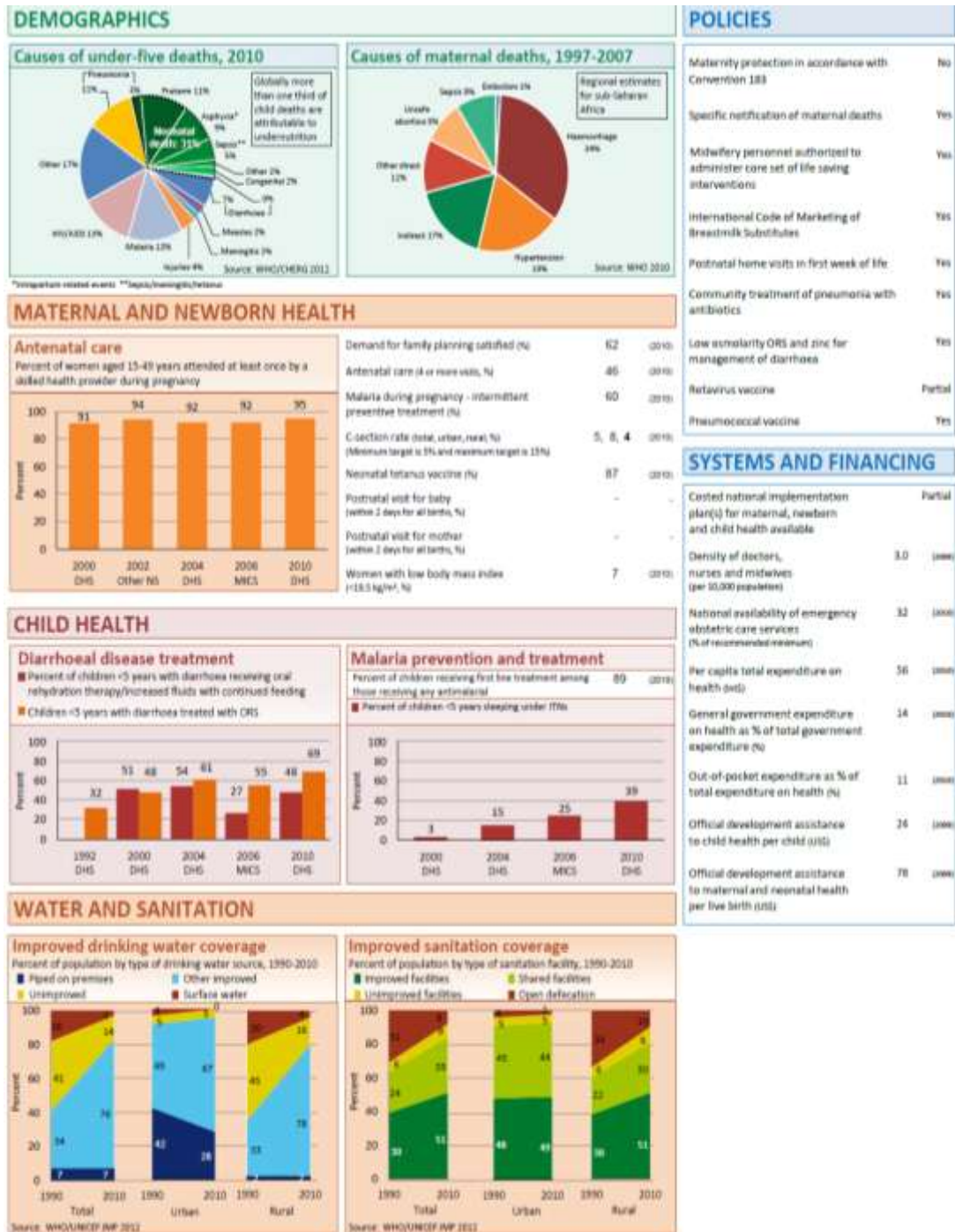
Relatively **equitable** **coverage** found for many coverage indicators





## Second Page

- Demographics with causes of child and maternal deaths (*con't*)
- Maternal and Newborn Health (*con't*)
- Child Health (*con't*)
- Water and Sanitation
- Policies
- Systems & Financing



**Causes of under-five deaths, 2010**

Global: more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

Cause	Percentage
Other	17%
WMD/KSD	13%
Phenoxia	12%
Preterm	11%
Neonatal death	11%
Asphyxia*	5%
Sepsis*	5%
Other	2%
Congenital	2%
Diarrhoea	2%
Malaria	2%
Meningitis	2%
Hypertension	1%
Stroke	1%
Maternal	1%

Source: WHO/CIERS 2012

**Causes of maternal deaths, 1997-2010**

Regional estimates for sub-Saharan Africa

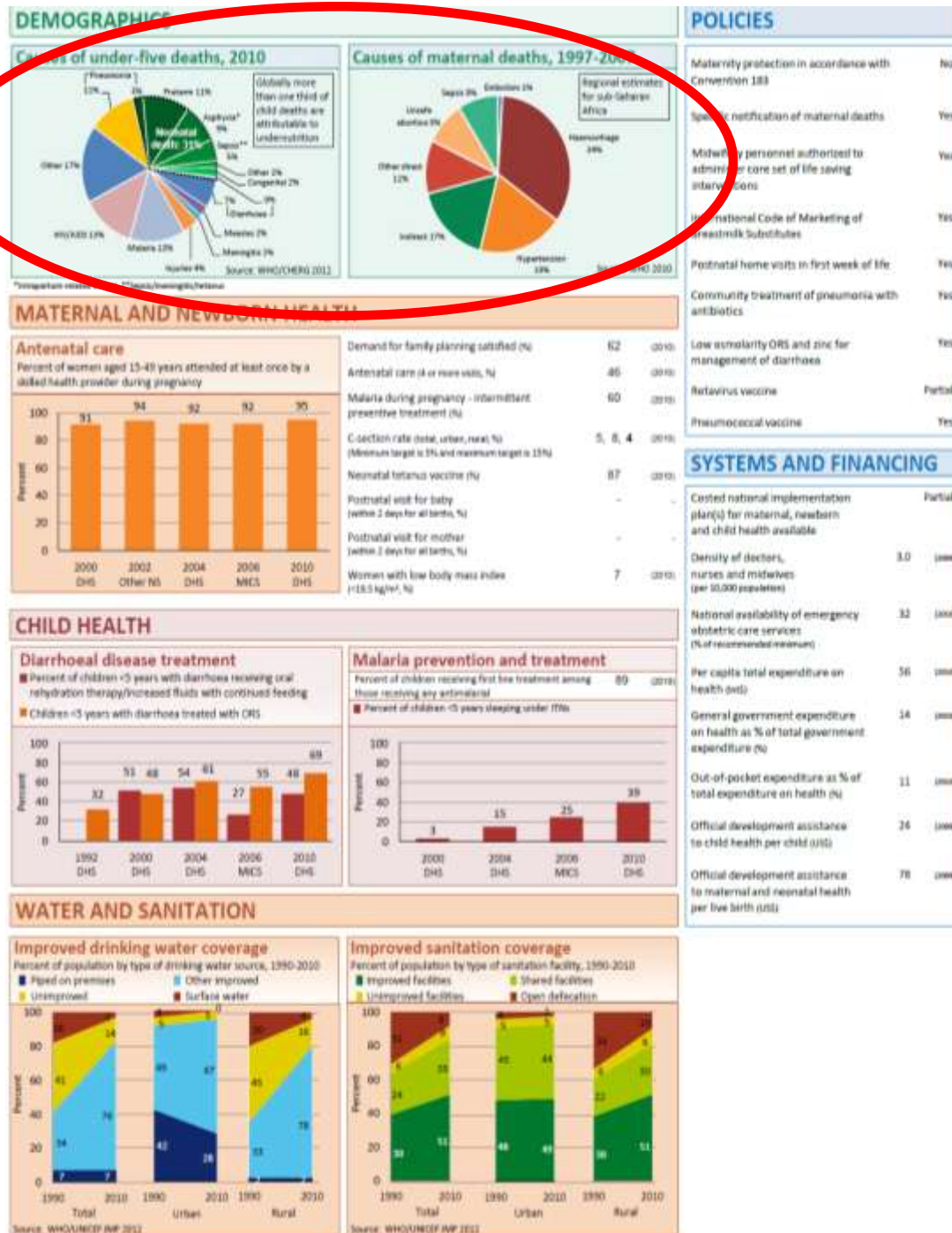
Cause	Percentage
Haemorrhage	34%
Hypertension	19%
Infection	17%
Other direct	10%
Unsafe abortion	9%
Sepsis	9%
Embolism	2%

Source: WHO 2010

- Neonatal – 31%  
Malaria – 13%  
HIV/AIDS – 13%  
Pneumonia – 11%  
Diarrhoea – 7%

*Undernutrition is a major underlying cause of child deaths*

- Haemorrhage – 34%  
Hypertension – 19%



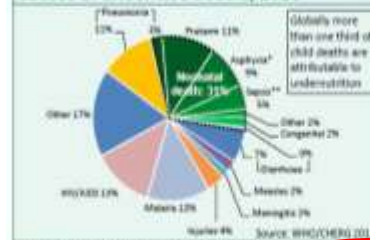
# #CD2015

# Second Page

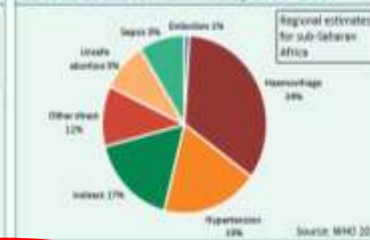
- Consistent high coverage of antenatal care
- Variable progress in diarrhoea treatment with ORS with continued feeding
- Increases in diarrhoea treatment with ORS
- Increases in coverage of children sleeping under ITNs but still low

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2010



### Causes of maternal deaths, 1997-2007

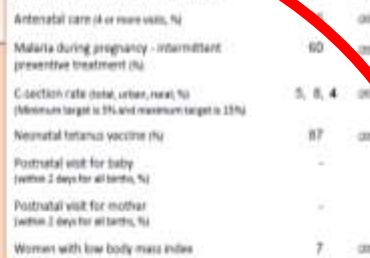


## MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

### Antenatal care



### Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

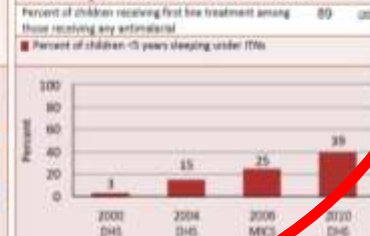


## CHILD HEALTH

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

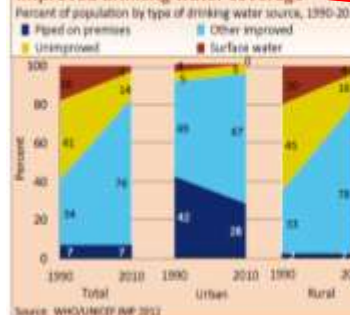


### Malaria prevention and treatment

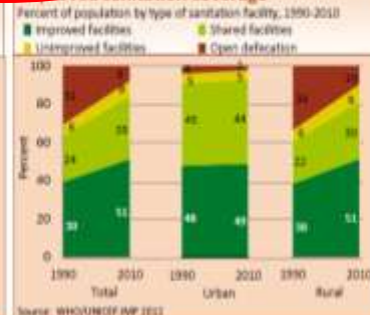


## WATER AND SANITATION

### Improved drinking water coverage



### Improved sanitation coverage



## POLICIES

Maternity protection in accordance with Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes
Midwifery personnel authorized to administer core set of life saving interventions	Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
Postnatal home visits in first week of life	Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Yes
Rotavirus vaccine	Partial
Pneumococcal vaccine	Yes

## SYSTEMS AND FINANCING

Current national implementation plans for maternal, newborn and child health available	Partial
Densities of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 100,000 population)	3.0 (2000)
National availability of emergency obstetric care services (% of recommended minimum)	32 (2000)
Per capita total expenditure on health (USD)	56 (2000)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	14 (2000)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	11 (2000)
Official development assistance to child health per child (USD)	24 (2000)
Official development assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (USD)	78 (2000)

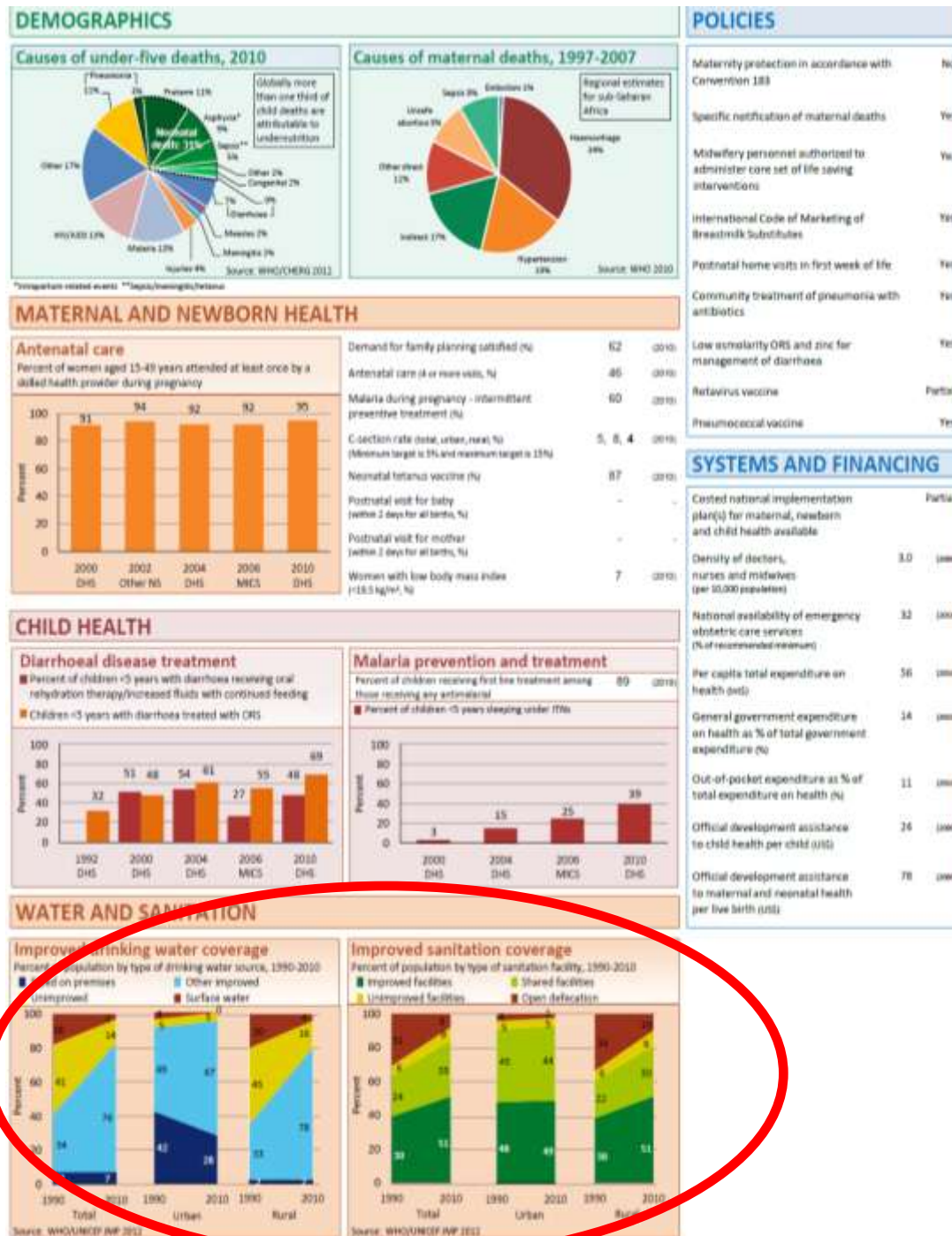


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# Second Page

- Overall increases in use of improved drinking water source
  - More improvement in rural areas than urban areas
- Overall increases in use of improved sanitation
  - More improvement seen in rural areas than urban areas
- Open defecation
  - 10% in rural areas still practice open defecation



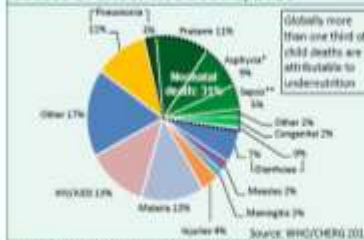
#CD2015

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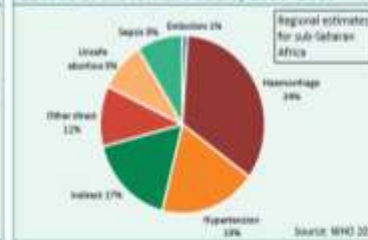
- Critical determinants of coverage across the continuum of care such as development of national policies and systems and external resource flows

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2010



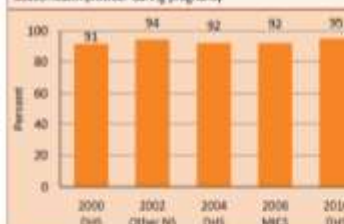
### Causes of maternal deaths, 1997-2007



## MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

### Antenatal care

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



Demand for family planning satisfied (%)

Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)

Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)

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

Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%)

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

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

Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, %)

## CHILD HEALTH

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Children <5 years with diarrhoea treated with ORS



### Malaria prevention and treatment

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

Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Improved drinking water coverage

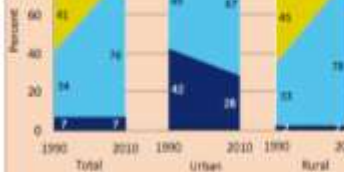
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2010

Piped on premises

Other improved

Unimproved

Surface water



### Improved sanitation coverage

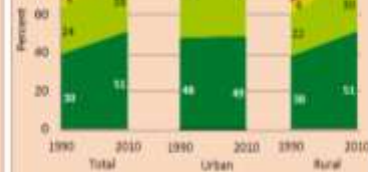
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2010

Improved facilities

Unimproved facilities

Shared facilities

Open defecation



## POLICIES

Maternal protection in accordance with Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes
Midwifery personnel authorized to administer core set of life saving interventions	Yes
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
Postnatal home visits in first week of life	Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Yes
Rotavirus vaccine	Partial
Pneumococcal vaccine	Yes

## SYSTEMS AND FINANCING

Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	Partial
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)	3.0 (1000)
National availability of emergency obstetric care services (% of recommended minimum)	32 (1000)
Per capita total expenditure on health (USD)	56 (1000)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	14 (1000)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	11 (1000)
Official development assistance to health per child (USD)	24 (1000)
Official development assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (USD)	78 (1000)



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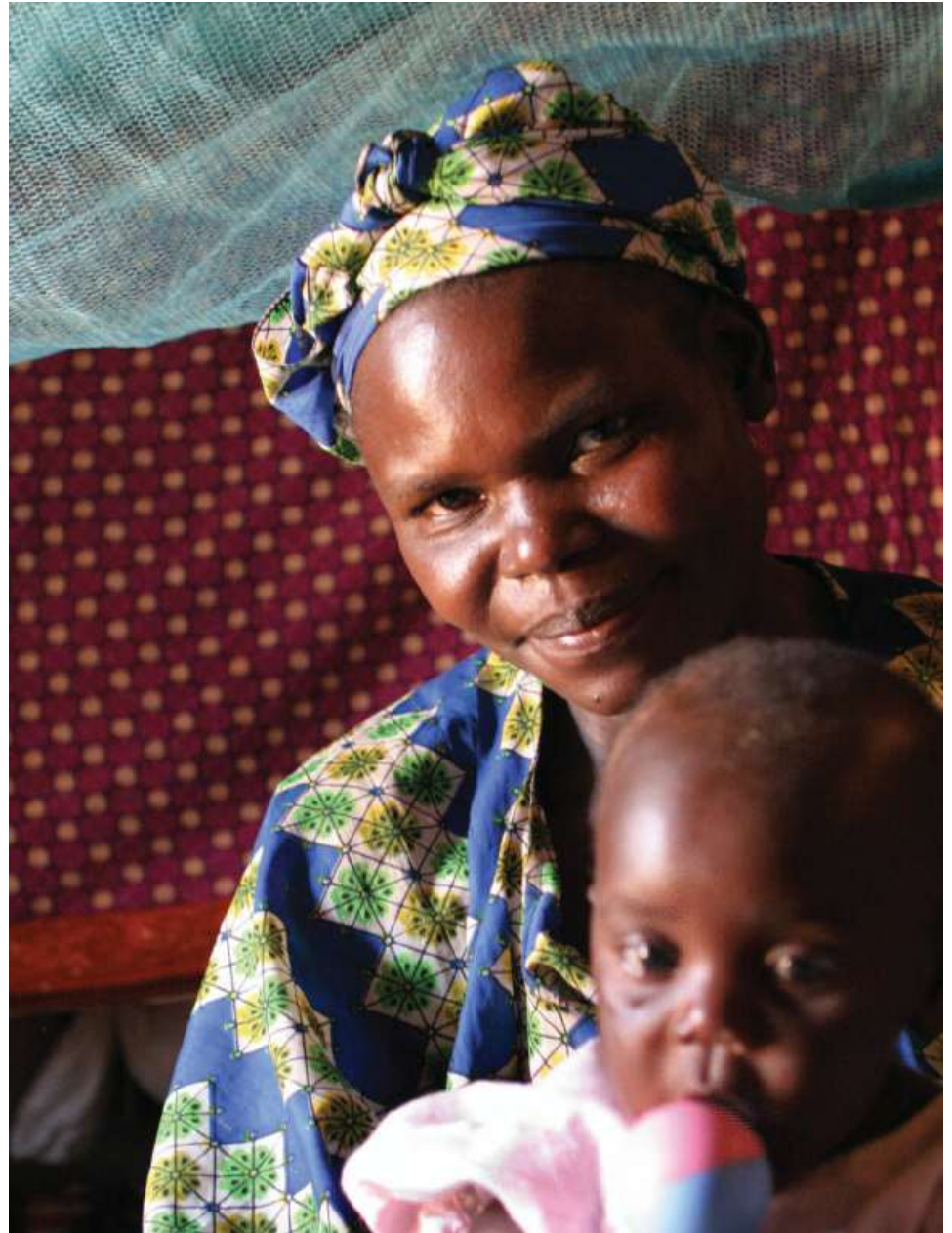
## Conclusion

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





# Thank you



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