Accountability for Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

The 2013 Update

Country profiles featuring core indicators selected by the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health

Accountability for maternal, newborn and child survival: The 2013 Update

ISBN: 978-92-806-4690-0

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www.countdown2015mnch.org

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Contributors

Acknowledgements

Countdown to 2015 for Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Countdown to 2015 is a global movement of academics, governments, international agencies, professional organizations, donors, and non-governmental organizations, with *The Lancet* as a key partner. Countdown:

• Uses country-specific data to track, stimulate, and support country progress towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDGs 4 (reduce child mortality) and 5 (improve maternal health)

• Focuses on coverage levels and trends for interventions proven to improve reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, as well as critical determinants of coverage: health systems functionality, health policies, and financing

• Examines equity in coverage across different population groups within and across Countdown countries

• Uses these data to hold countries and their international partners accountable for progress in reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health

• Supports country-level Countdowns to promote coverage with evidence-based interventions

Since its first set of reports and events in 2005, Countdown has achieved global impact by using available data to hold stakeholders to account for global and national action. Countdown focuses on the 75 countries where more than 95% of all maternal and child deaths occur. Information on the selection process for country inclusion in Countdown is available at **www.countdown2015mnch.org**.

About the Accountability Agenda

In September 2010, at a United Nations General Assembly summit to assess progress on the MDGs, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, an unprecedented plan to save the lives of 16 million women and children by 2015.[a] The Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health was then established to develop a framework to monitor and track commitments made to the Global Strategy. The Commission's report, *Keeping Promises, Measuring Results*, identified a set of core indicators which, taken together, enable stakeholders to track progress in reducing maternal and child mortality and increasing coverage of interventions across the continuum of care. The report also urged that all data be disaggregated by key equity dimensions.[i] An independent Expert Review Group (iERG) was appointed by the Secretary-General in September 2011 to report annually on progress in 75 priority countries regarding implementation of the Commission's recommendations regarding reporting, oversight, and accountability. The first iERG report was published in September 2012.

a. Up-to-date information on commitments to the Global Strategy is available at *www.everywomaneverychild.org*.

A Time for Action – 1,000 Days and Counting

Core indicators identified by the Commission on Information and Accountability

- Maternal mortality ratio

- Under-five mortality rate, with the proportion of newborn deaths

- Children under five years of age who are stunted

- Demand for family planning satisfied (met need for contraception)

- Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits during pregnancy)

- Antiretroviral prophylaxis among HIV-positive pregnant women to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and antiretroviral therapy for HIV-positive pregnant women who are treatment-eligible

- Skilled attendant at birth

- Postnatal care for mothers and babies within two days of birth

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months of life

- Three doses of combined diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage

- Antibiotic treatment for pneumonia

Fewer than 1,000 days remain until December 31, 2015, the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As this date approaches, evidence is needed urgently about country progress – and challenges preventing progress – in scaling up the health interventions that work to save women's and children's lives.

Countdown to 2015 is committed to supporting the accountability agenda by providing evidence on progress for each of the 75 countries where more than 95% of all maternal and child deaths occur. Countdown has pledged to prepare an annual report with one-page profiles – adapted from the two-page country profiles produced by Countdown on a roughly two-year cycle – showcasing progress on the 11 core indicators selected by the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health *(see box at left)*. These 11 indicators encompass key elements of the reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH) continuum of care.

The results in this report highlight country achievements in increasing coverage of key interventions, and identify remaining challenges many countries face in reaching all women and children with life-saving services. *The key findings include:*

- Across most of the Countdown countries, levels of maternal and child mortality have both been dropping over the past two decades. But in some countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa where fertility levels typically remain high, progress has been slower. **These countries must be prioritized for collective global, regional, and national action.**

- Child deaths are increasingly concentrated in the first month of life. Newborn deaths now account for 40% or more of all child deaths in 35 of the Countdown countries. **Improving newborn survival, including reducing stillbirths, must be a major focus of policies and programs.**

- Undernutrition, in a synergistic relationship with infectious diseases, contributes to almost half of all child deaths. Levels of stunting, a form of growth failure resulting from chronic undernutrition, remain unacceptably high in virtually all 75 countries. **Nutrition must continue to be emphasized as an essential ingredient of maternal, newborn, and child survival programs.**

- Wide variations in coverage for interventions addressed by the Commission indicators, both across and within Countdown countries, show the importance of equity as a core component of all health strategies. **Global and national efforts must focus on reaching the poorest and other vulnerable sub-groups of the population.**

- High levels of fertility and unmet need for family planning in many Countdown countries highlight the need to broaden access to contraception. **The global community has woken up to this need, and the growing political momentum must be translated into substantially increased resources.**

Significant challenges remain before us. High population growth remains a looming obstacle to progress in countries where health systems are least equipped to respond to escalations in demand, and pervasive inequities must be addressed if we are to fulfill the promise of MDGs 4 and 5 for millions of women and children.

But, ultimately, this report is about hope. The country profiles contain many success stories which show that commitment, investment, and coordinated action can result in concrete achievements that will save countless lives.

Now is the time to learn from these success stories, and to act based on the evidence. Generations of women and children are counting on us.

A snapshot of progress on the Commission indicators

This section summarizes the data presented in the 2013 country profiles, providing an overview of progress and challenges ahead across the 75 priority countries.

IMPACT INDICATORS

The Countdown profiles show promising news of reductions in maternal and child mortality.

Maternal mortality

The number of women who die each year from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth has dropped substantially – from 543,000 deaths in 1990 to around 287,000 deaths in 2010.[ii] Thirty Countdown countries achieved reductions of 50% or more in the maternal mortality ratio[b] between 1990 and 2010, and three countries (Equatorial Guinea, Nepal, and Vietnam) achieved reductions of at least 75%. Over fifty countries reduced maternal mortality during 2000-2010 at a faster rate than during the previous decade, showing that the pace of progress is improving. However, the news is not all positive. Nine Countdown countries in sub-Saharan Africa – all of which have struggled with high HIV prevalence or, in the case of Somalia, with protracted civil war and instability – experienced increases in maternal mortality in the past two decades. All Countdown countries need to continue efforts to increase coverage of high-quality services, including family planning, antenatal and postnatal care, and skilled delivery and emergency obstetric care. *See Table 1 on page 8.*

Child mortality

The global number of deaths in children under five years of age has dropped from nearly 12 million in 1990 to approximately 6.9 million in 2011.[iii] Eight Countdown countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mexico, and Peru) achieved reductions of at least two-thirds in their under-five mortality rate during this time period, and 22 others achieved reductions of at least half. In more than 50 Countdown countries, the decline in child mortality has been accelerating, with a greater annual rate of reduction in 2000-2011 than in 1990-2000. However, some Countdown countries are lagging behind. In 24 countries – all of them, except Afghanistan, in sub-Saharan Africa – the under-five mortality rate in 2011 remained above 100 deaths per 1,000 live births. It is projected that, by 2050, one in three of the world's children will be born in sub-Saharan Africa.[iv] Efforts to improve child survival in sub-Saharan Africa must not only continue – they must be intensified. *See Table 2 on page 10.*

Almost two-thirds of all child deaths are the result of infectious diseases (malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, sepsis, measles, and AIDS) that could be prevented through cost-effective, available interventions.[v]

As the global under-five mortality rate has fallen, the proportion of child deaths that occur in the neonatal period has increased. Neonatal deaths now account for 40% or more of all child deaths in 35 Countdown countries, and this percentage reached 50% or higher in 12 countries. Greater investment and attention to the newborn period, including the prevention of preterm births and stillbirths and the scale-up of effective, low-cost interventions such as antenatal corticosteroids, cord care, and kangaroo mother care, is needed if the world is to achieve MDG 4.

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b. Because very few low- and middle-income countries have accurate civil registration of maternal deaths, and because household survey data sets with sample sizes adequate to measure maternal deaths – a relatively rare event – are not available for most countries, maternal mortality ratios are estimated on the basis of regression models such as the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group model, which includes country-level variables such as gross domestic product per capita, general fertility rate, and coverage of skilled attendant at birth.

TABLE 1

Reducing maternal mortality: Most countries are accelerating progress

Countdown countries, sorted by *average annual rate of reduction 2000-2010*[†,‡]

Country or territory	Maternal mortality ratio, modelled					
	Deaths per 100,000 live births			Average annual rate of reduction (%)		
	1990	2000	2010	1990-2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Rwanda	910	840	340	4.9	0.9	8.7
Afghanistan	1300	1000	460	5.1	2.2	7.9
Botswana	140	350	160	-0.7	-9.5	7.5
Nepal	770	360	170	7.3	7.2	7.4
Cambodia	830	510	250	5.8	4.7	6.9
Ethiopia	950	700	350	4.9	2.9	6.9
Angola	1200	890	450	4.7	2.7	6.7
India	600	390	200	5.2	4.1	6.3
Equatorial Guinea	1200	450	240	7.9	9.6	6.2
Yemen	610	380	200	5.3	4.6	6.0
Malawi	1100	840	460	4.4	2.8	5.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1600	870	470	5.9	5.9	5.9
Tajikistan	94	120	65	1.8	-2.4	5.8
Peru	200	120	67	5.2	4.9	5.6
Vietnam	240	100	59	6.9	8.2	5.5
Bangladesh	800	400	240	5.9	6.6	5.2
Liberia	1200	1300	770	2.4	-0.5	5.2
Uganda	600	530	310	3.2	1.2	5.1
Morocco	300	170	100	5.1	5.3	4.9
Madagascar	640	400	240	4.7	4.5	4.9
China	120	61	37	5.9	6.8	4.9
Mexico	92	82	50	3.0	1.1	4.8
Eritrea	880	390	240	6.3	7.9	4.6
Tanzania, United Republic of	870	730	460	3.2	1.7	4.6
Ghana	580	550	350	2.6	0.5	4.5
Guinea	1200	970	610	3.4	2.4	4.5
Indonesia	600	340	220	4.9	5.4	4.4
Nigeria	1100	970	630	2.6	0.9	4.3
Benin	770	530	350	3.9	3.5	4.3
São Tomé and Príncipe	150	110	70	3.8	3.6	4.1
Egypt	230	100	66	6.0	7.9	4.1
Azerbaijan	56	65	43	1.3	-1.5	4.0
Myanmar	520	300	200	4.8	5.5	4.0
Burkina Faso	700	450	300	4.1	4.3	4.0
Niger	1200	870	590	3.6	3.3	3.9
Togo	620	440	300	3.5	3.2	3.9
Gambia	700	520	360	3.4	3.0	3.8
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	97	120	81	0.9	-2.1	3.8
Bolivia	450	280	190	4.1	4.5	3.7
Mozambique	910	710	490	3.1	2.4	3.7
Côte d'Ivoire	710	590	400	2.8	1.9	3.7
Pakistan	490	380	260	3.0	2.4	3.6
Djibouti	290	290	200	1.9	0.1	3.6

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Country or territory	Maternal mortality ratio, modelled					
	Deaths per 100,000 live births			Average annual rate of reduction (%)		
	1990	2000	2010	1990-2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	930	770	540	2.7	1.8	3.6
Brazil	120	81	56	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sierra Leone	1300	1300	890	1.8	0.2	3.3
Mali	1100	740	540	3.5	3.9	3.2
Turkmenistan	82	91	67	1.0	-1.1	3.0
Papua New Guinea	390	310	230	2.6	2.3	2.9
Senegal	670	500	370	3.0	3.0	2.9
Kenya	400	490	360	0.5	-2.0	2.9
Haiti	620	460	350	2.7	2.8	2.7
Burundi	1100	1000	800	1.5	0.4	2.6
Solomon Islands	150	120	93	2.2	2.3	2.2
Mauritania	760	630	510	2.0	1.9	2.1
Guinea-Bissau	1100	970	790	1.7	1.3	2.1
Iraq	89	78	63	1.7	1.3	2.1
Zambia	470	540	440	0.4	-1.3	2.0
Comoros	440	340	280	2.2	2.5	1.9
Gabon	270	270	230	0.8	-0.1	1.7
Sudan	1000	870	730	1.6	1.5	1.7
Philippines	170	120	99	2.8	3.8	1.7
Uzbekistan	59	33	28	3.7	5.7	1.6
Kyrgyzstan	73	82	71	0.2	-1.2	1.5
Central African Republic	930	1000	890	0.2	-0.9	1.3
South Africa	250	330	300	-0.9	-3.0	1.1
Zimbabwe	450	640	570	-1.2	-3.7	1.1
Swaziland	300	360	320	-0.3	-1.7	1.1
Lesotho	520	690	620	-0.9	-2.8	1.0
Chad	920	1100	1100	-0.7	-2.0	0.6
Guatemala	160	130	120	1.5	2.5	0.6
Cameroon	670	730	690	-0.2	-0.8	0.5
Somalia	890	1000	1000	-0.7	-1.4	0.0
Congo	420	540	560	-1.5	-2.5	-0.4

Source: Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG) - WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank, 2012

† Includes 74 countries. Disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan was not available for 2010.
‡ Negative value indicates an increase in the maternal mortality ratio.

TABLE 2

Reducing child mortality: Progress accelerating, but newborn deaths need action

Countdown countries, sorted by average annual rate of reduction 2000-2011†

Country or territory	Under-five mortality rate						% of under-5 deaths occurring in neonatal period (2011)
	Deaths per 1,000 live births			Average annual rate of reduction (%)			
	1990	2000	2011	1990-2011	1990-2000	2000-2011	
Rwanda	156	183	54	5.1	-1.6	11.1	42%
Botswana	53	81	26	3.4	-4.3	10.4	43%
China	49	35	15	5.8	3.3	7.9	58%
Cambodia	117	102	43	4.8	1.4	7.9	46%
Brazil	58	36	16	6.3	4.9	7.5	66%
Peru	75	39	18	6.8	6.6	7.0	51%
Egypt	86	44	21	6.7	6.6	6.8	35%
Liberia	241	164	78	5.4	3.9	6.7	36%
Senegal	136	130	65	3.5	0.4	6.4	41%
Malawi	227	164	83	4.8	3.2	6.2	35%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	148	81	42	6.0	6.0	6.0	42%
Tanzania, United Republic of	158	126	68	4.0	2.2	5.7	40%
Zambia	193	154	83	4.0	2.3	5.6	37%
Mexico	49	29	16	5.4	5.2	5.6	46%
Bangladesh	139	84	46	5.3	5.0	5.5	60%
Ethiopia	198	139	77	4.5	3.6	5.3	42%
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	45	58	33	1.4	-2.5	5.0	52%
Niger	314	216	125	4.4	3.8	5.0	28%
Nepal	135	83	48	4.9	4.8	5.0	58%
Madagascar	161	104	62	4.6	4.4	4.8	38%
Mozambique	226	172	103	3.7	2.7	4.7	35%
Indonesia	82	53	32	4.5	4.4	4.6	49%
Morocco	81	53	33	4.3	4.3	4.3	56%
Bolivia	120	81	51	4.1	3.9	4.3	45%
South Africa	62	74	47	1.4	-1.7	4.2	43%
Guatemala	78	48	30	4.5	4.8	4.2	49%
Zimbabwe	79	106	67	0.8	-2.9	4.1	46%
Uganda	178	141	90	3.3	2.4	4.1	33%
Vietnam	50	34	22	4.0	3.9	4.1	55%
Kenya	98	113	73	1.4	-1.5	4.0	39%
Kyrgyzstan	70	47	31	4.0	3.9	4.0	48%
Azerbaijan	95	69	45	3.6	3.2	3.9	42%
Philippines	57	39	25	3.8	3.8	3.9	50%
Nigeria	214	188	124	2.6	1.3	3.8	34%
Tajikistan	114	95	63	2.8	1.9	3.7	40%
Haiti	143	102	70	3.4	3.4	3.4	36%
Eritrea	138	98	68	3.4	3.4	3.4	33%
India	114	88	61	3.0	2.6	3.3	53%
Solomon Islands	42	31	22	3.1	3.2	3.1	50%
Guinea	228	175	126	2.8	2.7	3.0	33%
South Sudan	217	165	121	2.8	2.8	2.8	29%
Lesotho	88	117	86	0.1	-2.9	2.8	46%
Turkmenistan	94	71	53	2.8	2.8	2.8	44%
Afghanistan	192	136	101	3.1	3.4	2.7	40%
Myanmar	107	84	62	2.6	2.5	2.6	47%

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

Country or territory	Under-five mortality rate						% of under-5 deaths occurring in neonatal period (2011)
	Deaths per 1,000 live births			Average annual rate of reduction (%)			
	1990	2000	2011	1990-2011	1990-2000	2000-2011	
Pakistan	122	95	72	2.5	2.5	2.5	48%
Benin	177	140	106	2.4	2.4	2.5	30%
Sierra Leone	267	241	185	1.7	1.0	2.4	27%
Yemen	126	99	77	2.4	2.4	2.4	43%
Gambia	165	130	101	2.3	2.3	2.4	36%
Equatorial Guinea	190	152	118	2.3	2.2	2.3	33%
Ghana	121	99	78	2.1	2.0	2.2	38%
Angola	243	199	158	2.1	2.0	2.1	29%
Gabon	94	82	66	1.7	1.4	2.1	39%
Comoros	122	100	79	2.0	2.0	2.1	41%
Uzbekistan	75	61	49	2.1	2.1	2.1	30%
Papua New Guinea	88	72	58	2.0	2.0	2.0	39%
Burkina Faso	208	182	146	1.7	1.4	2.0	25%
Mali	257	214	176	1.8	1.8	1.8	29%
Côte d'Ivoire	151	139	115	1.3	0.9	1.7	37%
Sudan	123	104	86	1.7	1.7	1.7	37%
Burundi	183	165	139	1.3	1.0	1.5	32%
Djibouti	122	106	90	1.5	1.4	1.5	38%
Togo	147	128	110	1.4	1.4	1.4	33%
Guinea-Bissau	210	186	161	1.3	1.2	1.3	29%
Iraq	46	43	38	0.9	0.7	1.1	54%
Chad	208	189	169	1.0	1.0	1.0	27%
Swaziland	83	114	104	-1.0	-3.2	0.9	34%
Congo	119	109	99	0.9	0.9	0.9	33%
Cameroon	145	140	127	0.6	0.4	0.8	27%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	181	181	168	0.4	0.0	0.7	29%
Central African Republic	169	172	164	0.2	-0.2	0.5	29%
Mauritania	125	118	112	0.5	0.6	0.5	37%
São Tomé and PrÍncipe	96	93	89	0.4	0.4	0.4	34%
Somalia	180	180	180	0.0	0.0	0.0	29%

Source: Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME) – UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and UN Population Division, 2012

† Negative value indicates an increase in the child mortality rate.

Nutrition

Undernutrition, in a synergistic relationship with infectious diseases, accounts for almost half of all child deaths.[vi] Poor nutrition increases a child's susceptibility to death from diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea, and measles. It can also result in long-lasting, negative cognitive and physical consequences, including intellectual impairment and elevated risk of adult-onset cardiovascular disease and diabetes. In recent years, stunting has been singled out as the key indicator for assessing child undernutrition and its harmful immediate and long-term consequences. Stunting reflects chronic exposure to inadequate diets and infections, especially in the first two years of life. Although stunting levels have been declining globally, Africa is the only major world region where the absolute number of stunted children increased in the last decade because of continued high population growth.[vii] Eighty percent of the world's stunted children now live in 14 Countdown countries;[viii]
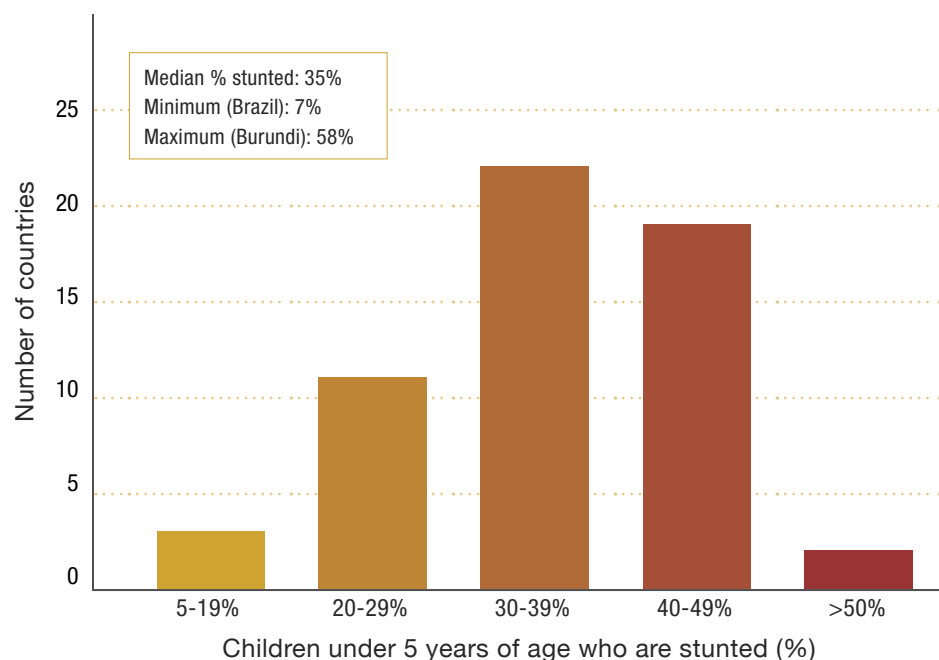
in 43 Countdown countries, approximately one-third or more of all children are stunted. Virtually all of the 57 Countdown countries with recent data show stunting levels that require urgent remedial action. *See Figure 1.*

There is increased understanding of the crucial importance of the 1,000-day window encompassing pregnancy and the first two years of life, when rapid physical and mental development occurs. Improving the nutritional status of women prior to and throughout pregnancy can reduce the incidence of low birth weight and other poor obstetrical outcomes. Providing optimal nutrition to children during the first two years of life can help prevent stunting. In 20 Countdown countries with data for a range of infant feeding indicators during the time period 2007-2012,[c] the median coverage for early initiation of breastfeeding is 53%, and the median coverage for exclusive breastfeeding up to six months of age is 48%. These low figures indicate the urgency of strengthening infant

FIGURE 1

Stunting prevalence indicates widespread undernutrition

Children under 5 years of age who are stunted (%), 57 Countdown countries, 2007-2012[†]

Median % stunted: 35%
Minimum (Brazil): 7%
Maximum (Burundi): 58%

Number of countries

Children under 5 years of age who are stunted (%)

Source: UNICEF global databases, January 2013, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and other household surveys

† Includes data from India, 2005-2006

c. Countdown analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

and young child feeding programs and other community-based programs in many Countdown countries, to promote optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices and appropriate micro-nutrient supplementation (e.g., vitamin A and zinc) up to and beyond two years of age. Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care services also offer opportunities to counsel women, including women living with HIV, on breastfeeding and other nutritional practices.

Stunting is a condition often rooted in poverty. It reflects the harsh challenges many women face in accessing income-earning opportunities, education, and health care for themselves and their children. Children of mothers with less education, for example, are at higher risk of stunting *(see Figure 2 on page 14)*.[ix] In all 32 Countdown countries with available data, stunting prevalence is lowest among children of mothers with at least some secondary education and highest among children of mothers with no education.

Movements to integrate nutrition initiatives, such as the *Road Map for Scaling-Up Nutrition*, into national reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health programs must continue to be prioritized in the Countdown countries. Addressing undernutrition and increasing the impact of nutrition-specific interventions also requires multi-sectoral efforts including social protection and women's empowerment initiatives, agricultural and food fortification programs, food subsidies for the poor, and water and sanitation programs. In light of rapidly rising food prices and volatile markets in recent years, the global community has a responsibility to help countries meet the growing costs of feeding their populations.
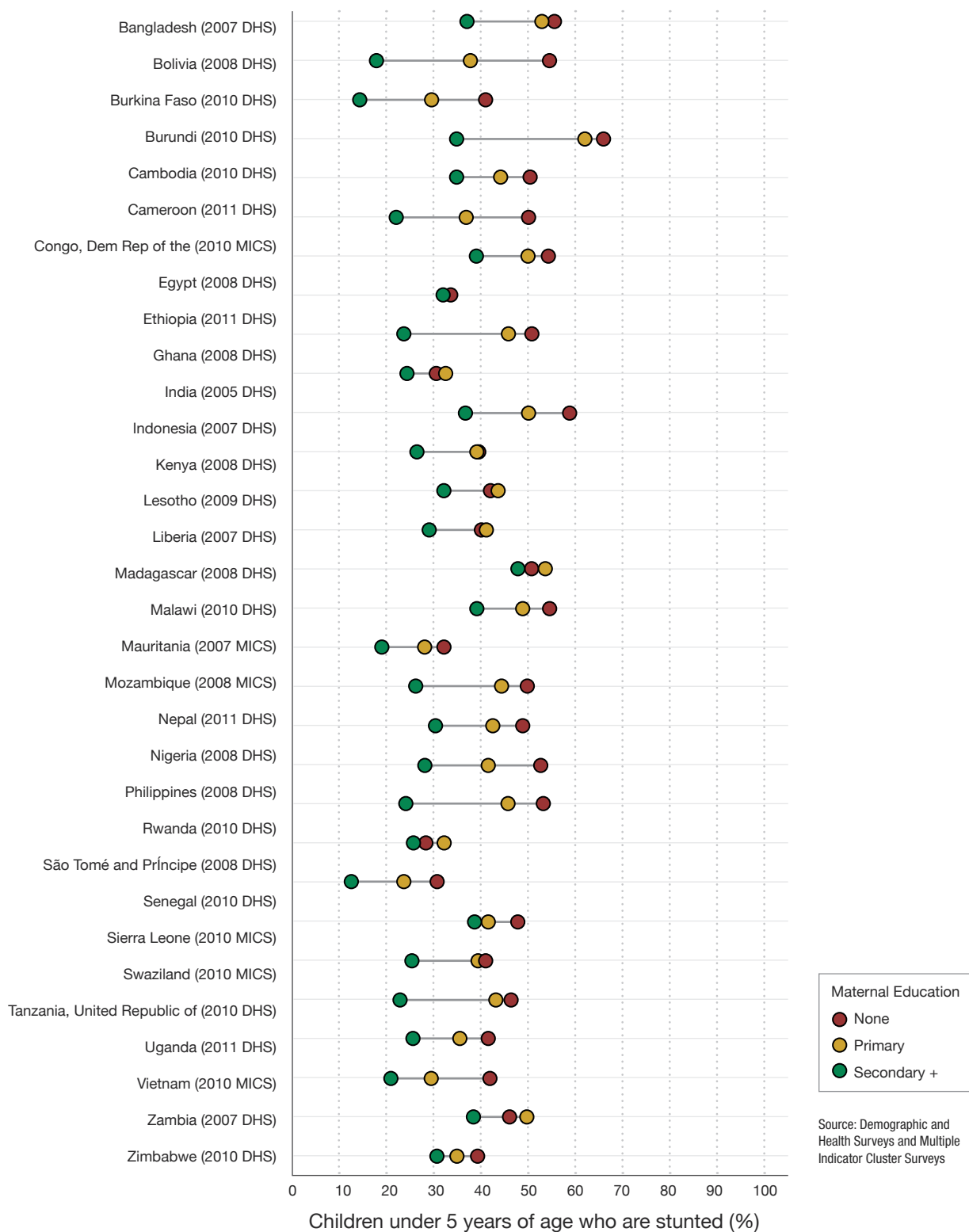

WHO /CHRISTOPHER BLACK

FIGURE 2
Stunting is lower when mothers have been educated
Stunting prevalence by maternal education, Countdown countries with recent data

Maternal Education
- None
- Primary
- Secondary +

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

INDICATORS OF INTERVENTION COVERAGE

The Commission selected a set of core coverage indicators that reflect the continuum of care and have strong political and public health significance across the 75 priority countries (*see box on page 4*). These represent a sub-set of the indicators that Countdown tracks and uses to assess progress towards achieving the health MDGs.
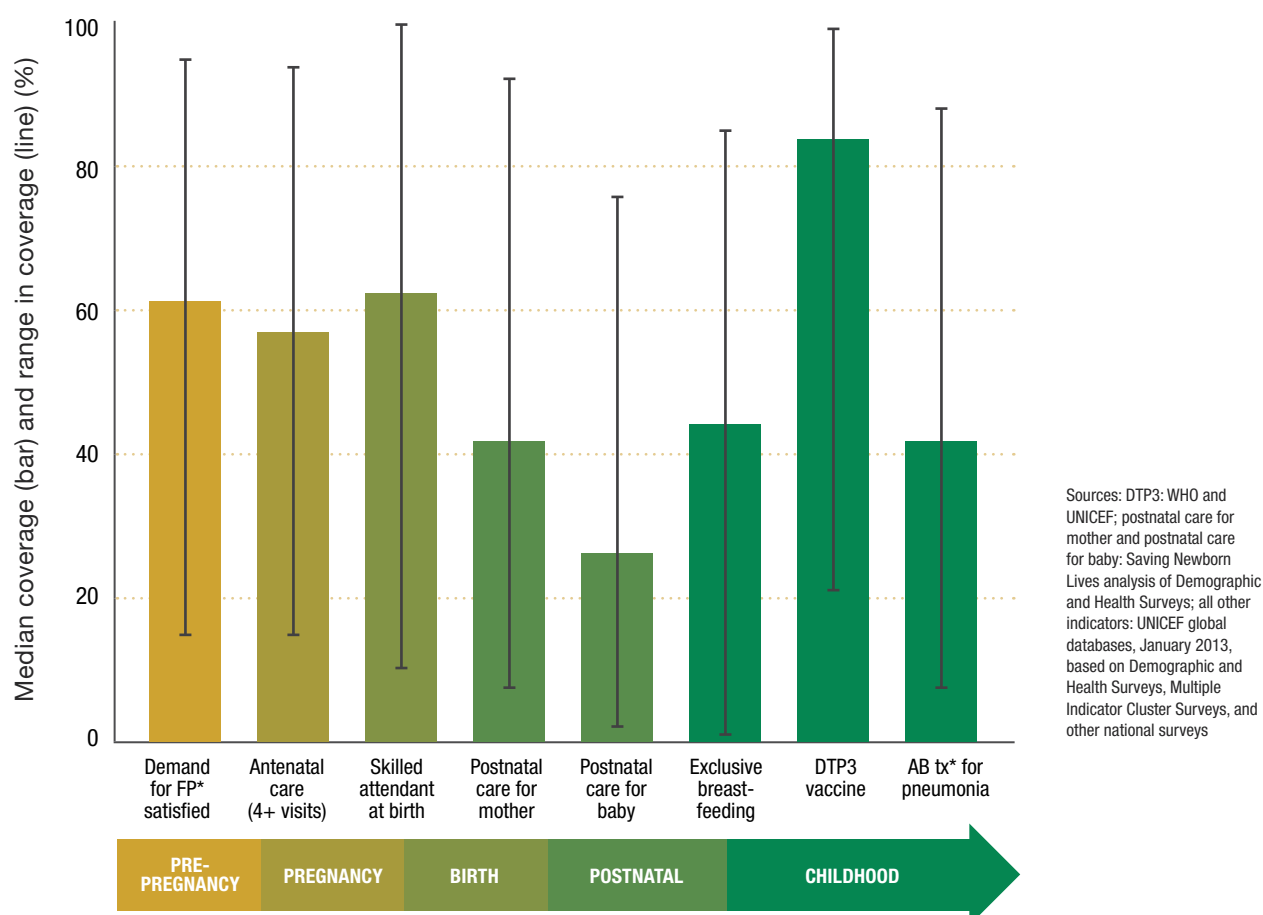
Figure 3 and Table 3 show median coverage levels and the range in coverage of these indicators for Countdown countries with available data

(2007-2012). Although not selected by the Commission, data on careseeking for pneumonia is included in Table 3 to complement the information provided on antibiotic treatment, because both are needed to interpret progress in coverage of correct treatment for pneumonia.[ix] The two HIV indicators selected by the Commission are presented separately in order to highlight the latest coverage estimates in the 21 Countdown countries considered priority countries for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT).

FIGURE 3

Coverage varies across the continuum of care

Coverage levels for selected Commission indicators of intervention coverage,[†] median and range for priority countries with data available, 2007-2012[‡]

Sources: DTP3: WHO and UNICEF; postnatal care for mother and postnatal care for baby: Saving Newborn Lives analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys; all other indicators: UNICEF global databases, January 2013, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and other national surveys

* FP = Family planning; AB tx = antibiotic treatment for pneumonia

† Definitions of these and other Countdown indicators are available at *www.countdown2015mnch.org/about-countdown/country-selection-and-data.*

‡ Includes the 2005-2006 India NHFS/DHS where applicable

These results highlight noteworthy models of success – for each of the interventions, at least one country has achieved a coverage level exceeding 75%; and for five interventions, at least one country has reached over 90% coverage. The results also show wide variation in coverage across the countries, and for every intervention, there is at least one country with unacceptably low coverage. Comparison of median coverage levels similarly shows a mixed picture, with medians of above 80% for DTP3 immunization but less than 45% for postnatal care for mothers, postnatal care for babies, exclusive breastfeeding, and antibiotic treatment for pneumonia. More intensive efforts are needed to achieve universal coverage for all of these critical interventions.

Equity matters

Recognizing that progress in maternal, newborn, and child survival requires reaching all population sub-groups with essential health services, the Commission recommended monitoring its selected indicators according to key equity dimensions such as wealth, gender, age, maternal education, ethnicity,

and urban/rural residence. Each Countdown country profile includes a graph presenting coverage for a set of interventions among the poorest and richest households. Analysis of the Countdown data shows pronounced inequities in coverage for many essential interventions, with women and children from richer households much more likely to receive care than those from poorer households. This pattern is particularly evident for interventions that require a functional health system, such as skilled attendant at birth.[xi] Figure 4 shows coverage of skilled attendant at birth by level of maternal education in the 32 Countdown countries with available data. In all countries, coverage is substantially higher among women with secondary or higher education than for women with no education. The median absolute difference in coverage between these two groups of women across the Countdown countries is 43 percentage points, ranging from a low of 15 percentage points in São Tomé and PrÍncipe to a high of 70 percentage points in Cameroon. *See page 18.*

Countdown trend analyses have found that countries achieving rapid progress in intervention coverage have accomplished this primarily by

TABLE 3

A snapshot of coverage levels for select Commission indicators, priority countries with data available (2007-2012)†

Commission indicator‡	Number of countries with data	Median (%)	Range (%)
Demand for family planning satisfied (met need for contraception)	37	61	15-95
Antenatal care (four or more visits)	44	57	15-94
Skilled attendant at birth	57	62	10-100
Postnatal care (within two days):			
for mother	31	42	7-92
for baby	11	26	5-77
Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months)	49	44	3-85
DTP3 vaccine coverage	75	84	22-99
Careseeking for pneumonia	51	55	26-80
Antibiotic treatment for pneumonia	36	42	7-88

Source: UNICEF global databases, January 2013, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and other national surveys

† Includes the 2005-2006 India NHFS/DHS where applicable

‡ Includes data on careseeking for pneumonia to complement the information provided on antibiotic treatment, because both are needed to interpret progress in coverage of correct treatment for pneumonia

improving coverage in the poorest wealth quintiles.[xii] This suggests that countries should consider equity and target vulnerable population sub-groups when they are developing strategies for scaling-up interventions and reaching national health goals. Initiatives aimed at improving the status of women, including girls' and women's access to education, should also be emphasized.

HIV indicators

The Commission selected two related HIV indicators to promote the provision of antiretroviral therapy to HIV-positive pregnant women, both for their own health and to reduce the risk of HIV transmission to their babies. These indicators are important measures of progress towards MDG 6, and the global goals of reducing AIDS-related

maternal mortality by half by 2015[xiii] and achieving an AIDS-free generation. Table 4 shows coverage levels of the most efficacious regimens[d] for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) in the Countdown countries considered priority countries for the elimination of vertical transmission (excluding India and the Democratic Republic of Congo, where data are not available for 2011). The table shows wide variations in coverage levels across the countries, with five countries reaching 75% or more of those in need and four reaching less than 25% of the target population.

Global coverage of antiretroviral therapy for HIV-positive pregnant women who are treatment-eligible, for their own health, was 30% in 2011.[xiii, e]

TABLE 4

PMTCT coverage varies widely between countries

Estimated antiretroviral coverage for preventing mother-to-child transmission for HIV-positive pregnant women who are treatment-eligible, in 19 of the 21 Countdown countries considered priority countries for eliminating mother-to-child transmission (2011)
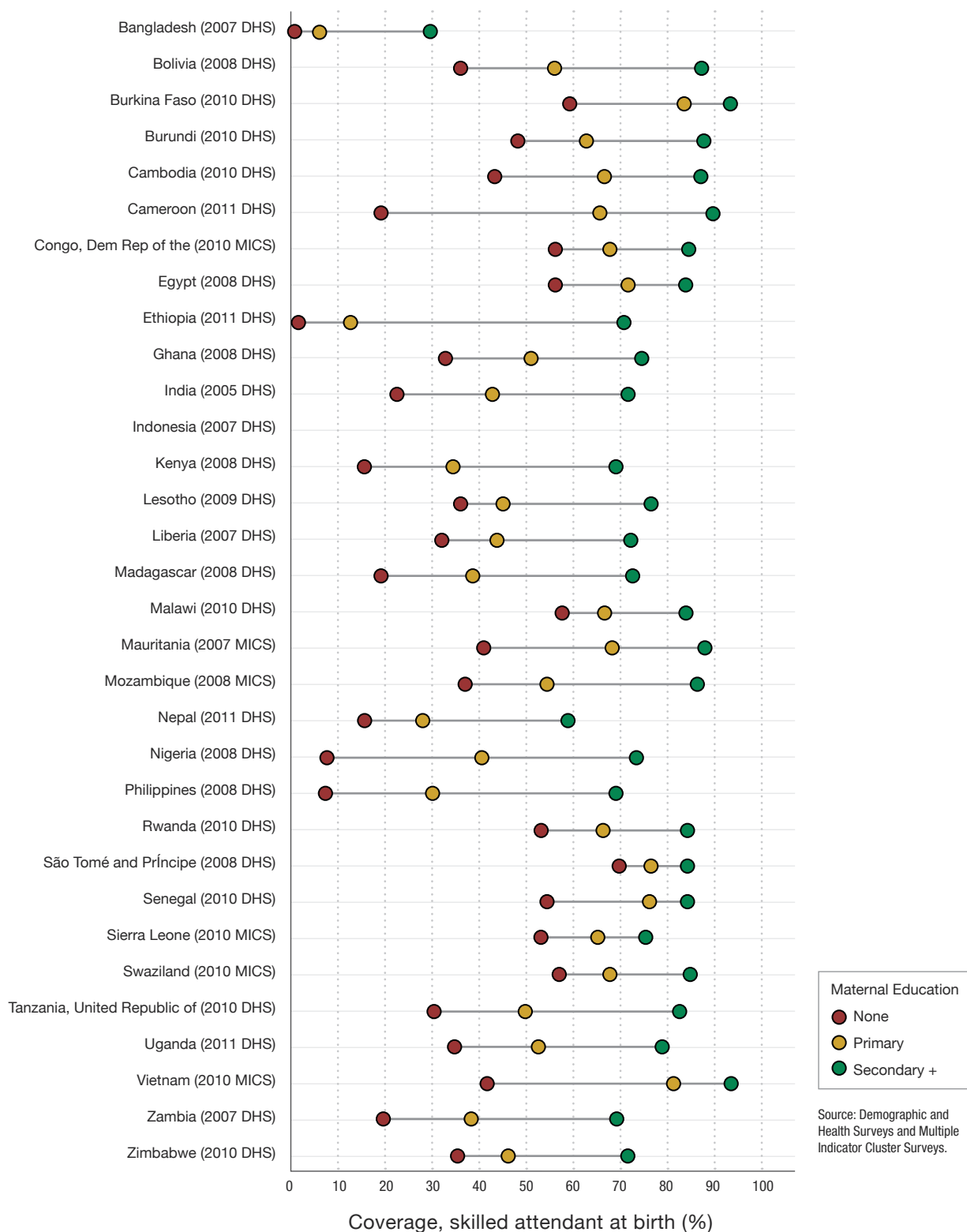
Country	Prevention of mother-to child transmission, most efficacious regimens,[†] 2011 (%)	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission, range, 2011 (%)
South Africa	>95	>95->95
Swaziland	>95	86->95
Botswana	94	83->95
Zambia	86	74->95
Ghana	75	61-90
Tanzania, United Republic of	74	65-85
Côte d'Ivoire	68	56-81
Kenya	67	59-75
Lesotho	62	55-70
Zimbabwe	54	48-62
Cameroon	53	45-62
Malawi	53	46-61
Burundi	52	43-62
Mozambique	51	43-61
Uganda	50	43-57
Ethiopia	24	20-28
Nigeria	18	15-21
Angola	16	10-24
Chad	11	8-14

Source: UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2012, published via AIDSinfo

d,† Coverage data on PMTCT from 2010 and 2011 includes all regimens minus single-dose nevirapine. Data from 2005-2009 includes all regimens, including single-dose nevirapine.
e. Data are currently unavailable for the Countdown countries on antiretroviral therapy for HIV-positive pregnant women who are treatment-eligible, for their own health.

FIGURE 4

Educated women are more likely to give birth with a skilled attendant

Skilled attendant at birth, by maternal education, Countdown countries with recent data

Coverage, skilled attendant at birth (%)

Maternal Education

● None
● Primary
● Secondary +

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.

Lessons Learned: Taking Action Today and Tomorrow

Replicating the success of HIV interventions: *Advocacy, commitment, investment*

Figure 5 compares the annual percentage-point change in coverage for PMTCT and careseeking for pneumonia from around 2005 to around 2010, for all countries with available data.[f] Although most countries began this approximately five-year period with low coverage levels for both interventions, gains in coverage for PMTCT were considerably greater in every country than for careseeking for pneumonia, for which some countries even experienced drops in coverage. The message is clear: coordinated advocacy plus political commitment and financial investment can bring rapid increases in coverage. The same level of attention that has been devoted to HIV-related services must be extended to other leading killers of women and children, including pneumonia and diarrhea which together account for 2 million child deaths each year (nearly 15 times the number of child deaths caused by AIDS).[xv, xvi] The April 2013 launch of the Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhea, in the context of the "A Promise Renewed" initiative to end preventable child deaths, is a significant step in this direction,[xvii, xviii] as are rapidly expanding efforts to provide coordinated services at the community level for mothers and children without access to health facilities.[xix]

Meeting the demand for family planning: *addressing population growth and saving lives*

Reproductive health has gained political visibility in recent years, starting with the adoption of universal access to reproductive health as a second MDG 5 target in 2007 and followed by the launch in 2010 of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's

Health, which included commitments for reproductive health services. In 2012, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Government of the United Kingdom co-convened the Family Planning Summit in London, to catalyze political and financial commitment to address the vast unmet need for family planning in the 69 poorest countries[g] (of which 62 are also Countdown countries). At the summit, 24 Countdown countries made commitments to improve access to family planning.

Family planning services can improve maternal mortality by reducing unintended and high-risk pregnancies and unsafe abortions. These services can also help improve newborn and child survival by lengthening inter-pregnancy intervals.[xx]

New Countdown analyses show that the total volume of official development assistance to reproductive health (broadly defined as inclusive of maternal and newborn health services, family planning, sexual health, the treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and the treatment and prevention of HIV) was approximately $5579 million in 2009 and $5637 million in 2010, a slight increase of 1%.[xxi] On average across the two years, more than half of this aid was directed to HIV services, and only around 7% was allocated to family planning.

The Countdown countries received approximately three-quarters of all official development assistance to reproductive health in both 2009 and 2010. Aid to the Countdown countries increased at a rate of 5.3%, from $4066 million in 2009 to $4284 million in 2010.

Significant additional investment in comprehensive family planning services is urgently needed, given
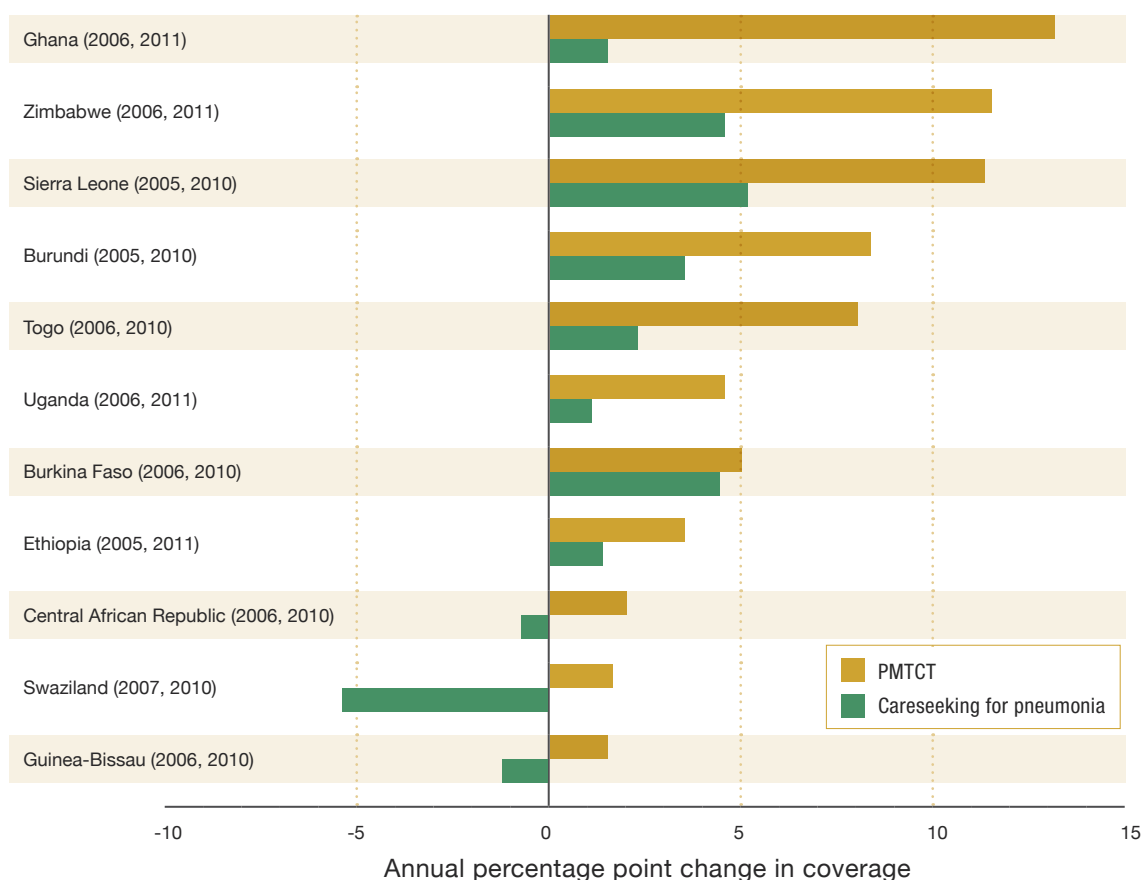
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f. The data sources for the two indicators are different. Annual estimates for PMTCT are derived from a joint reporting process by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Data for careseeking for pneumonia are from UNICEF global databases based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and other national surveys, which for some countries were not performed during the years immediately around 2005 and 2010.

g. The poorest countries are defined as those with a Gross National Income (GNI) of $2,500 per year or less (based on the World Bank 2010 classification using the Atlas Method) – a group of 69 countries.

FIGURE 5

Rapid gains for PMTCT: Why can't we do the same for other interventions?

Annual percentage point change in coverage for careseeking for childhood pneumonia and PMTCT over about 5 years; all Countdown countries with sufficient data (around 2005 and around 2010)

Ghana (2006, 2011)

Zimbabwe (2006, 2011)

Sierra Leone (2005, 2010)

Burundi (2005, 2010)

Togo (2006, 2010)

Uganda (2006, 2011)

Burkina Faso (2006, 2010)

Ethiopia (2005, 2011)

Central African Republic (2006, 2010)

Swaziland (2007, 2010)

Guinea-Bissau (2006, 2010)

PMTCT
Careseeking for pneumonia

-10   -5   0   5   10   15

Annual percentage point change in coverage

Sources: ARVs for PMTCT: UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2012, published via AIDSinfo; Careseeking for pneumonia: UNICEF global databases, January 2013, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and other national surveys

continued high fertility rates and high levels of unmet need in many Countdown countries. More than half of all Countdown countries have a total fertility rate of 4.0 children per woman or higher; 35 of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa, with 21 in West and Central Africa and 14 in Eastern and Southern Africa.[h] This concentration of high fertility is matched by generally low levels of contraceptive use in countries in sub-Saharan Africa. As shown in Figure 6, Countdown countries with the lowest coverage levels of the Commission

indicator 'demand for family planning satisfied' are clustered in West and Central Africa, while the best-performing countries tend to be in the East Asia and Pacific region and the Latin America and Caribbean region, where fertility levels have been dropping in nearly all countries. The median coverage for the 37 Countdown countries with data is 61% with a range of 15% (Chad) to 95% (Vietnam). *See Figure 6 on page 22.*

h. Countdown categorizes countries according to UNICEF world regions.

FIGURE 6

Action is needed to meet family planning needs, especially in Africa

Demand for family planning satisfied, 2007-2012

Coverage, demand for family planning satisfied (%)
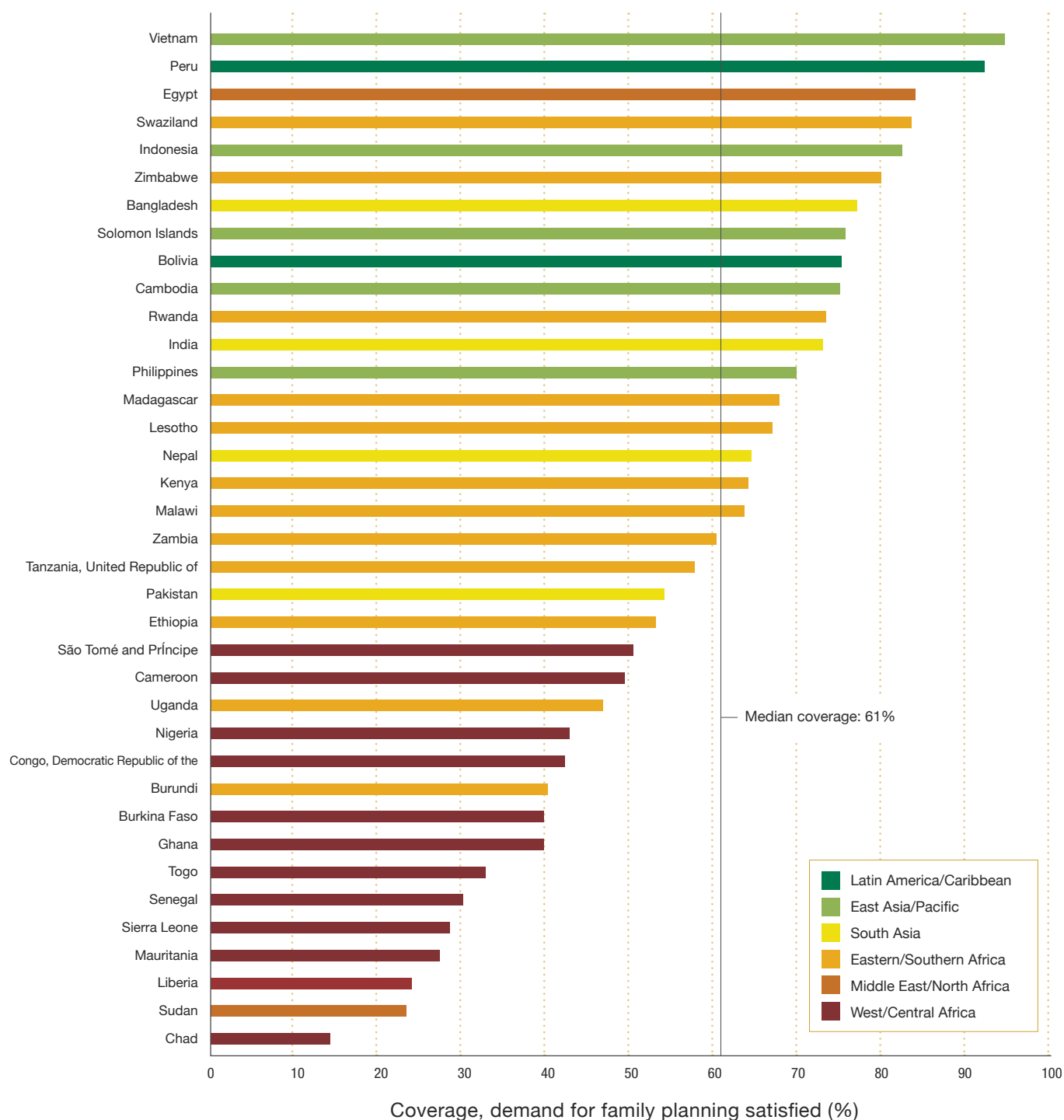
Source: United Nations Population Fund global database, January 2013, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, and other national surveys

Scaling up services to save more mothers and newborns

Through several major initiatives and resolutions – such as "A Promise Renewed," "Every Woman Every Child," and the UN Commission on the Status of Women's resolution on eliminating preventable maternal mortality – countries around the world have committed to reducing preventable deaths of mothers and of children under five years of age. The global percentage of child deaths occurring during the newborn period is now 43%,[xxii] making a focus on saving newborn lives essential to reaching this goal and achieving MDG 4. Proven, cost-effective interventions can reduce newborn deaths by three-quarters without the need for intensive care. Many of these interventions can be delivered through antenatal care, skilled delivery, and postnatal care visits, which represent major opportunities to reach mothers and their babies with lifesaving services that often bring long-lasting health and developmental benefits. Improved care at birth is also the most important strategy for reducing stillbirths.[xxiii]

Many Countdown countries are experiencing severe shortages of health workers, drugs, and medical supplies, and many families living in remote and disadvantaged areas continue to face barriers to accessing health care facilities. To address these issues and to increase the availability of postnatal care services for mothers and their babies, WHO and UNICEF in 2009 issued a Joint Statement[xxiv] recommending home visits during pregnancy and in the first week of life as a complementary strategy to facility-based services. Interventions recommended during these home visits include promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and family planning, appropriate cord and thermal care, counseling on danger signs, and treatment and referral when needed.

A recent WHO study found that over half of the 68 African and Asian countries surveyed now have a policy on home visits for newborns, and 30 countries are now implementing community-based

home visit packages for newborn care.[xxv] Reported national coverage of postnatal care for babies ranged from 6% to 100%, but only four countries surveyed reported coverage levels exceeding 50% for home visits within two days of birth. Improvements in the coverage and quality of postnatal care are clearly needed. This will require greater financial commitment to newborn health, more research on the optimal timing and content of services during the postnatal period, continued integration of newborn care interventions into facility-based maternity care and frontline health worker delivery platforms, strengthening linkages between frontline workers and health facilities, and monitoring of postnatal services.[xxvi]

The lack of available coverage data on newborn interventions makes it difficult to evaluate scale-up efforts. Only 11 Countdown countries, for example, have recent data on postnatal care for babies. An inter-agency technical working group on newborn indicators, convened by Saving Newborn Lives/Save the Children, is actively advocating for stronger health information systems, including vital registration, to better track newborn mortality, preterm births, and stillbirths. It is also developing metrics for consistent assessment of coverage of proven interventions provided around the time of birth and in the early postnatal period. These key interventions include antenatal corticosteroids, neonatal resuscitation, drying and thermal care for the newborn, cord care, kangaroo mother care, and care-seeking and treatment for newborn sepsis.[xxvii] Several of these interventions are priorities for the United Nations Commission on Life-Saving Commodities, and collaborative work is underway to identify and address bottlenecks to their scale-up.

Accountability: Now is the time

Accountability requires each of us to take action. Countdown is committed to making the evidence on progress accessible to decision makers, stimulating action where it is needed by producing regular reports and country profiles. Because success depends upon country ownership and participation, Countdown is now engaging in country-level activities to catalyze change through better information.

Understanding the determinants of success: *In-depth country case studies*

In a small number of countries, Countdown is supporting intensive analysis of the determinants of progress in RMNCH and nutrition. Independent scientists, working closely with Ministries of Health, review existing data on financial inputs, policies and systems factors, program implementation, broader contextual factors, intervention coverage, and equity patterns. They examine not only the extent of progress in reducing maternal, newborn, and child mortality, but also why and how this progress was or was not achieved. Niger was the first country to undertake such a case study analysis, focusing on the dramatic reductions in under-five mortality that were documented over the past decade.[xxviii] Bangladesh is completing a similar effort now, focusing on maternal mortality. These and future case studies will contribute to a more refined understanding of the interplay of factors that lead to progress, identifying potential lessons that can be applied in other contexts and building national capacity for such analyses.

Using evidence to guide decision making: *Country Countdowns*

Countdown is also supporting a country-led process, the Country Countdown, which offers countries a set of methods and tools for making data an effective instrument of change. At the heart of the Country Countdown is the development and dissemination of sub-national profiles through a consultative process involving all key stakeholders. The Country Countdown helps countries ensure that policy follows evidence, and that investments of health resources support interventions proven to save lives. It empowers decision makers with the information they need to set priorities, and to strengthen evidence-based programs that focus on efficiency, effectiveness, and equity. It aligns with the international and regional frameworks that have been put in place to support and monitor countries' fulfillment of their RMNCH commitments, and provides a template for objectively and consistently tracking progress and ensuring accountability.

The aim of all Countdown country-level activities is to:

- Increase public and policy attention to RMNCH, and to achievement of MDGs 4 and 5

- Focus national health strategies, investments, and programming to achieve high and equitable coverage of high-impact interventions, with emphasis on reaching the underserved

- Increase and more efficiently allocate financial resources for RMNCH

- Strengthen capacity to assess and analyze data, and to use data for evidence-based action

- Improve the quantity and quality of data, as national leaders become more aware of its importance and of current data gaps

- Foster accountability, both for committed actions and for outcomes

The global Countdown team is committed to supporting and facilitating these country-led activities by developing and disseminating tools, providing technical support as needed, and sharing relevant experiences from both the global and country levels. More information is available at **www.countdown2015mnch.org/country-countdown**.

The Countdown country profile: A tool for action

The Countdown country profile presents in one place the best and latest evidence to enable an assessment of a country's progress in improving RMNCH and nutrition. It provides a snapshot across the continuum of care on where success has been achieved and where gaps remain, which can inform national reviews and other prioritization processes. Above all, the country profile is a tool for *action*. It helps decision makers to identify where progress has been too slow, and where resources should be directed. It yields information on achievements that can guide policy and program development, and strengthen scale-up efforts.

Exploring the country profile is just a first step. Only our actions, informed by the evidence, can save the lives of the millions of women and children who still face the risk of preventable death. The time for action is *now*.

How to use the country profile

STEP 1: REVIEW THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFORMATION

The first step is to explore the range of data presented in the profile: demographic factors, mortality measures, coverage of evidence-based interventions, nutritional status measures, and measures of socioeconomic equity in coverage. Key questions to ask in reviewing the data include the following:

- Are trends in mortality and nutritional status moving in the right direction? Is the country on track to achieve the health MDGs?

- How high is coverage for the various interventions? Are trends moving in the right direction towards universal coverage? Are there gaps in coverage for specific interventions?

- How equitable is coverage? Are certain interventions particularly inaccessible for the poorest segment of the population?

### Key population characteristics

These demographic indicators include proportion of newborn deaths among all under-5 mortality, a Commission indicator.

Continuum of care

Gaps in coverage along the continuum of care from pre-pregnancy and childbirth through childhood up to age 5 should serve as a call to action for a country to prioritize these interventions.

Equity in coverage

Socio-economic inequities in coverage highlight the need for concerted efforts to improve coverage among the poorest.

EXAMPLE PROFILE
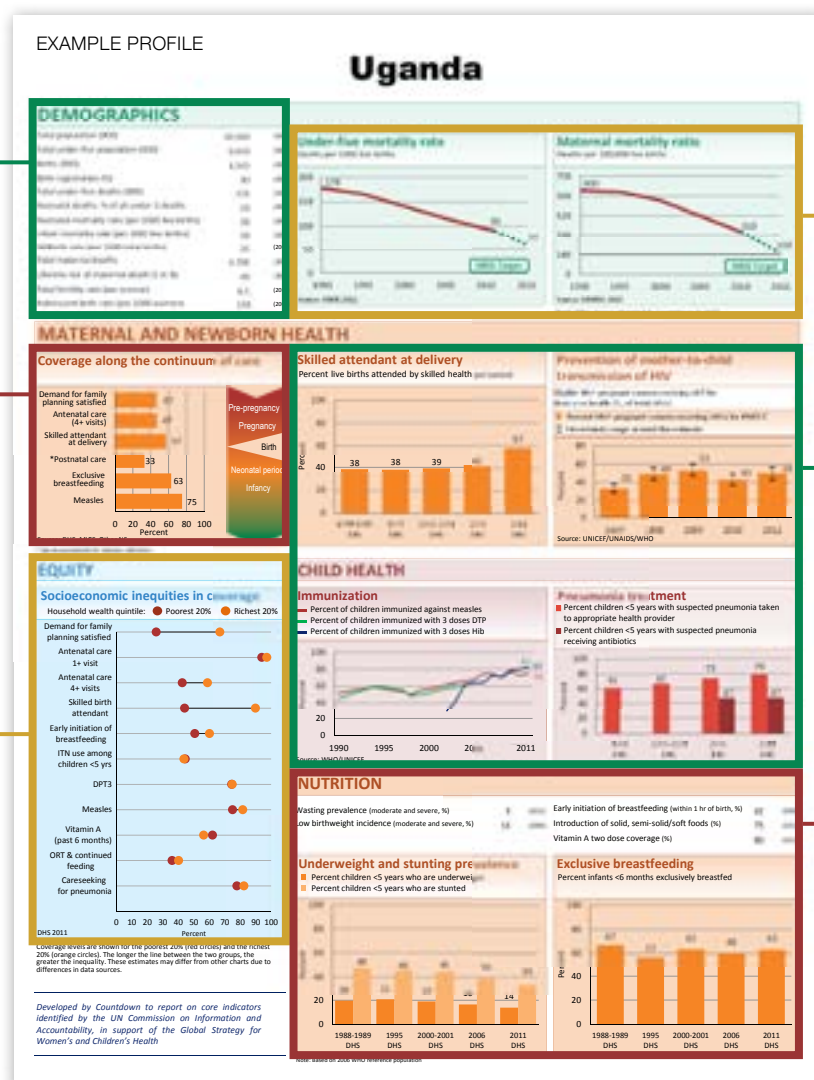
Impact: Under-5 child mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio

These charts display trends over time, reflecting progress towards reaching the MDG 4 and 5 targets.

Intervention coverage

These charts show most recent coverage levels and trends for selected RMNCH interventions.

Nutrition

Undernutrition in a synergistic relationship with infectious diseases accounts for almost half of all child deaths.

STEP 2: IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITIES TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS

The second step is to compare progress in different areas, focus on specific coverage gaps, and identify opportunities to address these gaps and accelerate progress in improving coverage and health outcomes. Questions to ask include the following:

• Are the coverage data consistent with the epidemiological situation? For example:

– If stunting prevalence is high, are coverage levels low for the nutrition intervention indicators? Would a focus on promoting optimal breastfeeding practices help to drive progress on reducing stunting?

– In priority countries for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, are sufficient resources being targeted to preventing mother-to-child transmission?

– If progress on reducing maternal mortality is lagging, and/or if newborn mortality is high, is this a reflection of low coverage of family planning, antenatal care (four or more visits), skilled attendance at birth, and postnatal care?

• Are there patterns in the coverage data that suggest clear action steps? For example, lower coverage for interventions involving treatment of an acute need (e.g., treatment of childhood diseases, childbirth services) than for interventions delivered routinely through outreach or scheduled in advance (e.g., vaccinations) suggests the need for measures to strengthen health systems, such as a greater policy focus on the training and equitable deployment of skilled health workers to increase access to care.

• Are gaps in coverage along the continuum of care suggestive of a call to action to prioritize specific interventions in future planning activities? For example, is access to labor, delivery, and immediate postnatal care being prioritized in countries with gaps in interventions delivered around the time of birth?

Country profiles

The information in the country profiles, customized to showcase the core indicators selected by the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, is intended to help policy makers and their partners assess progress and prioritize actions to save women's and children's lives. These country profiles reflect the data that are available for each country. Most of the data for the Commission indicators come from household surveys: mainly the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys and the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.[xxix] More information on the data sources for the Commission indicators is available in the annexes to previous Countdown reports: *www.countdown2015mnch.org/reports-and-articles*.

New survey data are available for 22 countries since the publication of Countdown's 2012 Report. Coverage estimates that are missing or that are more than five years old indicate an urgent need for concerted action to increase data collection efforts so that updated evidence is available for policy and program development.

This report contains profiles for 75 countries 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:

Afghanistan	Gambia	Nigeria
Angola	Ghana	Pakistan
Azerbaijan	Guatemala	Papua New Guinea
Bangladesh	Guinea	Peru
Benin	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines
Bolivia	Haiti	Rwanda
Botswana	India	São Tomé and PrÍncipe
Brazil	Indonesia	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Kenya	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Somalia
Cameroon	Kyrgyzstan	South Africa
Central African Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic	South Sudan
Chad	Lesotho	Sudan
China	Liberia	Swaziland
Comoros	Madagascar	Tajikistan
Congo	Malawi	Tanzania, United Republic of
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Mali	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Turkmenistan
Djibouti	Mexico	Uganda
Egypt	Morocco	Uzbekistan
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Vietnam
Eritrea	Myanmar	Yemen
Ethiopia	Nepal	Zambia
Gabon	Niger	Zimbabwe

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Afghanistan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	32,358	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	5,705	(2011)
Births (000)	1,408	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	37	(2010-2011)
Total under-five deaths (000)	128	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	40	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	36	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	73	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	29	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	6,400	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	32	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	90	(2008)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

192 (1990), 101, 64 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

1300 (1990), 460, 325 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	15
Skilled attendant at delivery	39
*Postnatal care	23
Exclusive breastfeeding	
Measles	62

Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy
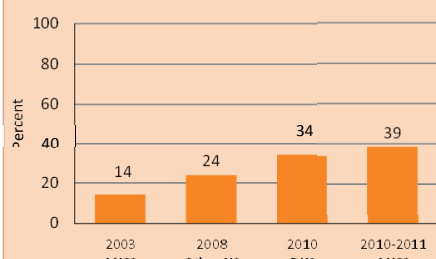
Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

2003 MICS	2008 Other NS	2010 DHS	2010-2011 MICS
14	24	34	39

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
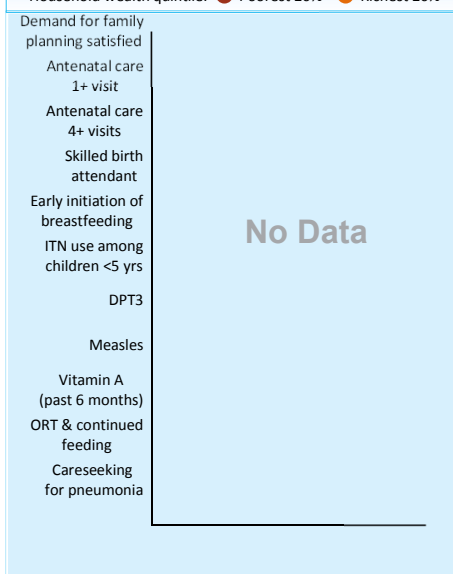⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

(2010, 2011)

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
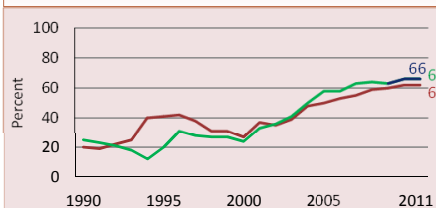ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
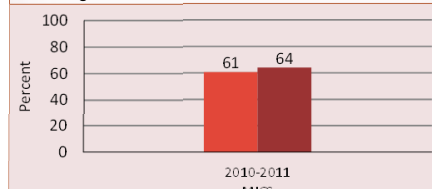
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

66, 66, 62 (2011)

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

2010-2011 MICS	
61	64

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9	(2004)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	-	-
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	29	(2003)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	100	(2011)

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

1997 MICS		2004 Other NS	
45	53	33	59

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

No Data
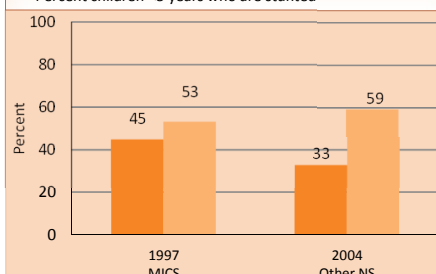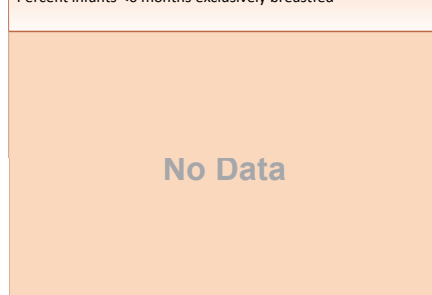
Countdown to 2015
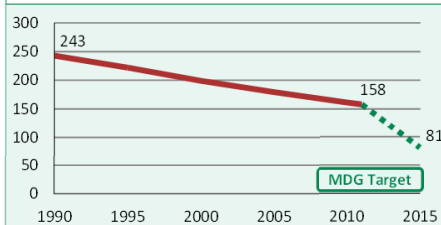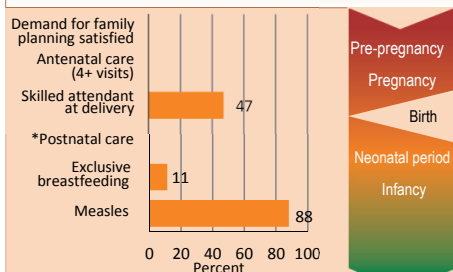## Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Angola

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	19,618	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,392	(2011)
Births (000)	803	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	29	(2001)
Total under-five deaths (000)	120	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	29	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	43	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	96	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	25	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	3,600	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	39	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	165	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

243 → 158 → 81
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

1200 → 450 → 300
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4+ visits)
Skilled attendant at delivery — 47
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding — 11
Measles — 88

Percent
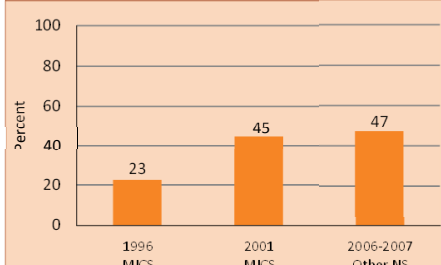
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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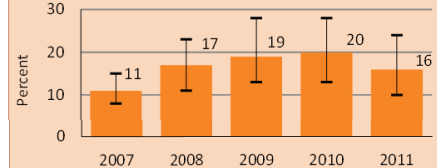Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1996 MICS	2001 MICS	2006-2007 Other NS
23	45	47

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
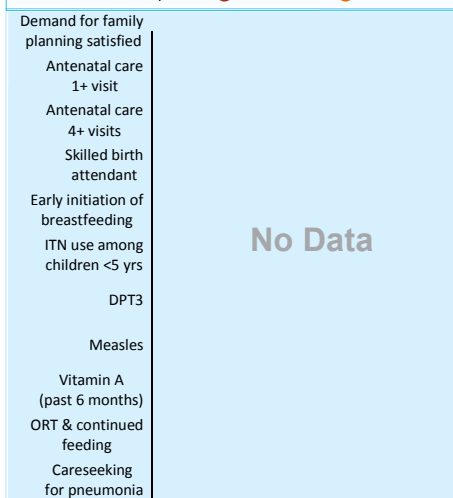⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
11	17	19	20	16

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
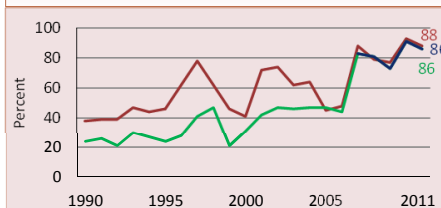Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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.
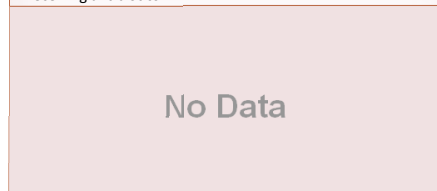
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

88
86
86

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

No Data

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2001)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	12	(2001)

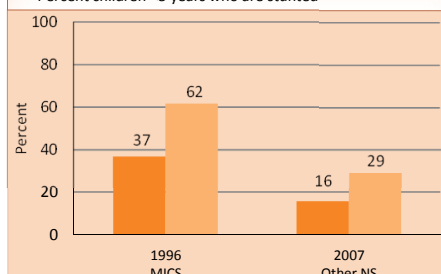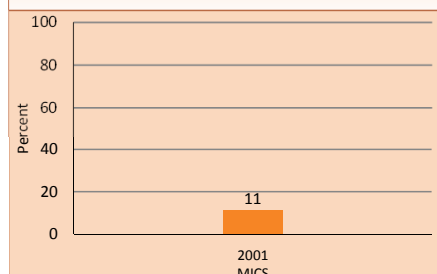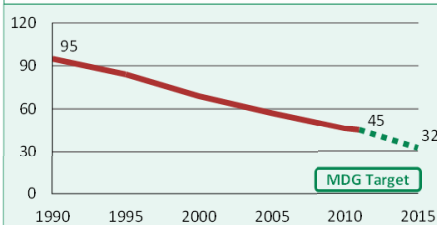|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	-	-
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	-	-
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	55	(2011)

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

1996 MICS		2007 Other NS	
37	62	16	29

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2001 MICS
11

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

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Azerbaijan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	9,306	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	846	(2011)
Births (000)	184	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	94	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	8	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	42	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	12	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	79	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	1,000	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	41	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

95 — 45 — 32
MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
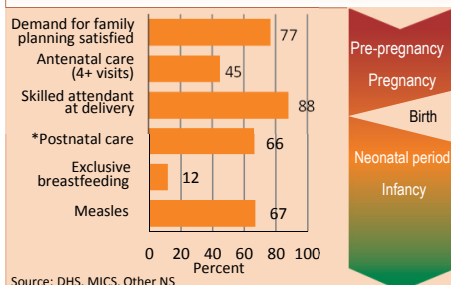Deaths per 100,000 live births

56 — 43 — 14
MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

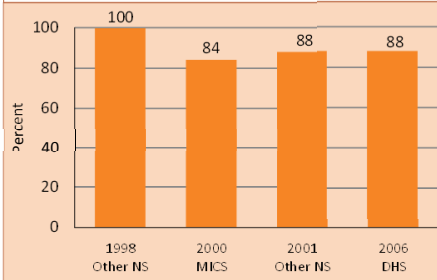|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	77
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	45
Skilled attendant at delivery	88
*Postnatal care	66
Exclusive breastfeeding	12
Measles	67

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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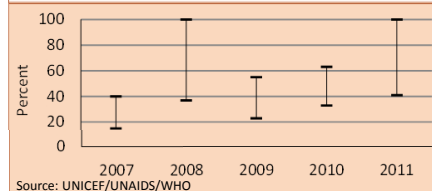Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1998 Other NS	2000 MICS	2001 Other NS	2006 DHS
100	84	88	88

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

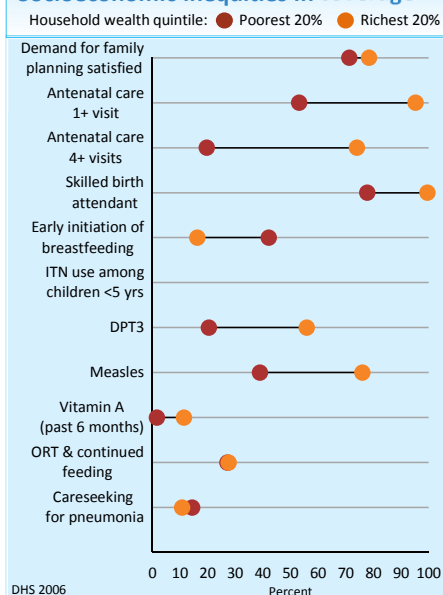■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
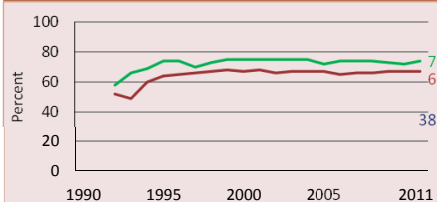- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2006

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
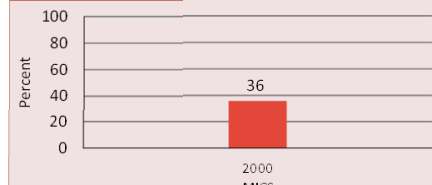
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

74
67
38

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

36

2000 MICS

NUTRITION

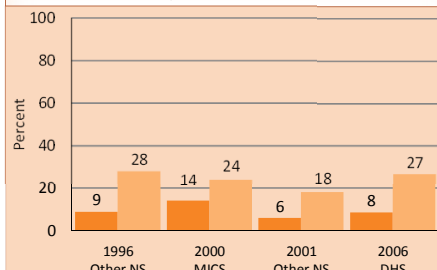|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2006)

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	32	(2006)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	83	(2006)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	89	(2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

	1996 Other NS	2000 MICS	2001 Other NS	2006 DHS
underweight	9	14	6	8
stunted	28	24	18	27

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2006 DHS
7	12
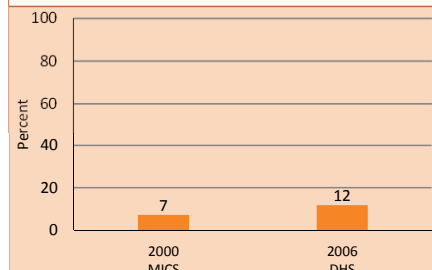
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Bangladesh

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

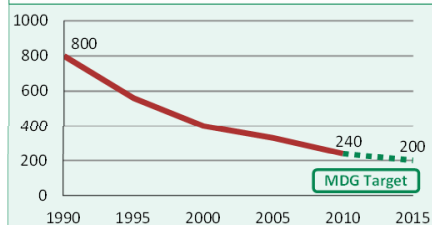|		
Total population (000)	150,494	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	14,427	(2011)
Births (000)	3,016	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	10	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	134	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	60	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	26	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	37	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	36	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	7,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	170	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	133	(2004)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

139 ... 46 ... 46
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

800 ... 240 ... 200
MDG Target
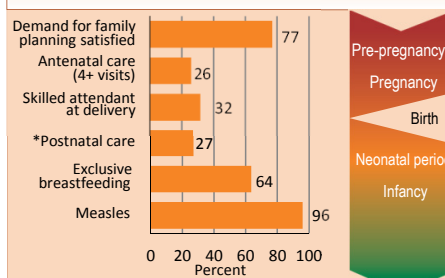Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

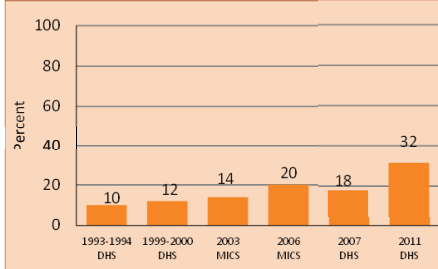|	
Demand for family planning satisfied	77
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	26
Skilled attendant at delivery	32
*Postnatal care	27
Exclusive breastfeeding	64
Measles	96

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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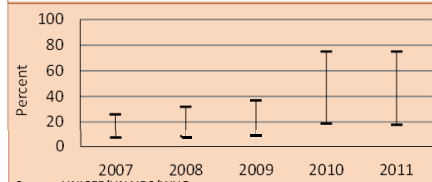Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1993-1994 DHS	1999-2000 DHS	2003 MICS	2006 MICS	2007 DHS	2011 DHS
10	12	14	20	18	32

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
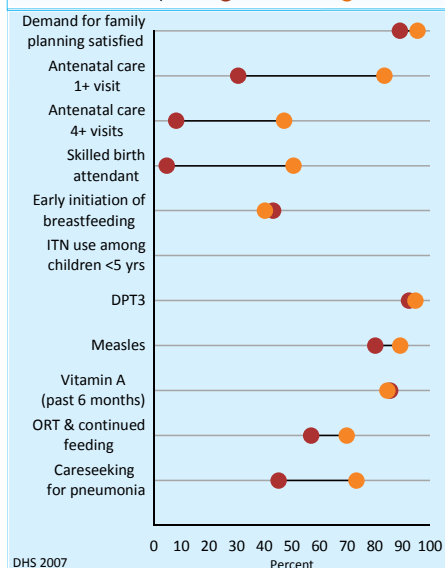Ⅰ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2007

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
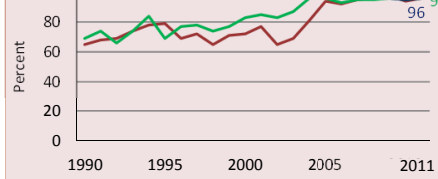
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib
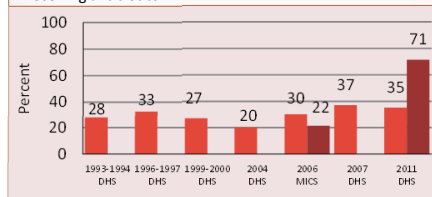
96 / 96 / 96

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

1993-1994 DHS	1996-1997 DHS	1999-2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2007 DHS	2011 DHS
28	33	27	20	30 / 22	37	35 / 71

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	16	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	36	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	22	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	71	(2007)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	94	(2011)

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

1986 Other NS	1989-1990 Other NS	1996-1997 DHS	1999-2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2007 DHS	2011 DHS
67 / 71	62 / 63	53 / 60	42 / 51	43 / 51	41 / 43	36 / 41

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1993-1994 DHS	1996-1997 DHS	1999-2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2007 DHS	2011 DHS
46	45	46	42	37	43	64

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival
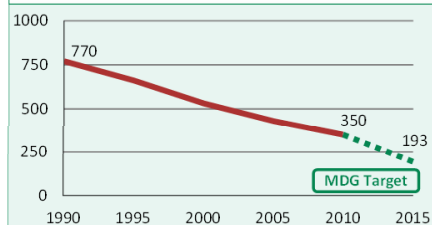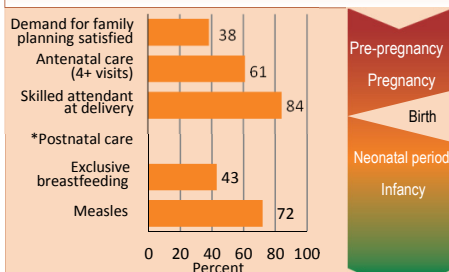
Benin

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	9,100	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,547	(2011)
Births (000)	356	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	60	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	36	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	30	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	31	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	68	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	24	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	53	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	114	(2004)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

177 ... 106 ... 59
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

770 ... 350 ... 193
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

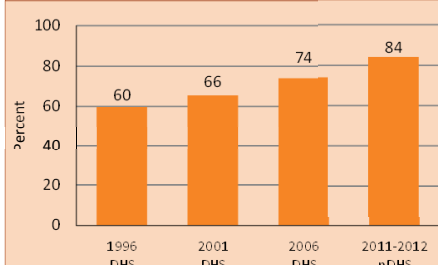|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	38
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	61
Skilled attendant at delivery	84
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	43
Measles	72

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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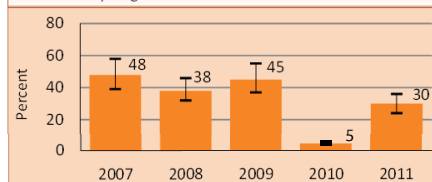Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS	2011-2012 pDHS
60	66	74	84

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
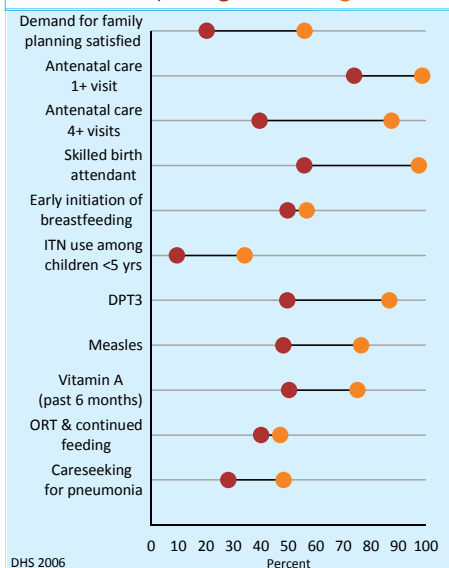⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
48	38	45	5	30

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
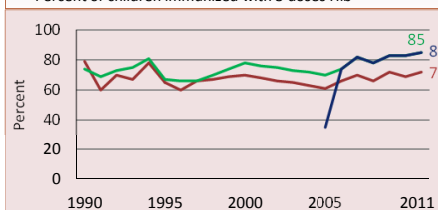- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2006

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.
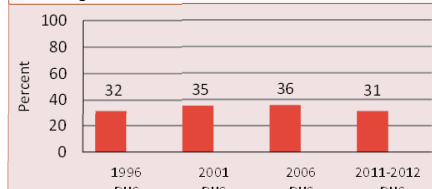
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

85
72

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS	2011-2012 pDHS
32	35	36	31

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2006)

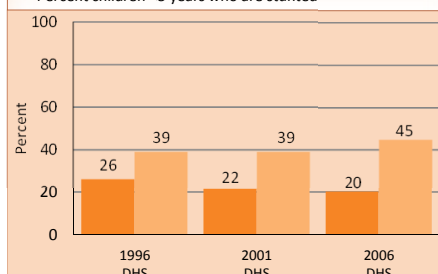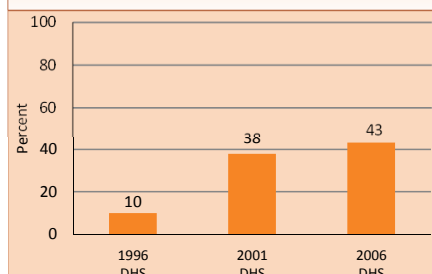|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	32	(2008)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	76	(2008)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	98	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS
26 / 39	22 / 39	20 / 45

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS
10	38	43

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

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Bolivia

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	10,088	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,229	(2011)
Births (000)	264	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	76	(2008)
Total under-five deaths (000)	13	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	45	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	22	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	17	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	510	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	140	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	89	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

120 ... 51 ... 40
MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
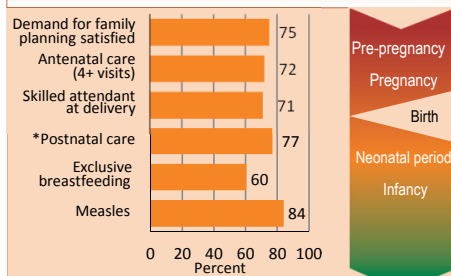Deaths per 100,000 live births

450 ... 190 ... 113
MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	75
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	72
Skilled attendant at delivery	71
*Postnatal care	77
Exclusive breastfeeding	60
Measles	84

Pre-pregnancy
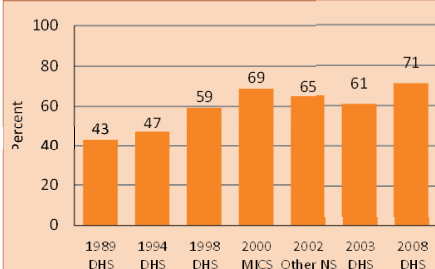Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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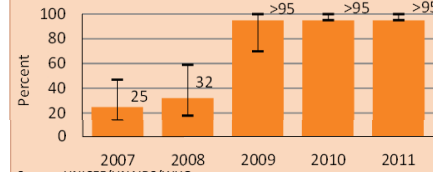Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1989 DHS	1994 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2002 Other NS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
43	47	59	69	65	61	71

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
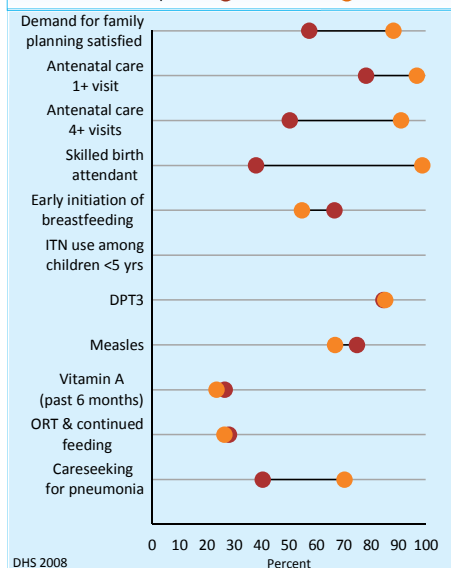⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
25	32	>95	>95	>95

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
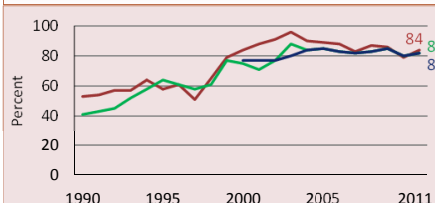- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2008

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
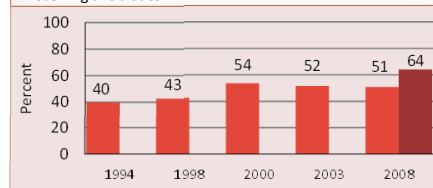
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

84
82
82

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1994 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
40	43	54	52	51	64

NUTRITION

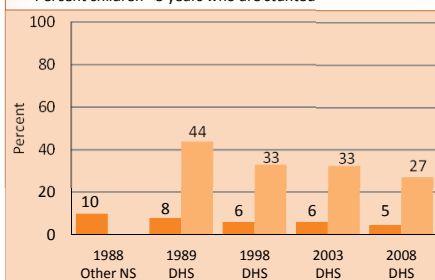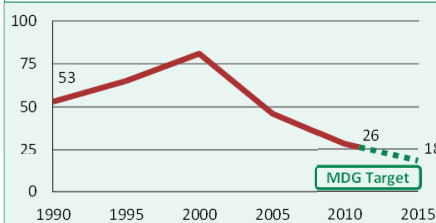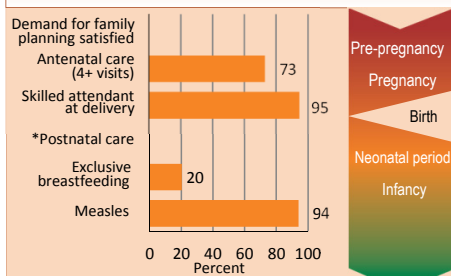|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	1	(2008)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	64	(2008)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	6	(2008)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	83	(2008)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	21	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1988 Other NS	1989 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
10	8 / 44	6 / 33	6 / 33	5 / 27

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1989 DHS	1994 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
51	43	50	39	54	60
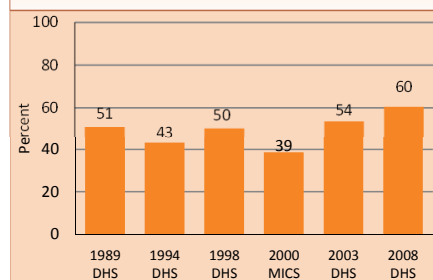
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Botswana

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	2,031	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	229	(2011)
Births (000)	47	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	72	(2007)
Total under-five deaths (000)	1	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	43	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	11	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	20	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	16	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	75	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	220	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	51	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

53 ... 26 ... 18
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

140 ... 160 ... 35
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4+ visits): 73
Skilled attendant at delivery: 95
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding: 20
Measles: 94
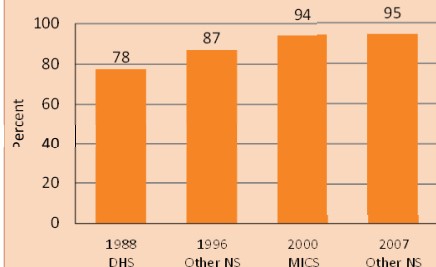
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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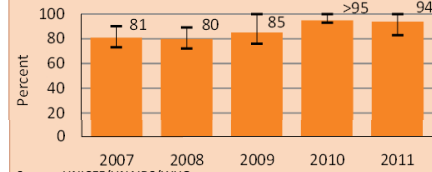Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1988 DHS	1996 Other NS	2000 MICS	2007 Other NS
78	87	94	95

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
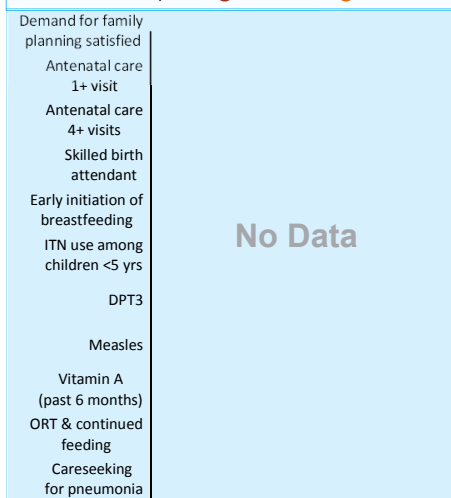⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
81	80	85	>95	94

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
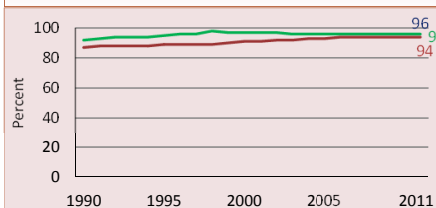Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
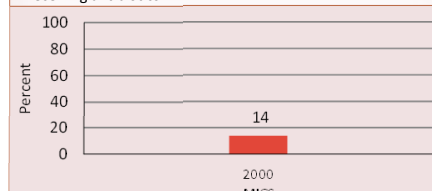
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

96
96
94

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

2000 MICS
14

NUTRITION

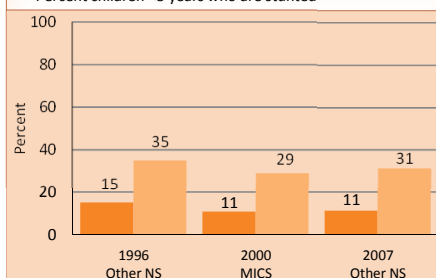|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2007)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	40	(2007)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2007)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	46	(2007)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	75	(2011)

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

1996 Other NS		2000 MICS		2007 Other NS	
15	35	11	29	11	31

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2007 Other NS
34	20
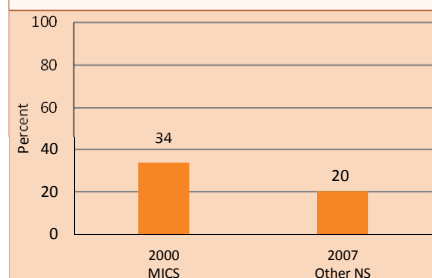
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Brazil

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	196,655	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	14,647	(2011)
Births (000)	2,996	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	91	(2008)
Total under-five deaths (000)	44	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	66	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	10	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	14	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	10	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,700	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	910	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.8	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	71	(2008)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

58 ... 16 ... 19
MDG Target
1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births
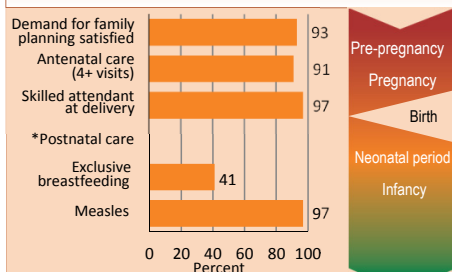
120 ... 56 ... 30
MDG Target
1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	93
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	91
Skilled attendant at delivery	97
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	41
Measles	97

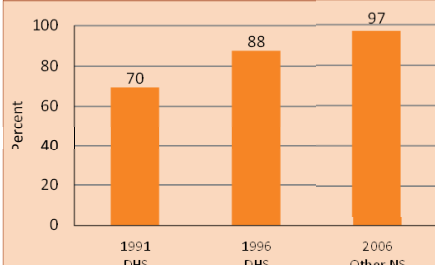Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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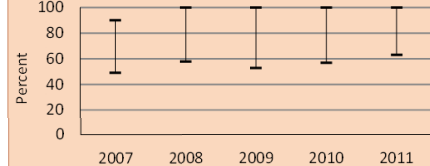Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

70 (1991 DHS) · 88 (1996 DHS) · 97 (2006 Other NS)

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
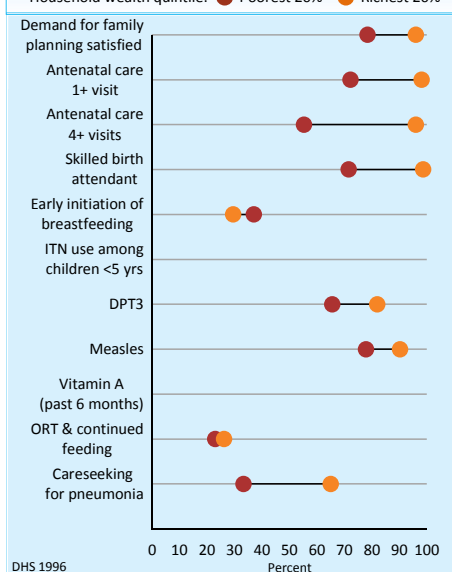工 Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

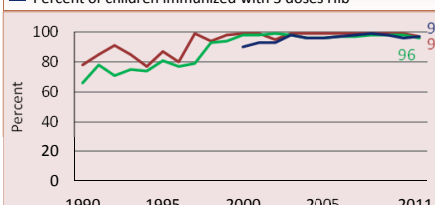0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Percent

DHS 1996

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
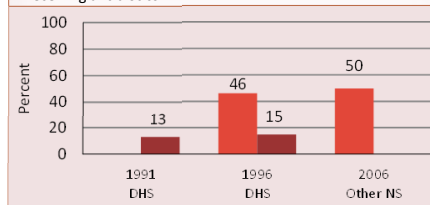
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

97 / 97 / 96

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

13 (1991 DHS) · 46 / 15 (1996 DHS) · 50 (2006 Other NS)

NUTRITION

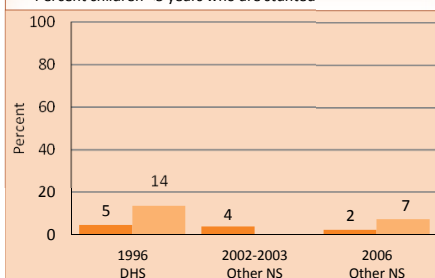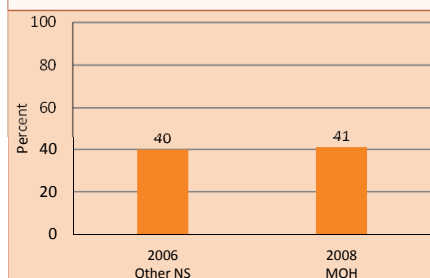|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	2	(2006)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	43	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	70	(2008)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

5 / 14 (1996 DHS) · 4 (2002-2003 Other NS) · 2 / 7 (2006 Other NS)

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

40 (2006 Other NS) · 41 (2008 MOH)

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

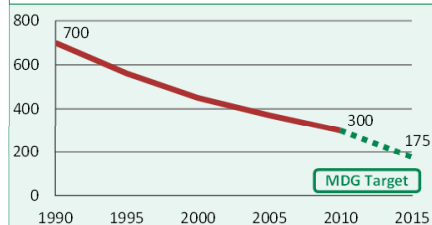# Burkina Faso

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	16,968	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,051	(2011)
Births (000)	730	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	77	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	101	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	25	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	34	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	82	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	26	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,100	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	55	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.8	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	130	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

208 → 146 → 70 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
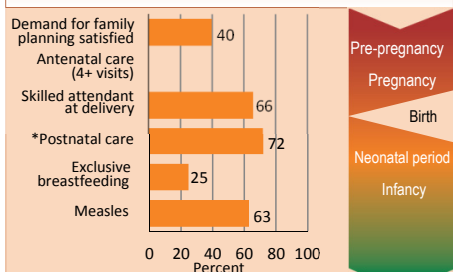Deaths per 100,000 live births

700 → 300 → 175 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	40
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	66
*Postnatal care	72
Exclusive breastfeeding	25
Measles	63

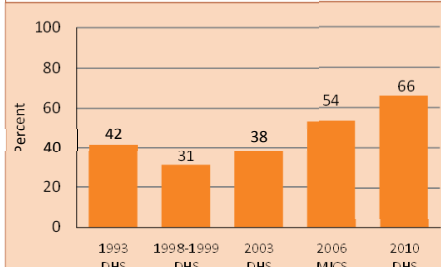Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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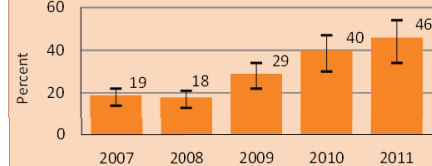Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1993 DHS	1998-1999 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2010 DHS
42	31	38	54	66

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
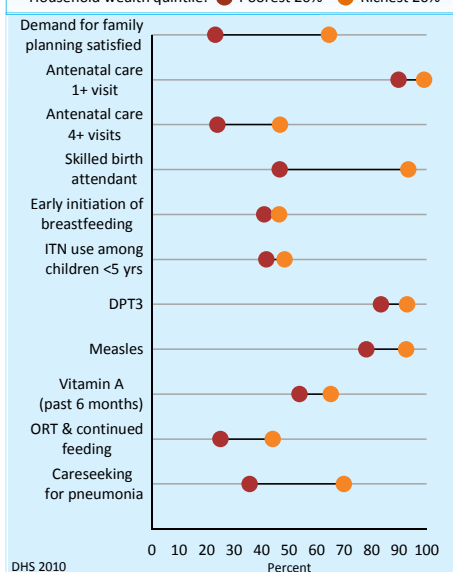⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
19	18	29	40	46

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
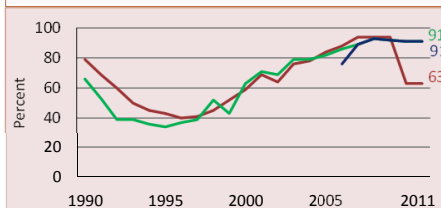- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2010

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
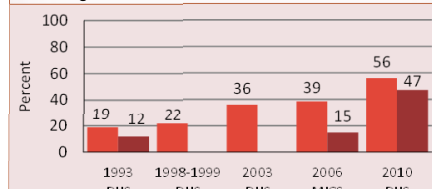
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

91 / 91 / 63

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1993 DHS	1998-1999 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2010 DHS
19 / 12	22	36	39 / 15	56 / 47

NUTRITION

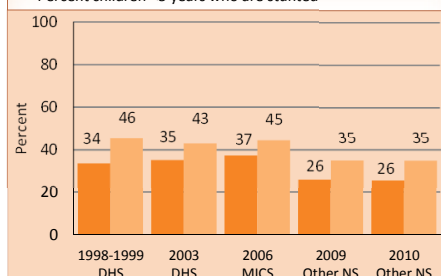|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2009)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	20	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	16	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	61	(2010-2011)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	87	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1998-1999 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2009 Other NS	2010 Other NS
34 / 46	35 / 43	37 / 45	26 / 35	26 / 35

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1998-1999 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2009 Other NS	2010 DHS
6	19	7	16	25
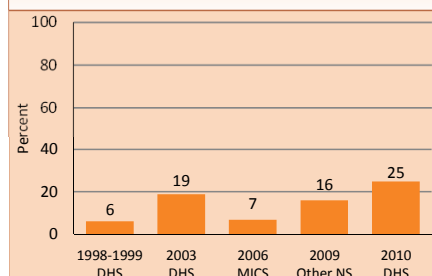
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Burundi

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	8,575	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,218	(2011)
Births (000)	288	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	75	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	39	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	32	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	43	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	86	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	28	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	31	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	65	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

183 → 139 → 61 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
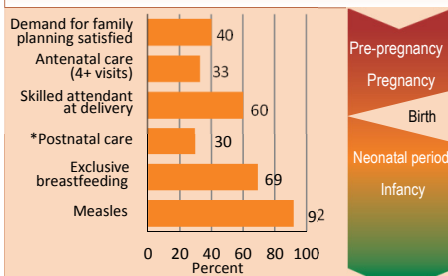Deaths per 100,000 live births

1100 → 800 → 275 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	40
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	33
Skilled attendant at delivery	60
*Postnatal care	30
Exclusive breastfeeding	69
Measles	92

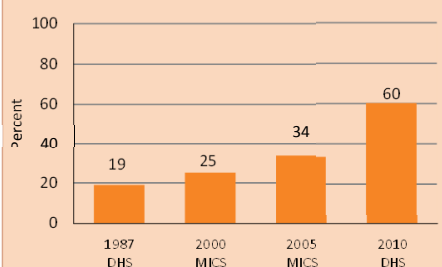Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

Year	Percent
1987 DHS	19
2000 MICS	25
2005 MICS	34
2010 DHS	60

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

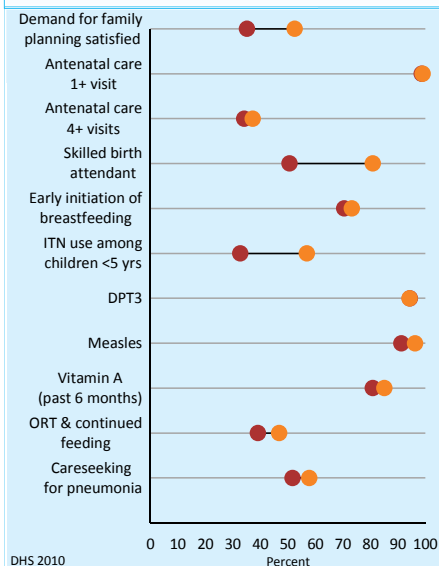■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

Year	Percent
2007	15
2008	22
2009	30
2010	47
2011	52

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
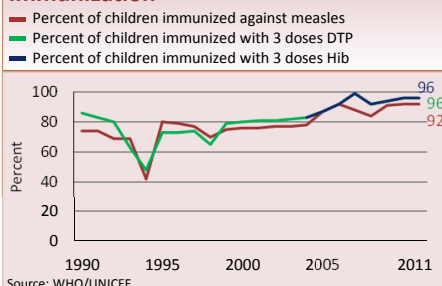- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2010

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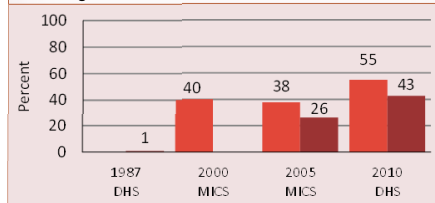
Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

96 / 96 / 92

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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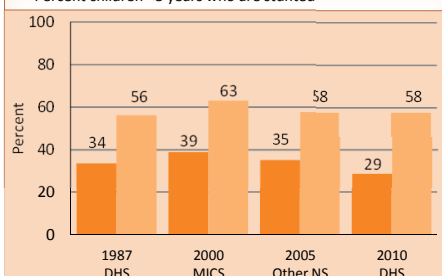■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

Year	Taken to provider	Receiving antibiotics
1987 DHS	1	
2000 MICS	40	
2005 MICS	38	26
2010 DHS	55	43

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2005)

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	-	-
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	70	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	83	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

Year	Underweight	Stunted
1987 DHS	34	56
2000 MICS	39	63
2005 Other NS	35	58
2010 DHS	29	58

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Year	Percent
1987 DHS	77
2000 MICS	62
2005 Other NS	45
2010 DHS	69
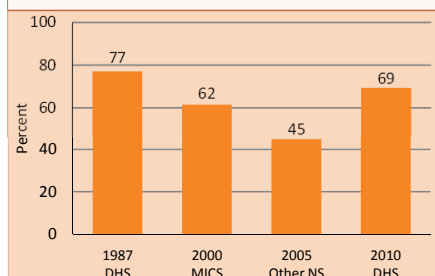
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Cambodia
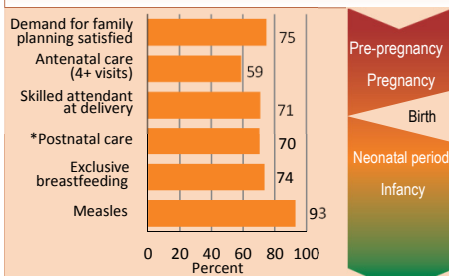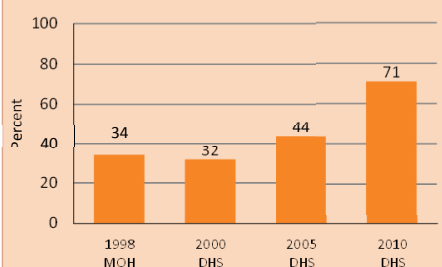
May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	14,305	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,507	(2011)
Births (000)	317	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	62	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	13	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	46	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	36	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	18	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	790	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	150	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.5	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	48	(2008)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

117 ... 43 ... 39 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

830 ... 250 ... 208 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	75
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	59
Skilled attendant at delivery	71
*Postnatal care	70
Exclusive breastfeeding	74
Measles	93

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

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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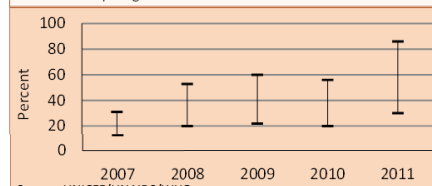Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1998 MOH	2000 DHS	2005 DHS	2010 DHS
34	32	44	71

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
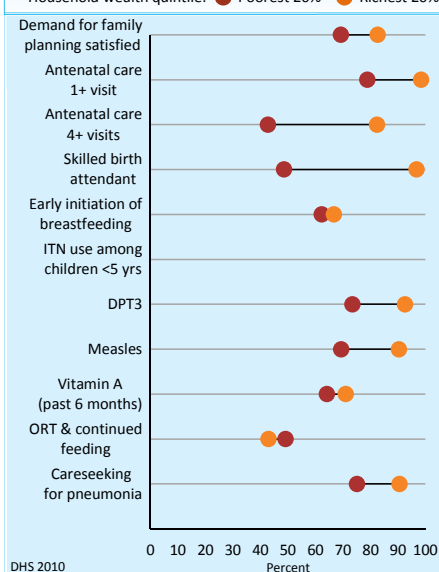- Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 / 2008 / 2009 / 2010 / 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
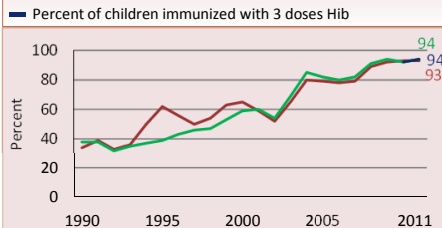- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2010

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
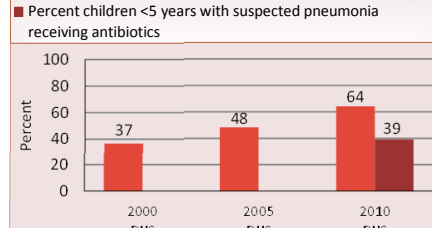
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
- Percent of children immunized against measles
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

94 / 94 / 93

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

2000 DHS	2005 DHS	2010 DHS	
37	48	64	39

NUTRITION

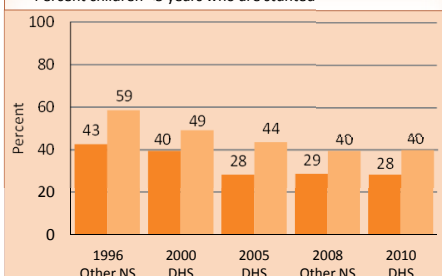|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2010)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	65	(2010)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	82	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	92	(2011)

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

1996 Other NS	2000 DHS	2005 DHS	2008 Other NS	2010 DHS
43 / 59	40 / 49	28 / 44	29 / 40	28 / 40

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

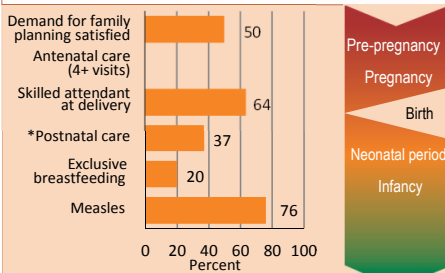| 2000 DHS	2005 DHS	2008 Other NS	2010 DHS
12	60	66	74

Cameroon

DEMOGRAPHICS
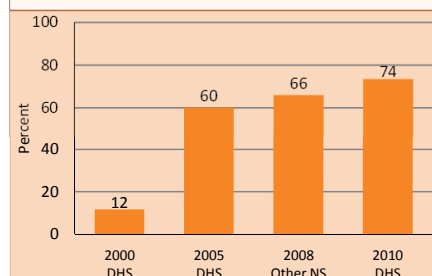
Total population (000)	20,030	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,104	(2011)
Births (000)	716	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	70	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	88	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	27	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	33	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	79	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	26	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	4,900	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	31	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.4	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	127	(2010)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

145 ... 127 ... 48 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

670 ... 690 ... 168 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

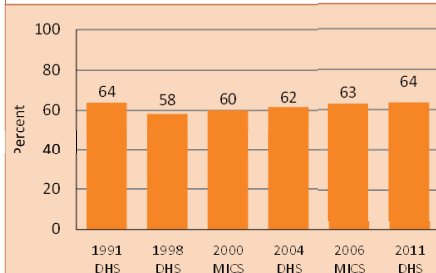|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	50
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	64
*Postnatal care	37
Exclusive breastfeeding	20
Measles	76

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
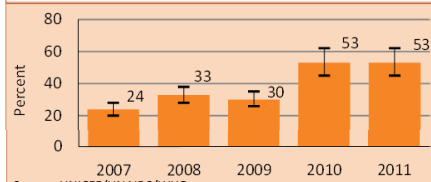* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1991 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2011 DHS
64	58	60	62	63	64

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
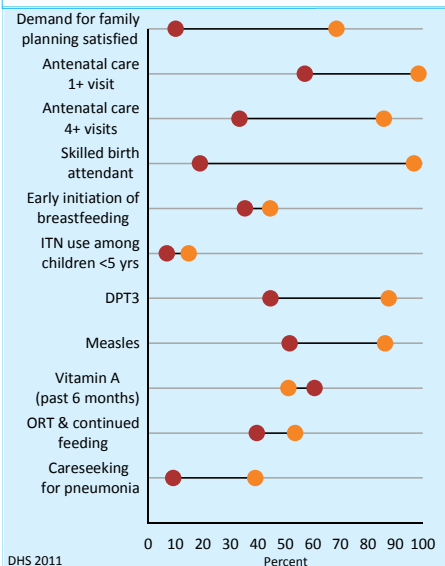Ξ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
24	33	30	53	53

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
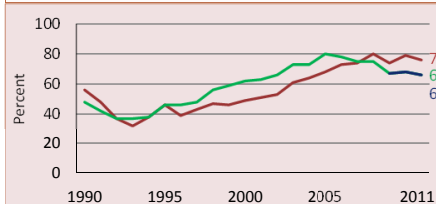- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2011

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
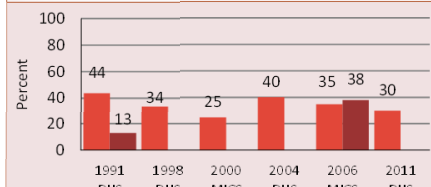
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

76
66
66

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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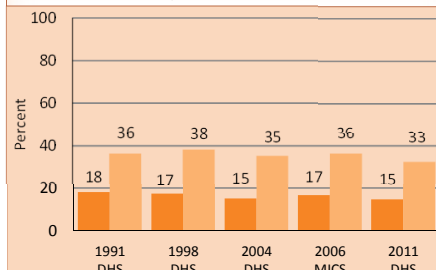■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1991 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2011 DHS
44 / 13	34	25	40	35 / 38	30

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	20	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	63	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	89	(2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1991 DHS	1998 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2011 DHS
18 / 36	17 / 38	15 / 35	17 / 36	15 / 33

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1991 DHS	1998 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2011 DHS
7	12	24	21	20

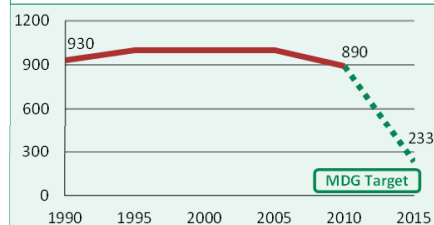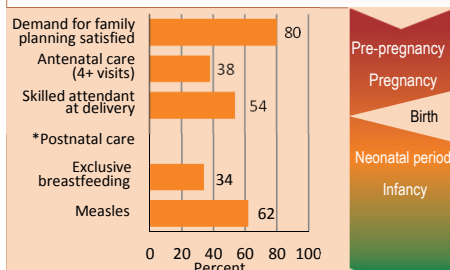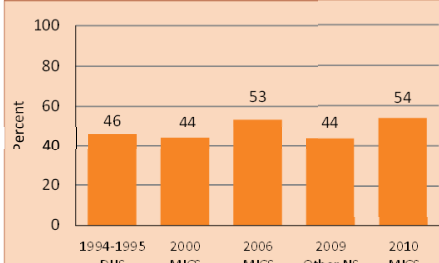# Central African Republic   May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	4,487	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	659	(2011)
Births (000)	156	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	61	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	25	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	29	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	46	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	108	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	24	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,400	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	26	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.5	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	133	(2003)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

169 ... 164 ... 56
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

930 ... 890 ... 233
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	80
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	38
Skilled attendant at delivery	54
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	34
Measles	62

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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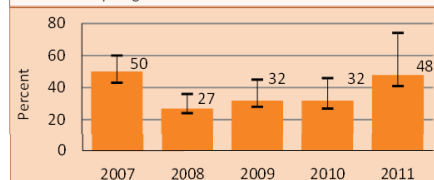Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1994-1995 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2009 Other NS	2010 MICS
46	44	53	44	54

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
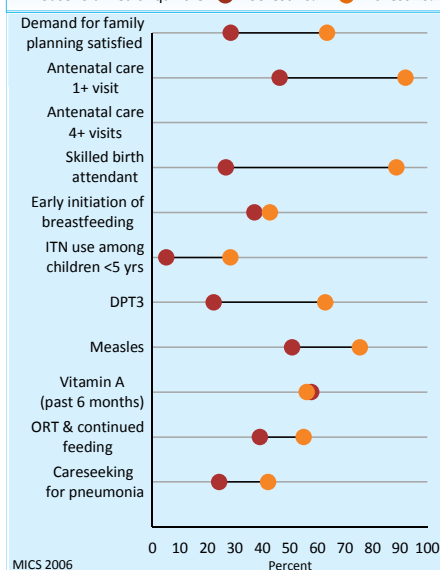⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
50	27	32	32	48

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
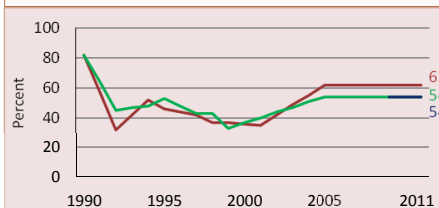Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2006

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
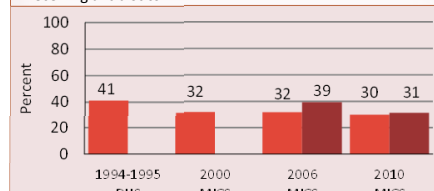
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

62
54
54

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1994-1995 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS		2010 MICS	
41	32	32	39	30	31

NUTRITION

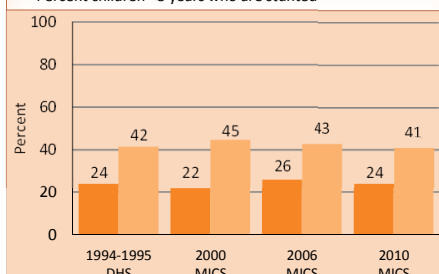|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	14	(2010)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	43	(2010)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	56	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	0	(2011)

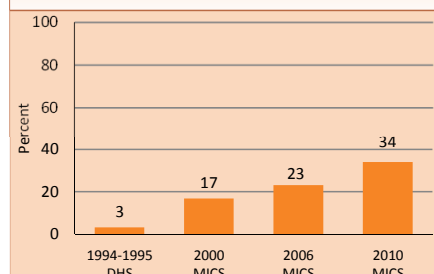### Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1994-1995 DHS		2000 MICS		2006 MICS		2010 MICS	
24	42	22	45	26	43	24	41

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1994-1995 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2010 MICS
3	17	23	34

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Chad

May 2013

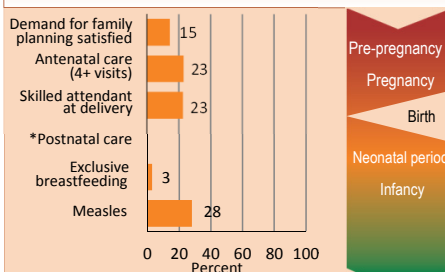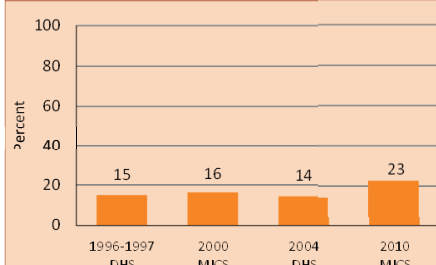## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	11,525	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,049	(2011)
Births (000)	511	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	16	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	79	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	27	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	42	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	97	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	29	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	5,300	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	15	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.9	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	193	(2002)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

208 → 169 → 69 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

920 → 1100 → 230 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	15
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	23
Skilled attendant at delivery	23
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	3
Measles	28

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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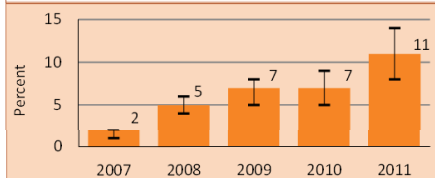Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1996-1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2010 MICS
15	16	14	23

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
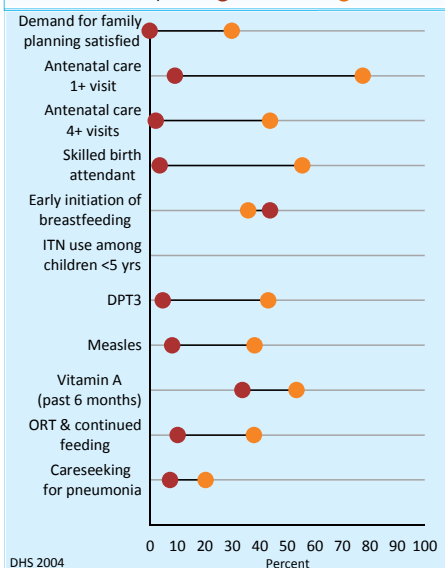⬛ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
2	5	7	7	11

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
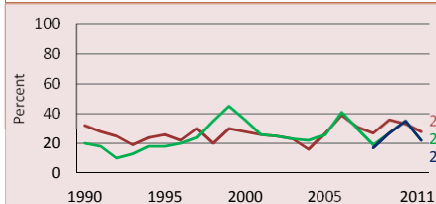- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2004

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
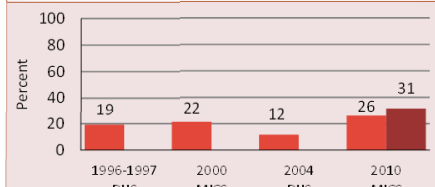
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

28
22
22

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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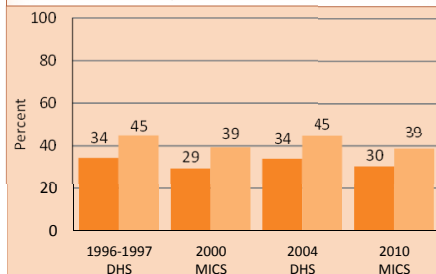■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1996-1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2010 MICS	
19	22	12	26	31

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	16	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	29	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	20	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	46	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	68	(2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1996-1997 DHS		2000 MICS		2004 DHS		2010 MICS	
34	45	29	39	34	45	30	39

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1996-1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2010 MICS
2	10	2	3

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

China
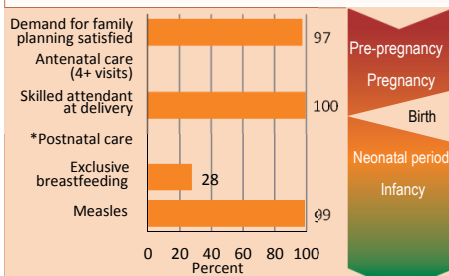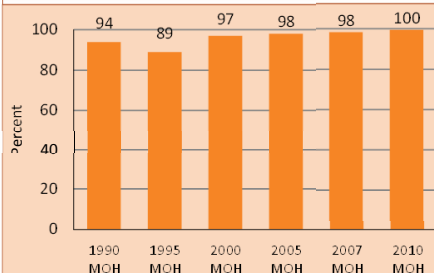
May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,347,565	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	82,231	(2011)
Births (000)	16,364	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	-	-
Total under-five deaths (000)	249	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	58	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	9	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	13	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	10	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	6,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	1,700	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.6	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	6	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

49 ... 15 ... 16
MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

120 ... 37 ... 30
MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	97
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	100
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	28
Measles	99

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

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1990 MOH	1995 MOH	2000 MOH	2005 MOH	2007 MOH	2010 MOH
94	89	97	98	98	100

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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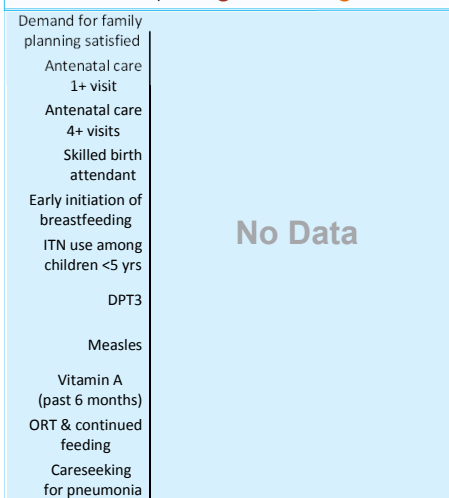
■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

No Data

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
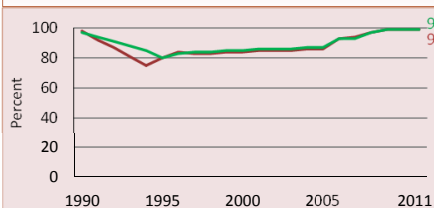- Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99
99

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

No Data

NUTRITION

|						
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3	(2002)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	41	(2008)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	3	(2008)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	43	(2008)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

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

1990 Other NS	1995 Other NS	1998 Other NS	2000 Other NS	2002 Other NS	2005 Other NS	2008 Other NS	2010 Other NS
13 / 32	11 / 31	7 / 20	7 / 18	7 / 22	5 / 12	4 / 10	4 / 10

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2008 Other NS
28
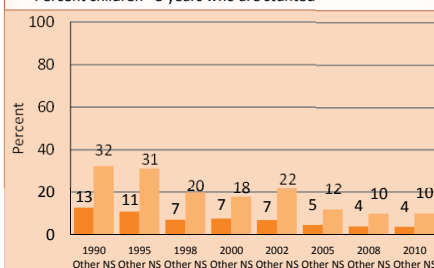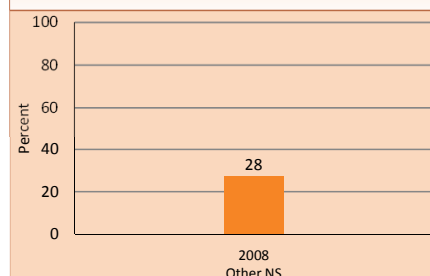
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

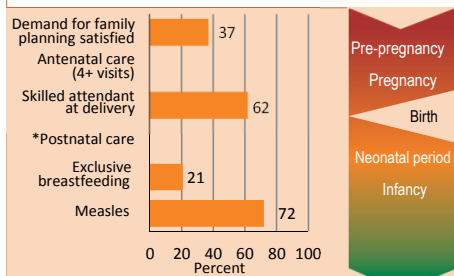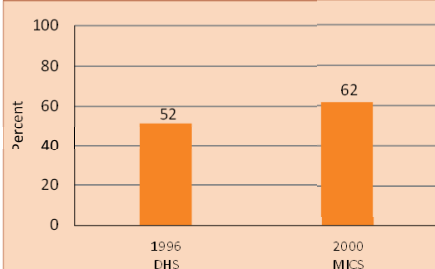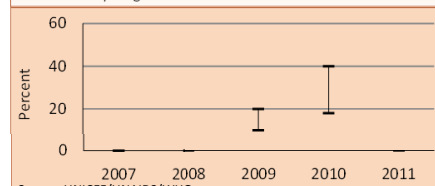# Comoros

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	754	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	124	(2011)
Births (000)	28	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	83	(2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	2	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	41	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	59	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	27	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	79	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	67	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.9	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	95	(2000)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

122 (1990) → 79 (2010) → 41 (MDG Target, 2015)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

440 (1990) → 280 (2010) → 110 (MDG Target, 2015)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	37
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	62
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	21
Measles	72

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1996 DHS	2000 MICS
52	62

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
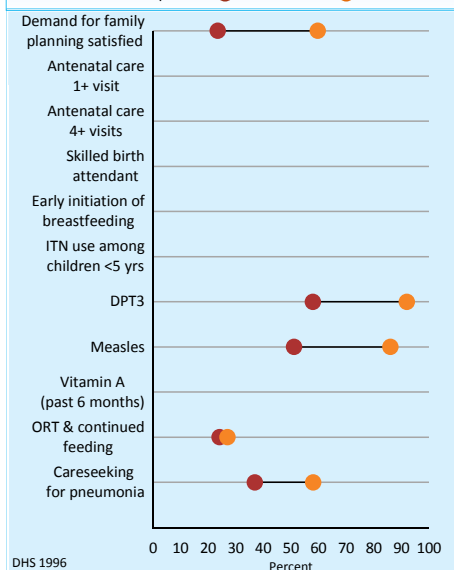⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
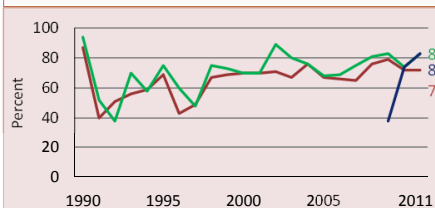- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 1996

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
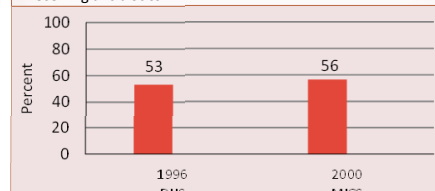
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

83 / 83 / 72

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1996 DHS	2000 MICS
53	56

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	25	(1996)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	25	(2000)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	34	(2000)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	18	(2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

No Data

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1996 DHS	2000 MICS
3	21
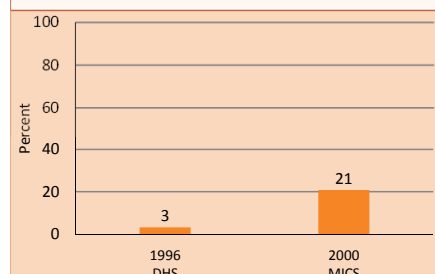
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Congo

May 2013

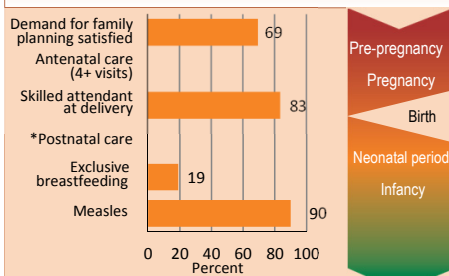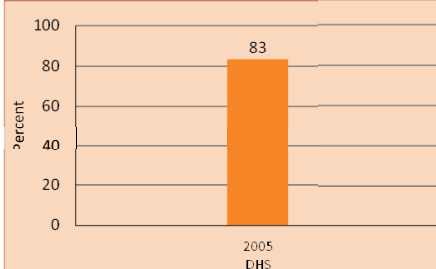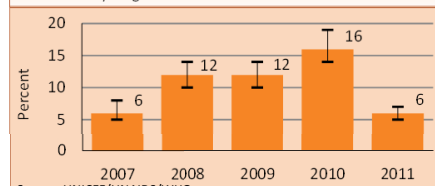## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	4,140	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	636	(2011)
Births (000)	145	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	81	(2005)
Total under-five deaths (000)	14	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	33	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	64	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	26	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	800	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	39	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.5	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	132	(2003)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

119 ... 99 ... 40 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

420 ... 560 ... 105 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 69
- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 83
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 19
- Measles: 90

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

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

83 (2005 DHS)

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
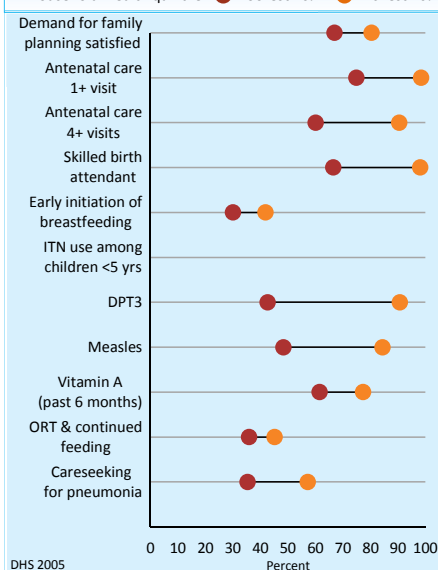- Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
6	12	12	16	6

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
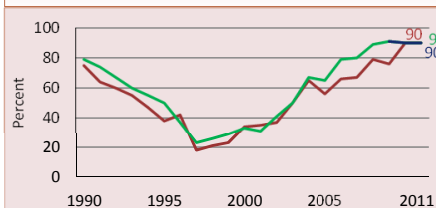- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2005

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
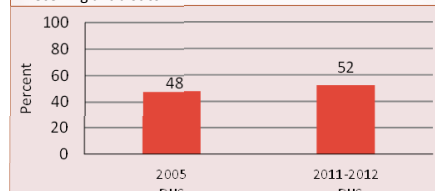
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

- Percent of children immunized against measles
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

90 90 90

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

2005 DHS	2011-2012 pDHS
48	52

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2005)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	39	(2005)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2005)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	78	(2005)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	84	(2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1987 Other NS		2005 DHS	
16	30	12	31

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

19 (2005 DHS)
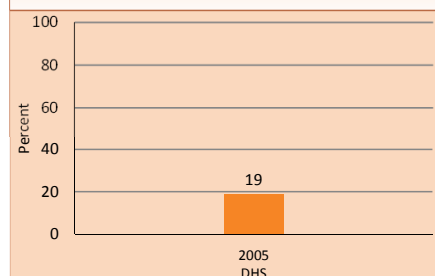
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
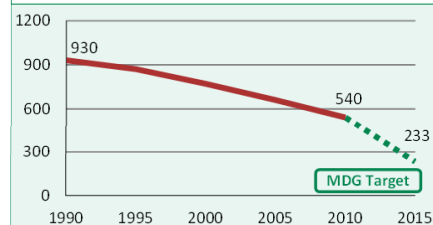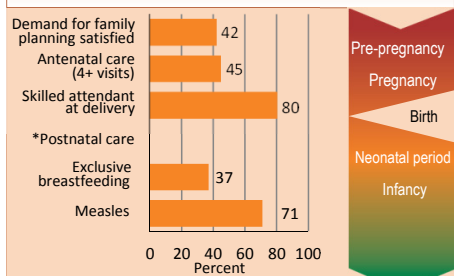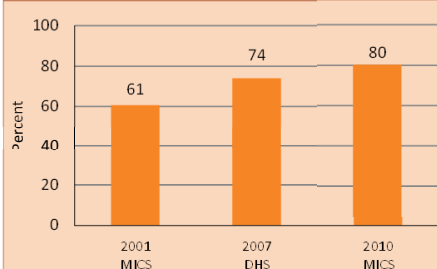
May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	67,758	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	12,046	(2011)
Births (000)	2,912	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	28	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	465	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	29	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	47	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	111	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	29	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	15,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	30	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	135	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

181 ... 168 ... 61 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

930 ... 540 ... 233 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	42
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	45
Skilled attendant at delivery	80
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	37
Measles	71

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

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

2001 MICS	2007 DHS	2010 MICS
61	74	80

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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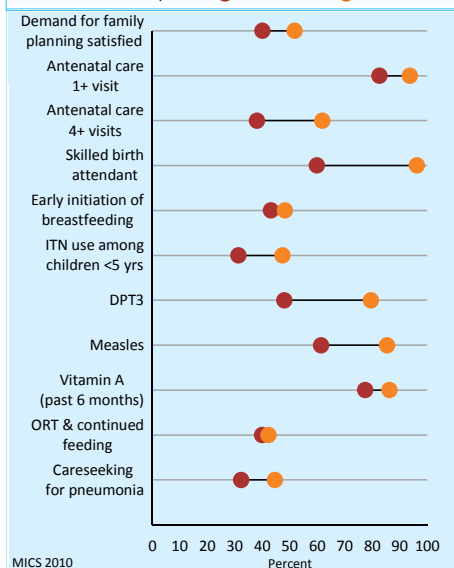
■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

No Data

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
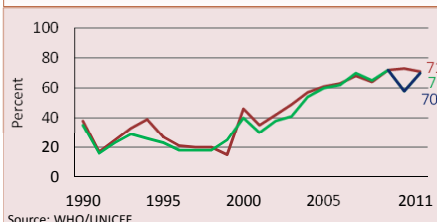- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2010

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
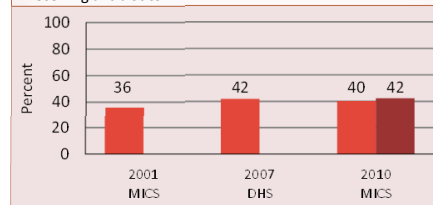
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

71 / 70 / 70

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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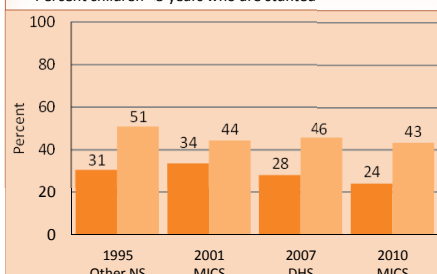■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

2001 MICS	2007 DHS	2010 MICS	
36	42	40	42

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	43	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	52	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	98	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

	1995 Other NS	2001 MICS	2007 DHS	2010 MICS
underweight	31	34	28	24
stunted	51	44	46	43

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1995 MICS	2001 MICS	2007 DHS	2010 MICS
24	24	36	37
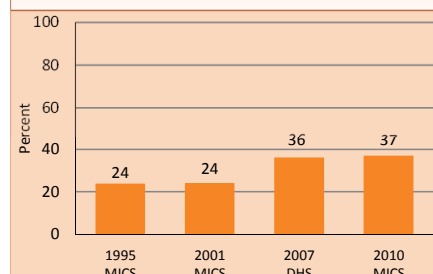
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

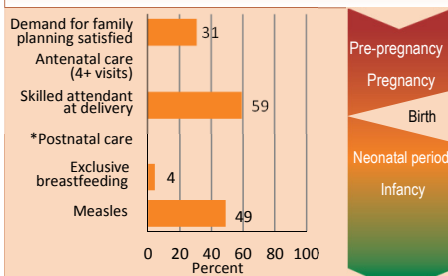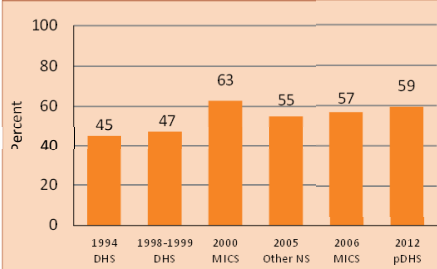# Côte d'Ivoire

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	20,153	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,996	(2011)
Births (000)	679	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	55	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	75	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	37	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	41	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	81	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	27	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,700	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	53	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	111	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

151
115
51
MDG Target
1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

710
400
178
MDG Target
1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied — 31
Antenatal care (4+ visits)
Skilled attendant at delivery — 59
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding — 4
Measles — 49

0 20 40 60 80 100
Percent

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
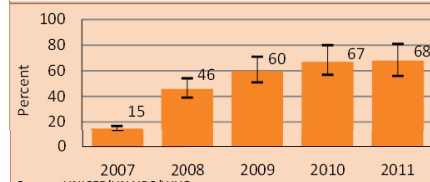* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

45 47 63 55 57 59

1994 DHS | 1998-1999 DHS | 2000 MICS | 2005 Other NS | 2006 MICS | 2012 pDHS

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
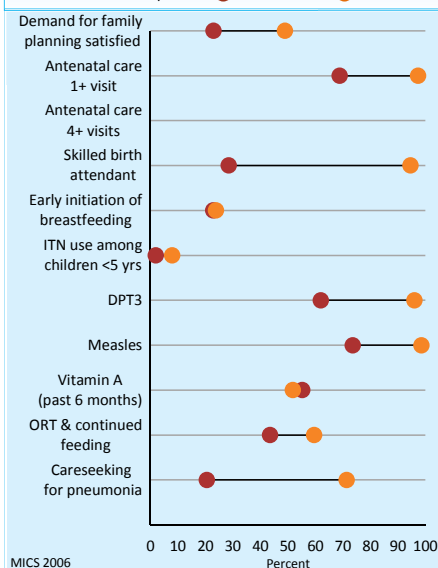⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

15 46 60 67 68

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

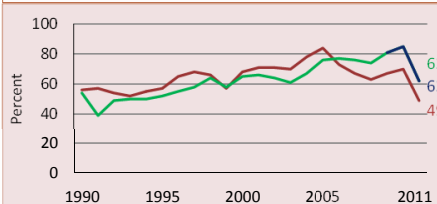0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Percent

MICS 2006

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
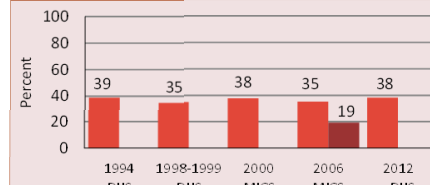
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

62
62
49

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011
Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

39 35 38 35 / 19 38

1994 DHS | 1998-1999 DHS | 2000 MICS | 2006 MICS | 2012 pDHS

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	25	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	17	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	51	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	100	(2011)

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

20 / 34   18 / 32   17 / 40   16 / 27

1994 DHS | 1998-1999 DHS | 2006 MICS | 2011 Other NS

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

3 4 10 5 4

1994 DHS | 1998-1999 DHS | 2000 MICS | 2003-2004 Other NS | 2006 MICS
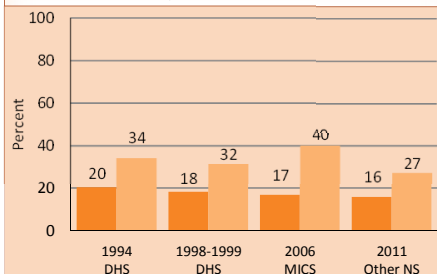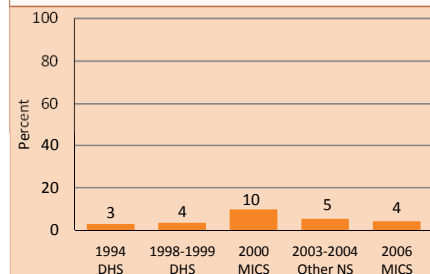
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Djibouti
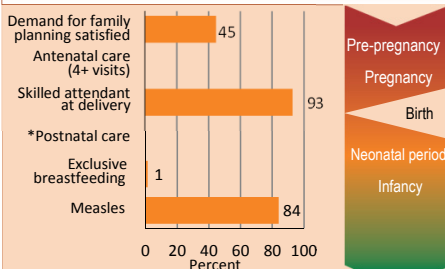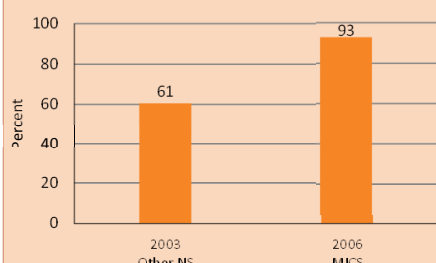
May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	906	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	115	(2011)
Births (000)	26	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	89	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	2	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	38	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	33	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	72	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	34	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	51	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	140	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	27	(2000)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

122 ... 90 ... 41
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

290 ... 200 ... 73
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	45
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	93
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	1
Measles	84

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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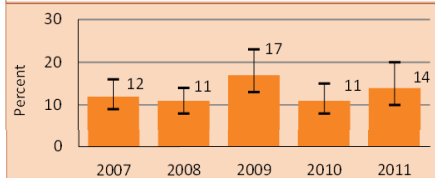Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

61 (2003 Other NS)
93 (2006 MICS)

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
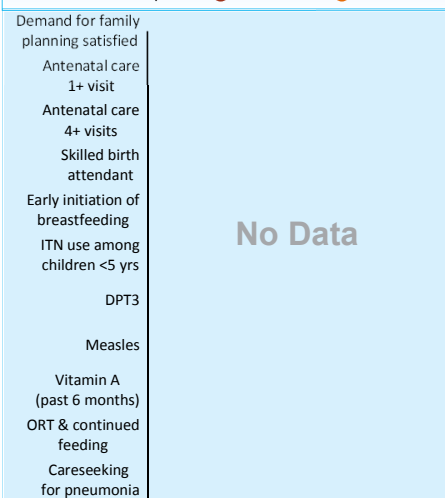Ⅱ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
12	11	17	11	14

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
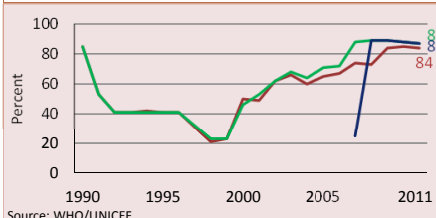Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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

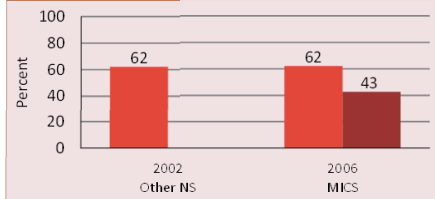## CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

87
87
84

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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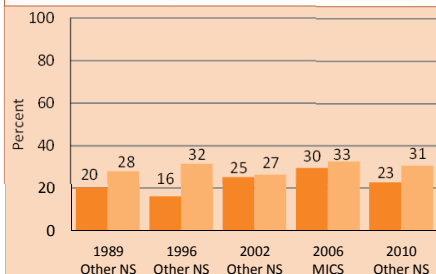■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

2002 Other NS	2006 MICS	
62	62	43

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2006)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	67	(2010)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	35	(2006)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	95	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1989 Other NS	1996 Other NS	2002 Other NS	2006 MICS	2010 Other NS
20 / 28	16 / 32	25 / 27	30 / 33	23 / 31

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1 (2006 MICS)
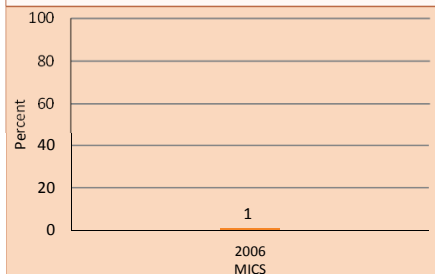
Egypt

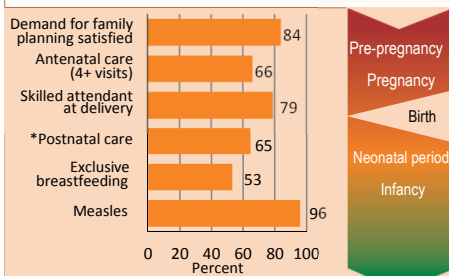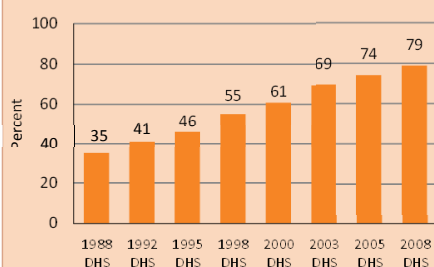## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	82,537	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	9,093	(2011)
Births (000)	1,886	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	99	(2005)
Total under-five deaths (000)	40	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	35	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	7	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	13	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	490	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	50	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied — 84
- Antenatal care (4+ visits) — 66
- Skilled attendant at delivery — 79
- *Postnatal care — 65
- Exclusive breastfeeding — 53
- Measles — 96

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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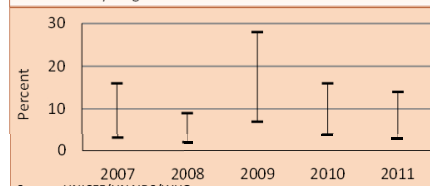Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1988 DHS	1992 DHS	1995 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 DHS	2003 DHS	2005 DHS	2008 DHS
35	41	46	55	61	69	74	79

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
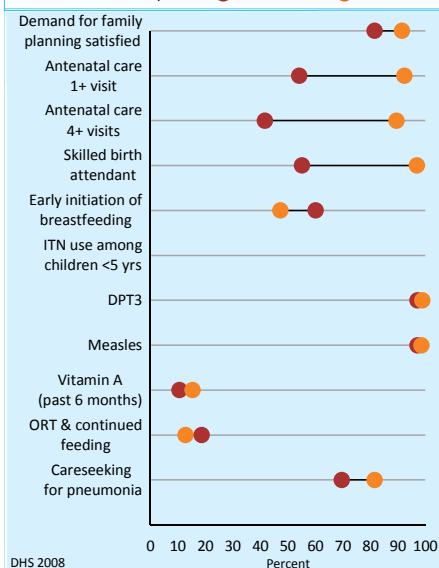⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
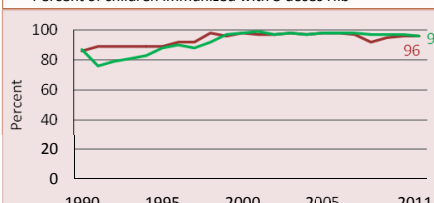- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2008

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
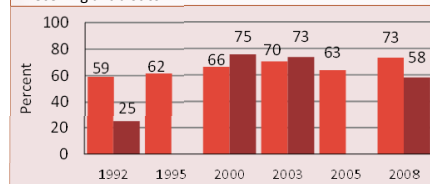
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

96
96

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1992 DHS	1995 DHS	2000 DHS	2003 DHS	2005 DHS	2008 DHS
59	62	66 / 75	70 / 73	63	73 / 58
25					

NUTRITION

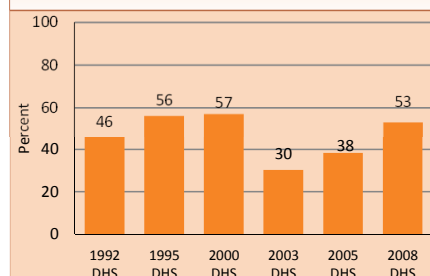|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2008)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	56	(2008)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2008)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	70	(2008)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1992 DHS	1995 DHS	2000 DHS	2003 DHS	2005 DHS	2008 DHS
8 / 31	11 / 35	25	9 / 20	5 / 24	7 / 31

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1992 DHS	1995 DHS	2000 DHS	2003 DHS	2005 DHS	2008 DHS
46	56	57	30	38	53

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Equatorial Guinea
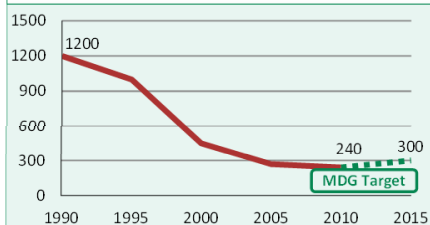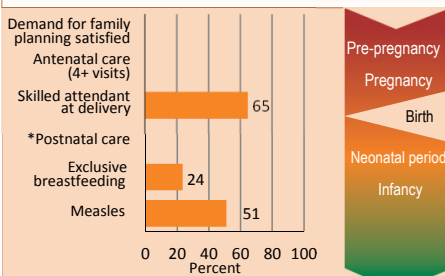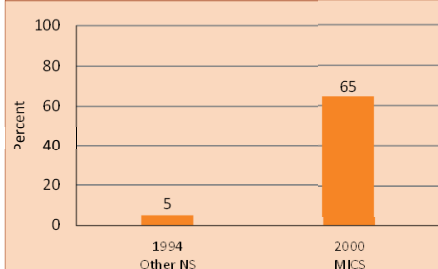
May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	720	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	111	(2011)
Births (000)	26	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	32	(2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	3	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	33	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	37	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	80	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	17	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	61	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	88	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.1	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	128	(2001)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

190 ... 118 ... 63
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

1200 ... 240 ... 300
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4+ visits)
Skilled attendant at delivery — 65
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding — 24
Measles — 51

0 20 40 60 80 100
Percent

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

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

1994 Other NS — 5
2000 MICS — 65

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

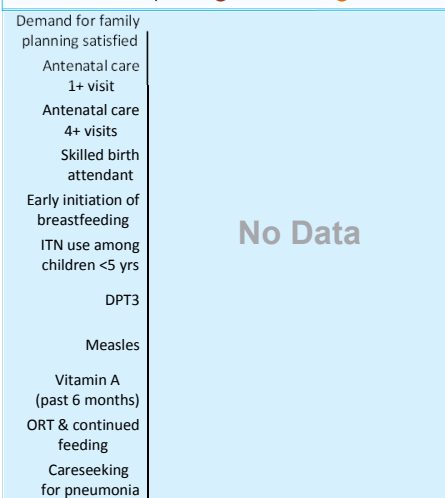Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs) — -
■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
☰ Uncertainty range around the estimate

No Data

EQUITY

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
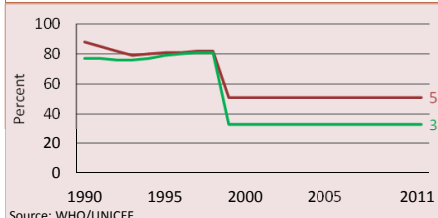Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
━ Percent of children immunized against measles
━ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
━ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

51
33

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
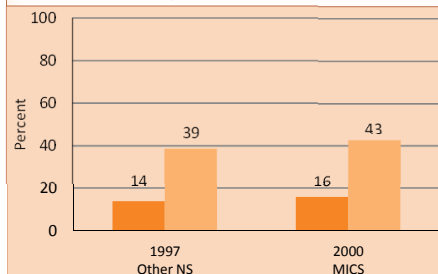
No Data

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3	(2004)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2000)

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	-	-
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	-	-
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	0	(2010)

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

1997 Other NS — 14, 39
2000 MICS — 16, 43

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS — 24
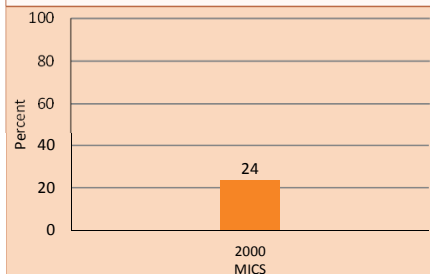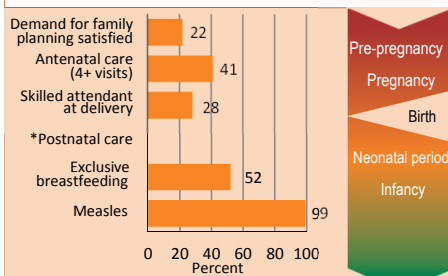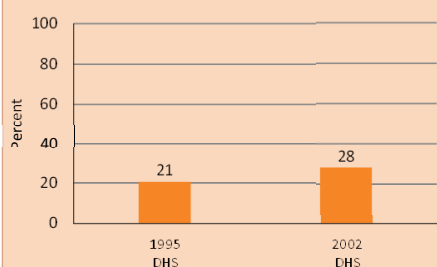
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	5,415	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	880	(2011)
Births (000)	193	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	-	-
Total under-five deaths (000)	13	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	33	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	22	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	46	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	21	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	460	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	86	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.4	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	85	(1999)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

138 ... 68 ... 46

MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

880 ... 240 ... 220

MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	22
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	41
Skilled attendant at delivery	28
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	52
Measles	99

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

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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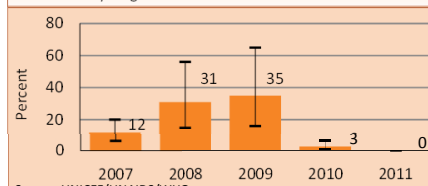Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1995 DHS	2002 DHS
21	28

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
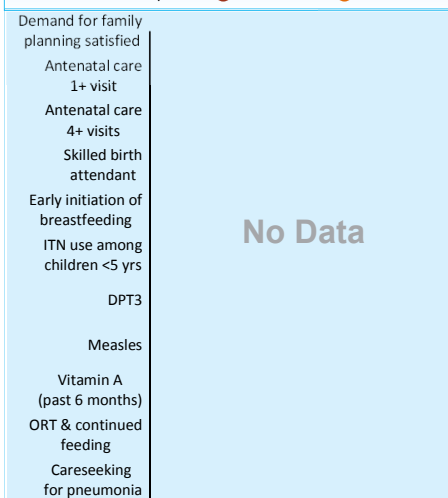⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
12	31	35	3	0

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
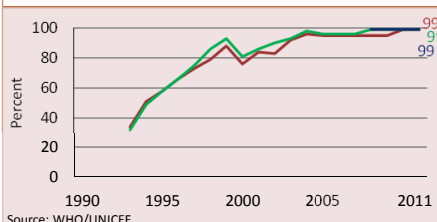- Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
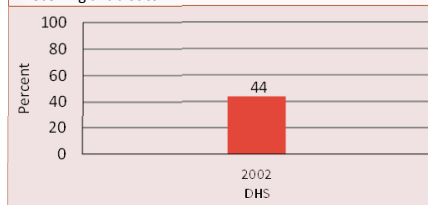— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99
99
99

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

2002 DHS
44

NUTRITION

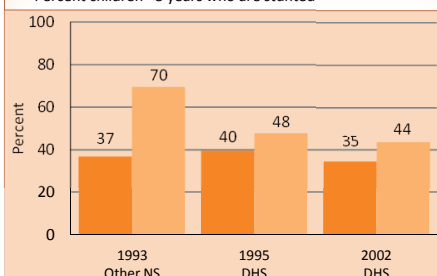|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2002)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	14	(2002)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	78	(2002)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	43	(2002)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	46	(2011)

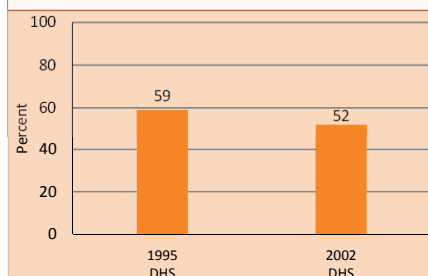### Underweight and stunting prevalence
■ Percent children <5 years who are underweight
■ Percent children <5 years who are stunted

	1993 Other NS	1995 DHS	2002 DHS
Underweight	37	40	35
Stunted	70	48	44

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1995 DHS	2002 DHS
59	52

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

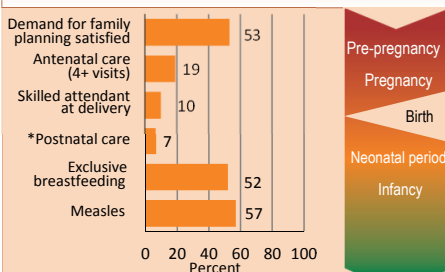# Ethiopia

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	84,734	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	11,918	(2011)
Births (000)	2,613	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	7	(2005)
Total under-five deaths (000)	194	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	42	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	31	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	52	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	26	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	9,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	67	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.0	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	79	(2010)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

198 ... 77 ... 66
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

950 ... 350 ... 238
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

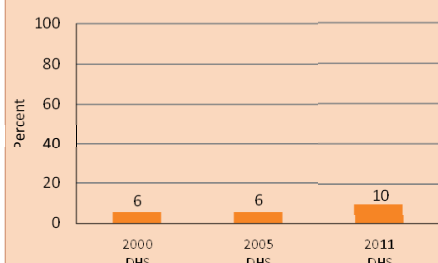|	
Demand for family planning satisfied	53
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	19
Skilled attendant at delivery	10
*Postnatal care	7
Exclusive breastfeeding	52
Measles	57

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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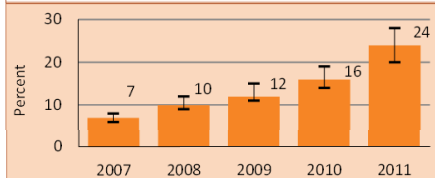Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

2000 DHS: 6
2005 DHS: 6
2011 DHS: 10

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

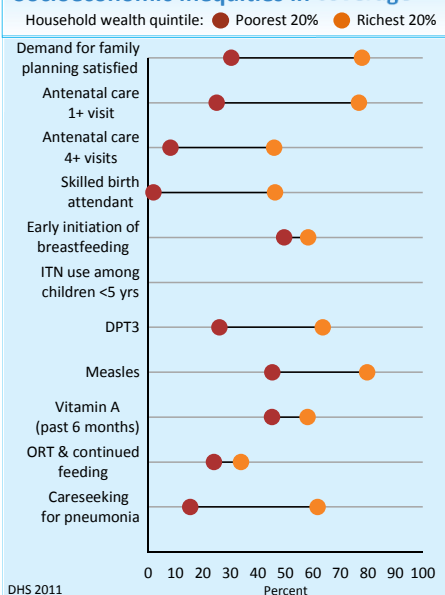Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs)
■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
I Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007: 7
2008: 10
2009: 12
2010: 16
2011: 24

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
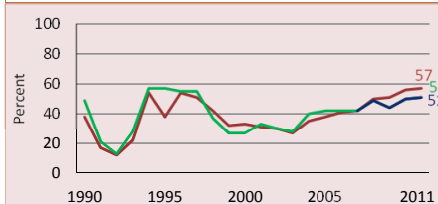- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2011

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
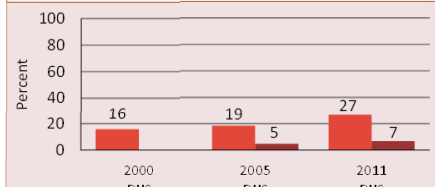— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

57
51
51

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
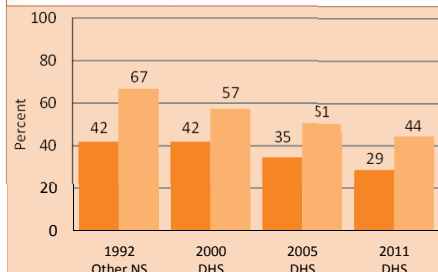
2000 DHS: 16
2005 DHS: 19, 5
2011 DHS: 27, 7

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52	(2011)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	20	(2005)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	55	(2011)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	71	(2011)

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

	Underweight	Stunted
1992 Other NS	42	67
2000 DHS	42	57
2005 DHS	35	51
2011 DHS	29	44

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 DHS: 54
2005 DHS: 49
2011 DHS: 52

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Gabon

May 2013

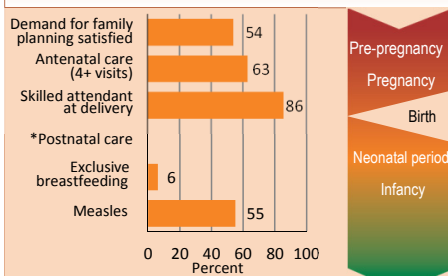## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,534	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	188	(2011)
Births (000)	42	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	89	(2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	3	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	39	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	49	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	17	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	94	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	130	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	144	(1998)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

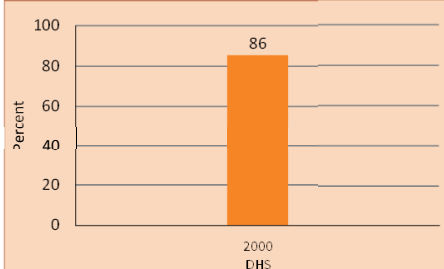|	
Demand for family planning satisfied	54
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	63
Skilled attendant at delivery	86
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	6
Measles	55

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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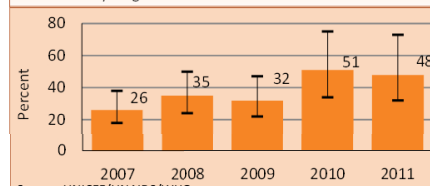Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

86 — 2000 DHS

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
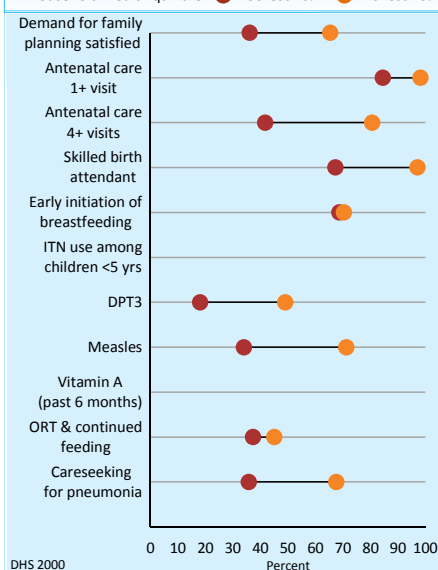⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
26	35	32	51	48

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
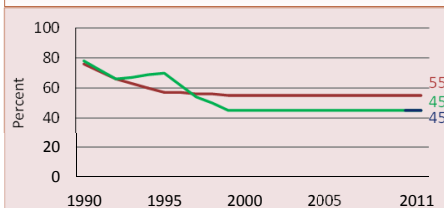- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2000

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
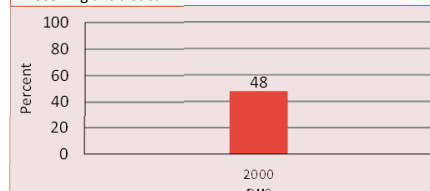
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

55
45
45

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

48 — 2000 DHS

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2000)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	71	(2000)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	14	(2000)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	62	(2000)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

9 26 — 2000 DHS

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

6 — 2000 DHS
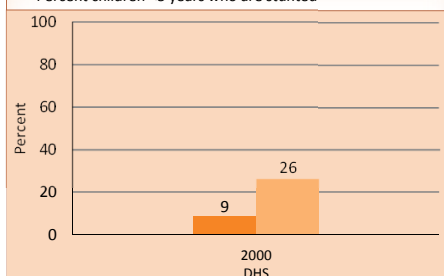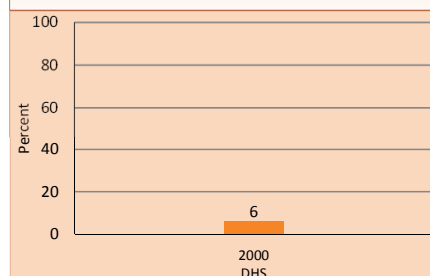
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Gambia

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

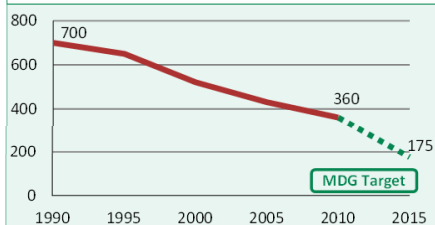|		
Total population (000)	1,776	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	292	(2011)
Births (000)	67	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	53	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	6	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	36	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	34	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	58	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	26	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	230	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	56	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.8	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	104	(2000)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

165 ... 101 ... 55 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
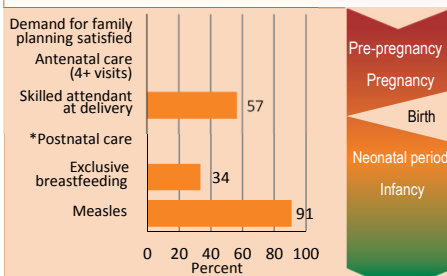Deaths per 100,000 live births

700 ... 360 ... 175 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery — 57
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding — 34
- Measles — 91

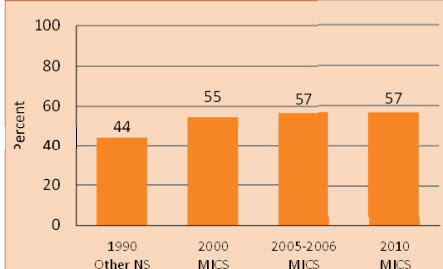Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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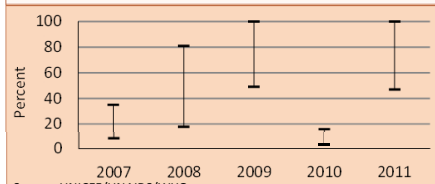Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

44	55	57	57
1990 Other NS	2000 MICS	2005-2006 MICS	2010 MICS

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
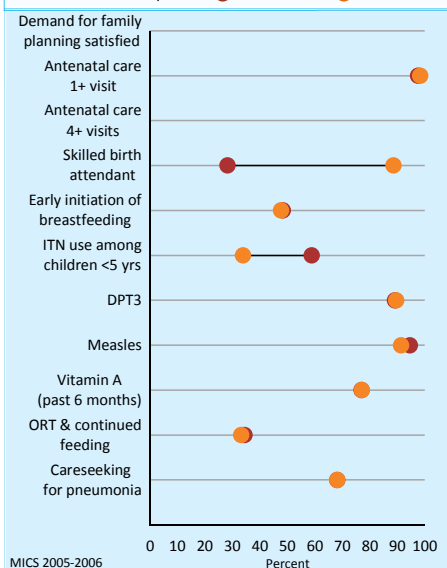⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia
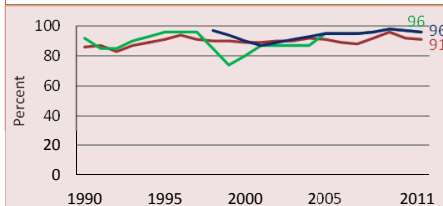
MICS 2005-2006

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
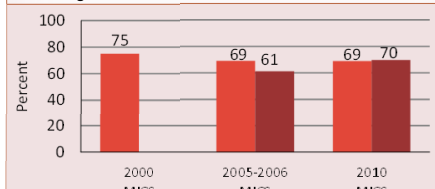
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

96 96 91

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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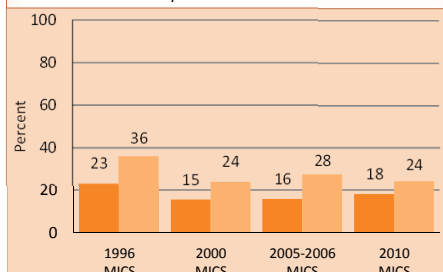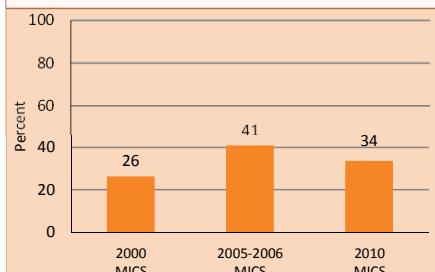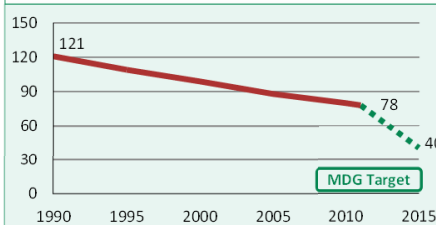

75	69	61	69	70
2000 MICS	2005-2006 MICS		2010 MICS	

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	34	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	93	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

23	36	15	24	16	28	18	24
1996 MICS		2000 MICS		2005-2006 MICS		2010 MICS	

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

26	41	34
2000 MICS	2005-2006 MICS	2010 MICS

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Ghana

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	24,966	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,592	(2011)
Births (000)	776	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	63	(2011)
Total under-five deaths (000)	60	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	38	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	30	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	52	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	22	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,700	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	68	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.1	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	70	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

121 ... 78 ... 40
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
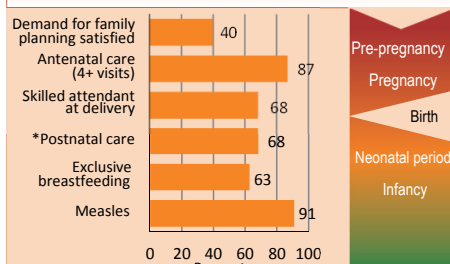Deaths per 100,000 live births

580 ... 350 ... 145
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	40
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	87
Skilled attendant at delivery	68
*Postnatal care	68
Exclusive breastfeeding	63
Measles	91

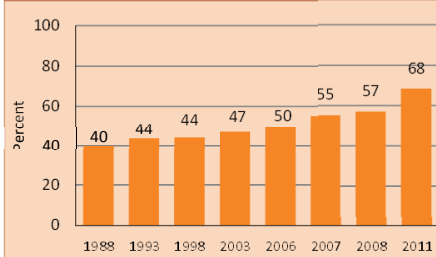Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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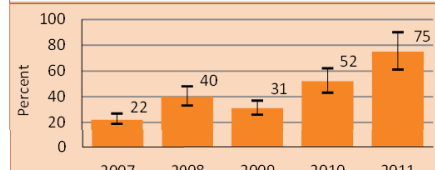Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1988 DHS	1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2007 Other NS	2008 DHS	2011 MICS
40	44	44	47	50	55	57	68

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
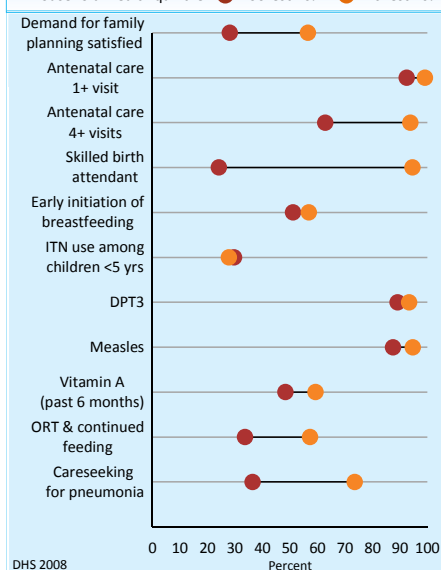⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
22	40	31	52	75

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
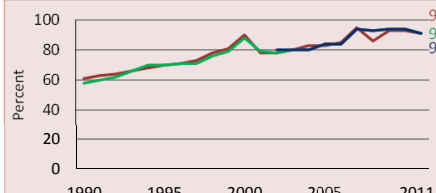- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2008

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
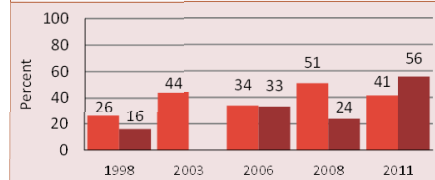
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

91
91
91

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 DHS	2011 MICS
26 / 16	44	34 / 33	51 / 24	41 / 56

NUTRITION

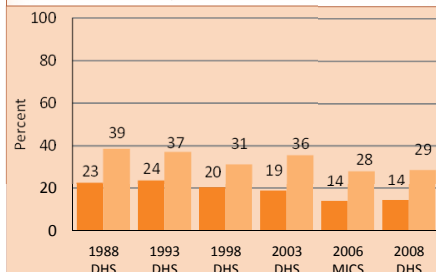|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9	(2008)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2008)

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52	(2008)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	76	(2008)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	93	(2010)

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

1988 DHS	1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 DHS
23 / 39	24 / 37	20 / 31	19 / 36	14 / 28	14 / 29

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 DHS
7	31	53	54	63
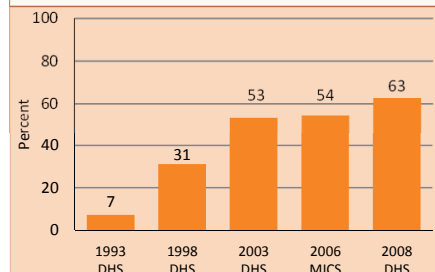
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

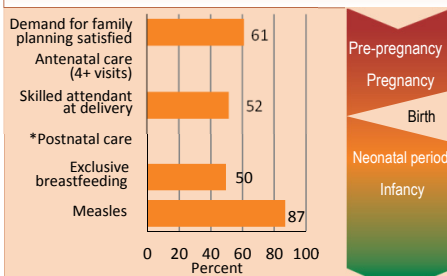# Guatemala

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	14,757	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,192	(2011)
Births (000)	473	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	97	(2008-2009)
Total under-five deaths (000)	14	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	49	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	24	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	10	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	550	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	190	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.9	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	92	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	61
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	52
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	50
Measles	87

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

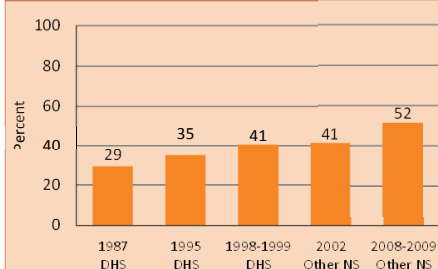Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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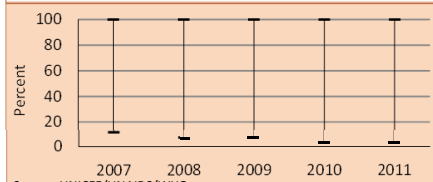Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1987 DHS	1995 DHS	1998-1999 DHS	2002 Other NS	2008-2009 Other NS
29	35	41	41	52

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
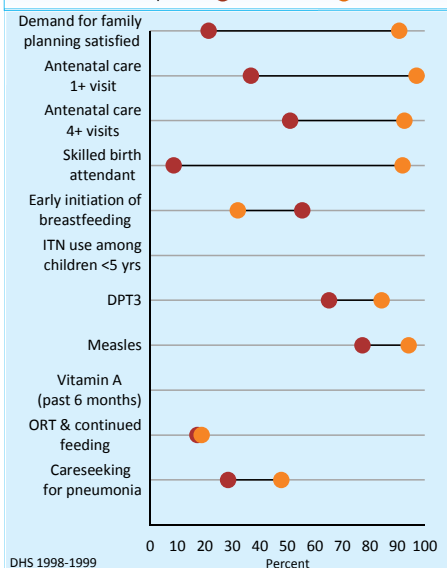- Uncertainty range around the estimate

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% · Richest 20%

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
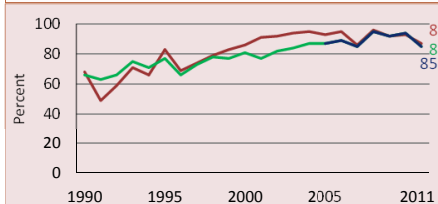- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 1998-1999

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

- Percent of children immunized against measles
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

87
85
85

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1995 DHS	1998-1999 DHS	2002 Other NS
41	37	64
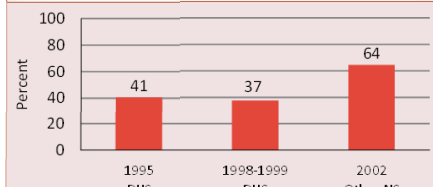
NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	1	(2008-2009)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	56	(2008-2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2008-2009)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	71	(2008-2009)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	28	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1995 DHS	1998-1999 DHS	2000 Other NS	2002 Other NS	2008-2009 Other NS
22 / 55	20 / 53	20 / 50	18 / 54	13 / 48

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

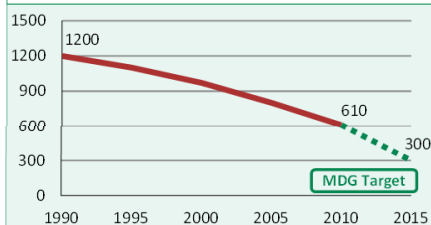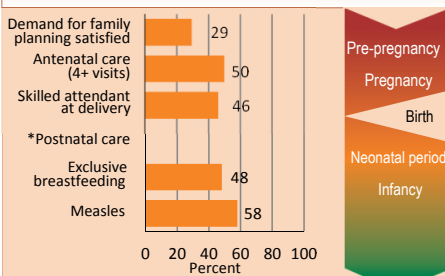| 1995 DHS	2002 Other NS	2008-2009 Other NS
46	51	50
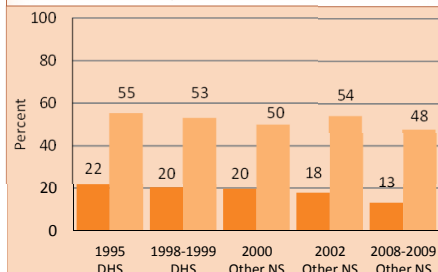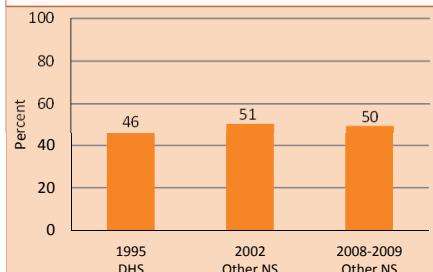
Guinea

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	10,222	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,696	(2011)
Births (000)	394	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	43	(2005)
Total under-five deaths (000)	48	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	33	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	79	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	24	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,400	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	30	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	153	(2002)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

228
225
126
76
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

1200
610
300
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied — 29
- Antenatal care (4+ visits) — 50
- Skilled attendant at delivery — 46
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding — 48
- Measles — 58
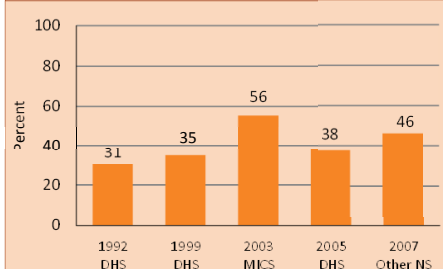
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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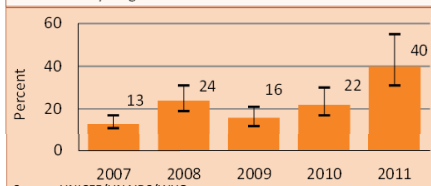Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1992 DHS	1999 DHS	2003 MICS	2005 DHS	2007 Other NS
31	35	56	38	46

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
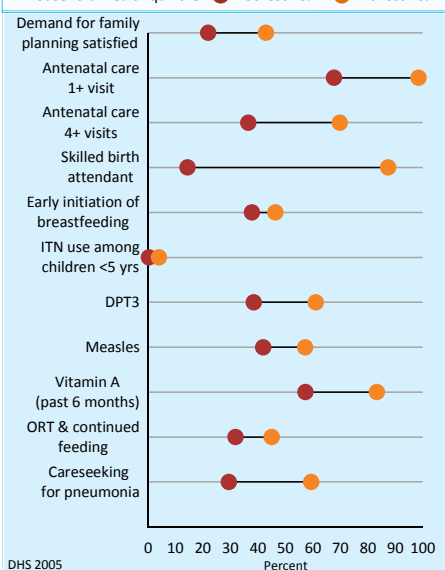⌶ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
13	24	16	22	40

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
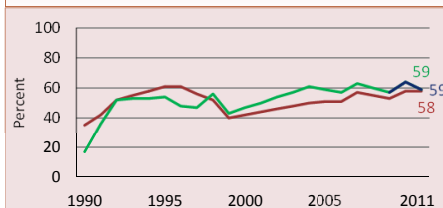- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2005

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
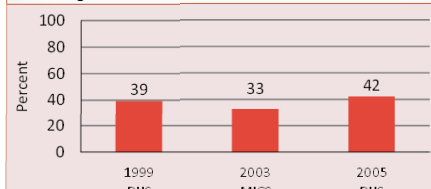
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

59
59
58

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
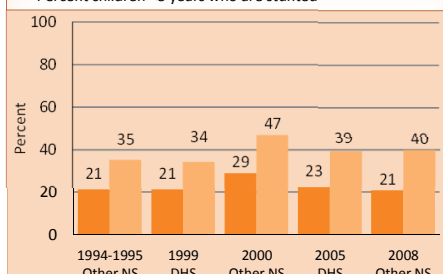
1999 DHS	2003 MICS	2005 DHS
39	33	42

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2008)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	40	(2005)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	12	(2005)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	32	(2008)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	88	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1994-1995 Other NS	1999 DHS	2000 Other NS	2005 DHS	2008 Other NS
21 / 35	21 / 34	29 / 47	23 / 39	21 / 40

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1999 DHS	2003 MICS	2005 DHS	2008 Other NS
11	23	27	48

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Guinea-Bissau

May 2013

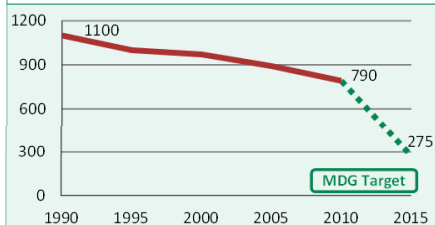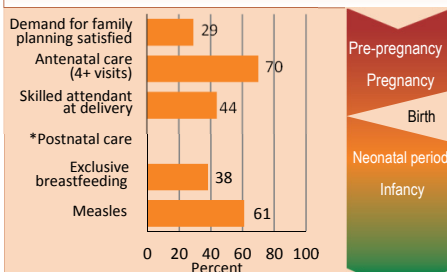## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,547	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	245	(2011)
Births (000)	59	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	24	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	9	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	29	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	44	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	98	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	30	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	460	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	25	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.0	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	137	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH
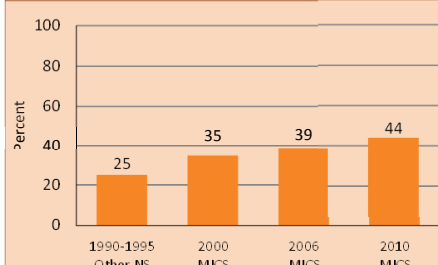
Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	29
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	70
Skilled attendant at delivery	44
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	38
Measles	61

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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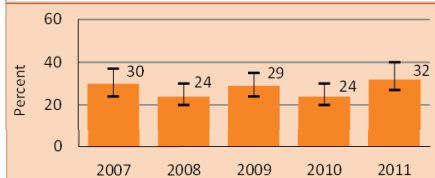Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1990-1995 Other NS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2010 MICS
25	35	39	44

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
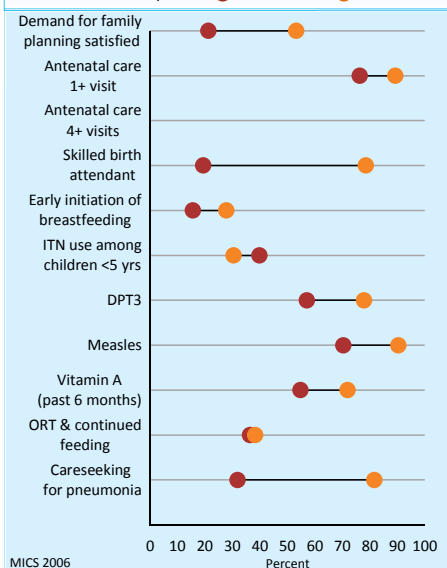☰ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
30	24	29	24	32

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
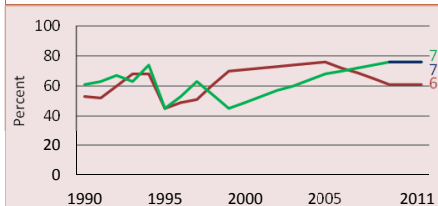- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2006

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
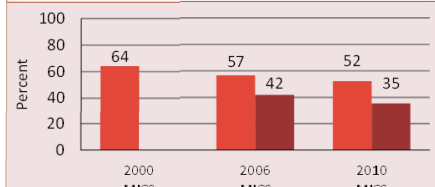
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

76
76
61

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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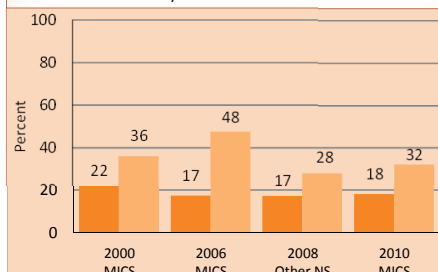■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2010 MICS
64	57 / 42	52 / 35

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	55	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	43	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	100	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2008 Other NS	2010 MICS
22 / 36	17 / 48	17 / 28	18 / 32

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2010 MICS
37	16	38

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Haiti

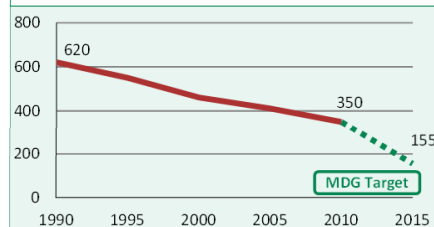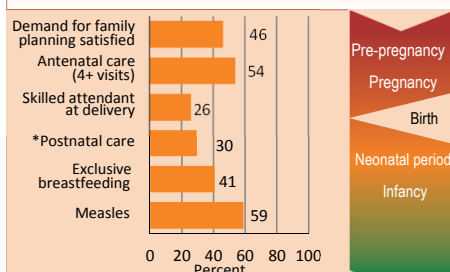May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	10,124	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,246	(2011)
Births (000)	266	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	81	(2005-2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	19	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	36	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	15	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	940	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	83	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	69	(2003)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

143 ... 70 ... 48

MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

620 ... 350 ... 155

MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

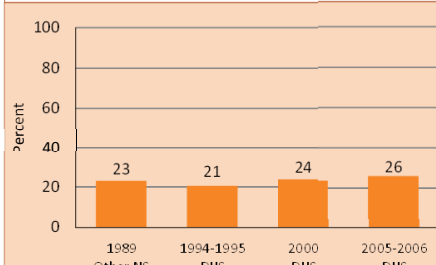|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	46
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	54
Skilled attendant at delivery	26
*Postnatal care	30
Exclusive breastfeeding	41
Measles	59

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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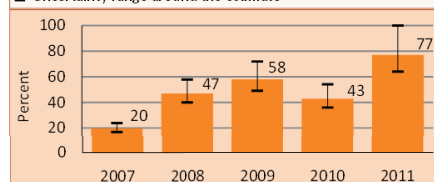Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1989 Other NS	1994-1995 DHS	2000 DHS	2005-2006 DHS
23	21	24	26

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
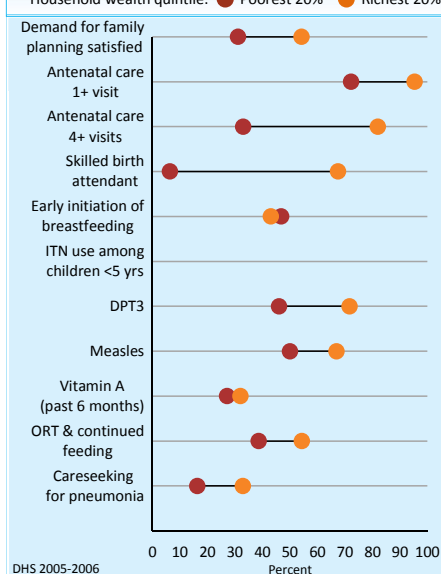⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
20	47	58	43	77

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia
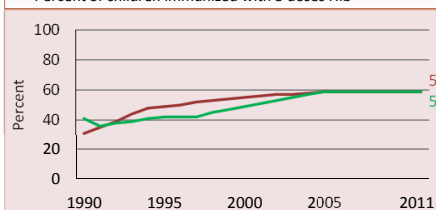
DHS 2005-2006

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

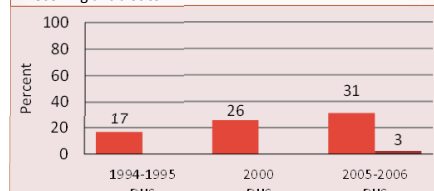—— Percent of children immunized against measles
—— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
—— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

59
59

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1994-1995 DHS	2000 DHS	2005-2006 DHS
17	26	31
		3

NUTRITION

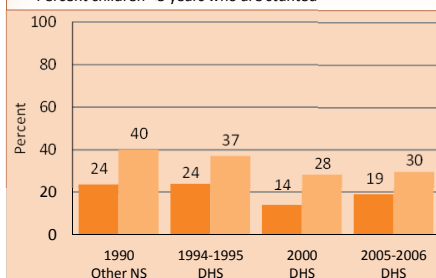|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2005-2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	25	(2005-2006)

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	44	(2005-2006)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	90	(2005-2006)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	36	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1990 Other NS	1994-1995 DHS	2000 DHS	2005-2006 DHS
24	24	14	19
40	37	28	30

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 DHS	2005-2006 DHS
24	41
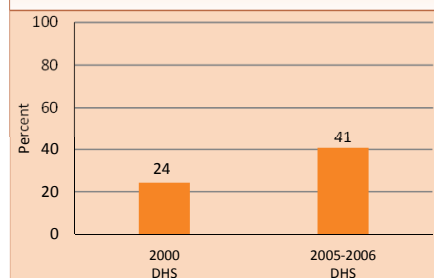
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

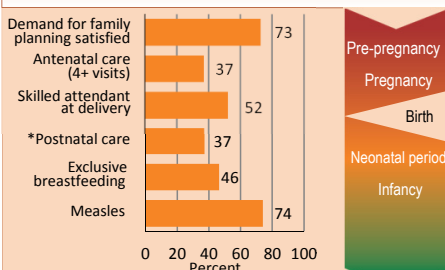# India

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,241,492	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	128,589	(2011)
Births (000)	27,098	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	41	(2005-2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	1,655	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	53	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	47	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	22	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	56,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	170	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.6	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	39	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

114 ... 61 ... 38 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

600 ... 200 ... 150 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

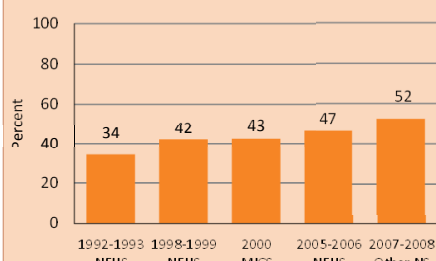|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	73
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	37
Skilled attendant at delivery	52
*Postnatal care	37
Exclusive breastfeeding	46
Measles	74

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

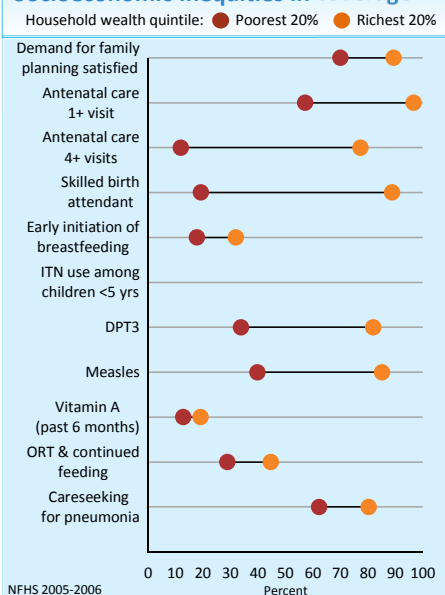| 1992-1993 NFHS	1998-1999 NFHS	2000 MICS	2005-2006 NFHS	2007-2008 Other NS
34	42	43	47	52

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

Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% / Richest 20%

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
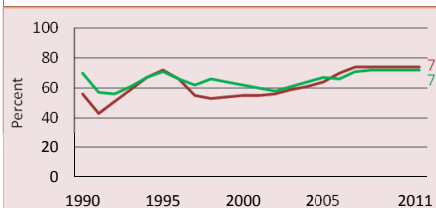- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

NFHS 2005-2006

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
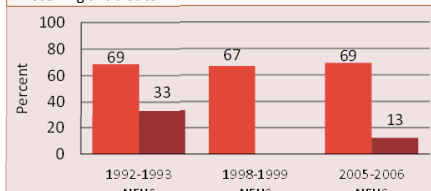
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

- Percent of children immunized against measles
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

74
72

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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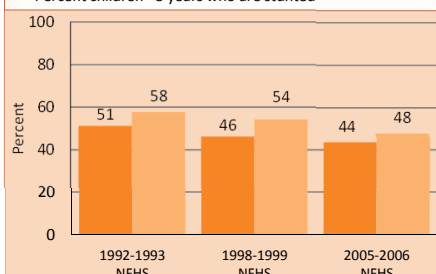- Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1992-1993 NFHS	1998-1999 NFHS	2005-2006 NFHS
69	67	69
33		13

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	20	(2005-2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	28	(2005-2006)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	41	(2007-2008)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	56	(2005-2006)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	66	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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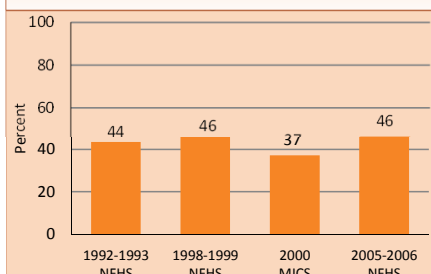- Percent children <5 years who are stunted

1992-1993 NFHS	1998-1999 NFHS	2005-2006 NFHS
51 / 58	46 / 54	44 / 48

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1992-1993 NFHS	1998-1999 NFHS	2000 MICS	2005-2006 NFHS
44	46	37	46

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Indonesia

May 2013
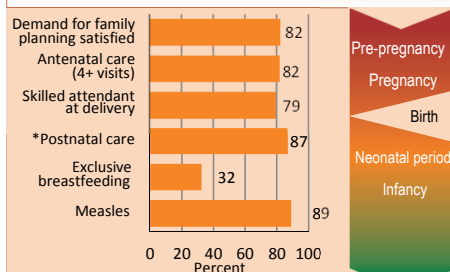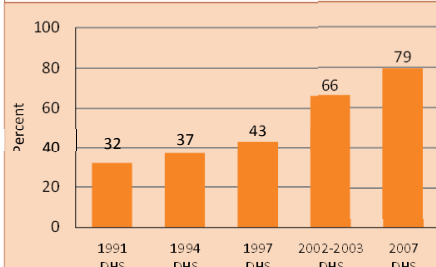
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	242,326	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	21,199	(2011)
Births (000)	4,331	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	53	(2007)
Total under-five deaths (000)	134	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	49	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	15	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	9,600	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	210	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.1	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	52	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

82 (1990) ... 32 (2010) ... 27 (2015)
MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

600 (1990) ... 220 (2010) ... 150 (2015)
MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	82
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	82
Skilled attendant at delivery	79
*Postnatal care	87
Exclusive breastfeeding	32
Measles	89

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

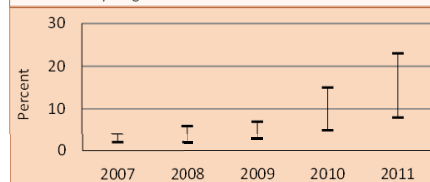* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1991 DHS	1994 DHS	1997 DHS	2002-2003 DHS	2007 DHS
32	37	43	66	79

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
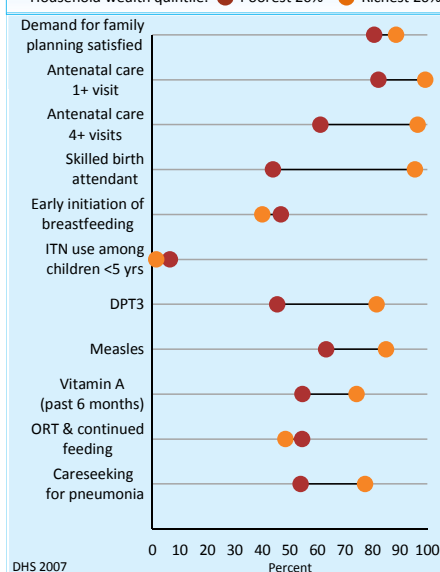Ⅰ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
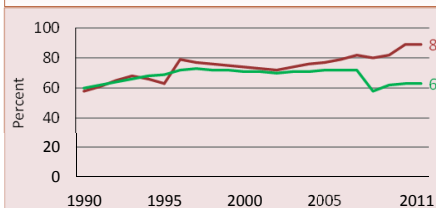- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2007

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.

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CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
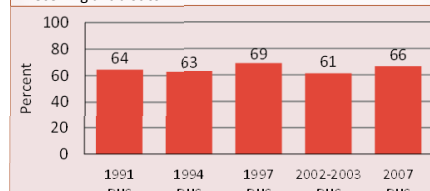
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

89, 63 (2011)

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1991 DHS	1994 DHS	1997 DHS	2002-2003 DHS	2007 DHS
64	63	69	61	66

NUTRITION

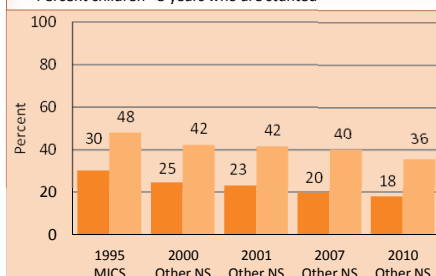|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	9	(2007)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	29	(2010)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	85	(2007)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	76	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

	1995 MICS	2000 Other NS	2001 Other NS	2007 Other NS	2010 Other NS
underweight	30	25	23	20	18
stunted	48	42	42	40	36

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1987 DHS	1991 DHS	1994 DHS	1997 DHS	2002-2003 DHS	2007 DHS
63	45	37	42	40	32
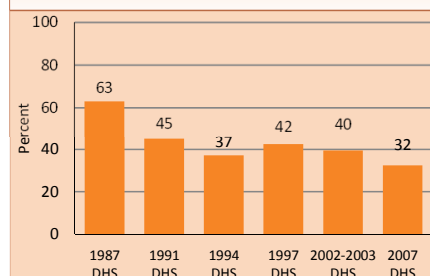
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival
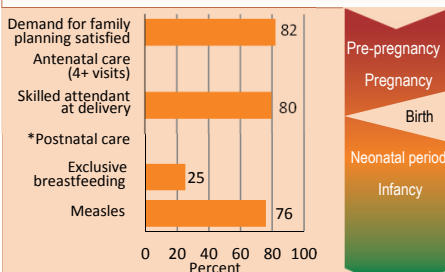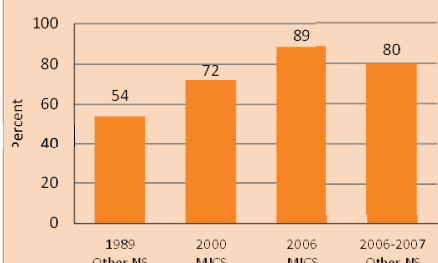
Iraq

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	32,665	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	5,301	(2011)
Births (000)	1,144	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	95	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	42	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	54	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	20	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	31	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	9	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	710	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	310	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.6	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	68	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

46 ... 38 ... 15 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

89 ... 63 ... 22 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	82
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	80
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	25
Measles	76

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1989 Other NS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2006-2007 Other NS
54	72	89	80

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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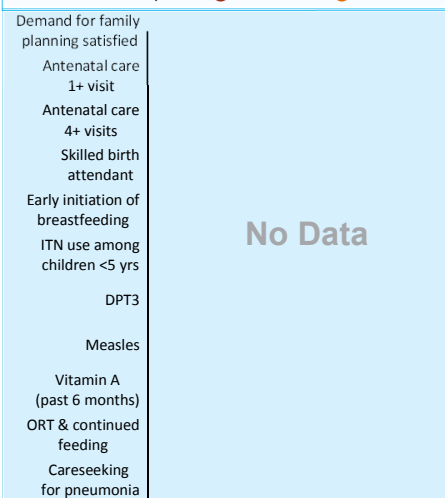
☐ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

No Data

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
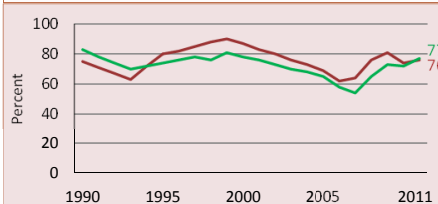- Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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

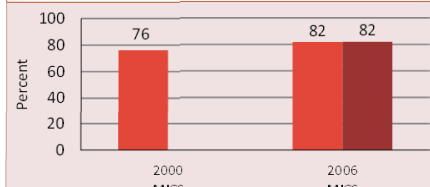## CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

- Percent of children immunized against measles
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

77
76

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
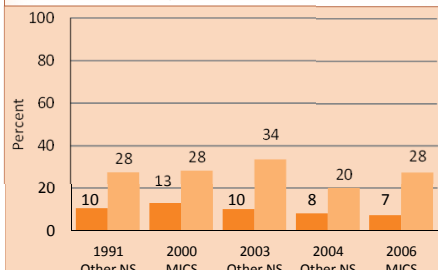
2000 MICS	2006 MICS	
76	82	82

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2006)

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	31	(2006)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	62	(2006)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1991 Other NS	2000 MICS	2003 Other NS	2004 Other NS	2006 MICS
10 / 28	13 / 28	10 / 34	8 / 20	7 / 28

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2006 MICS
12	25
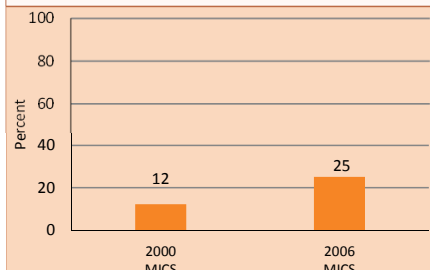
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

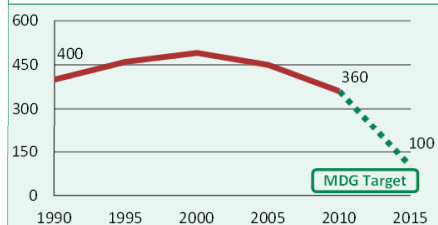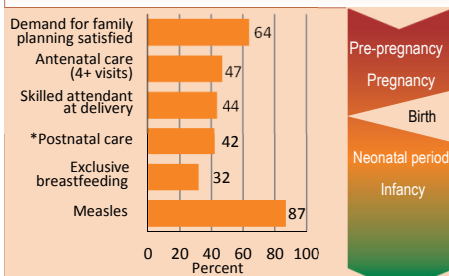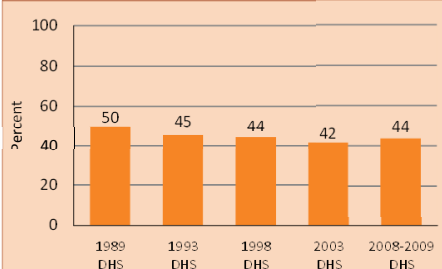# Kenya

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	41,610	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	6,807	(2011)
Births (000)	1,560	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	60	(2008-2009)
Total under-five deaths (000)	107	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	39	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	22	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	5,500	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	55	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	106	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

98 ... 73 ... 33
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

400 ... 360 ... 100
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	64
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	47
Skilled attendant at delivery	44
*Postnatal care	42
Exclusive breastfeeding	32
Measles	87

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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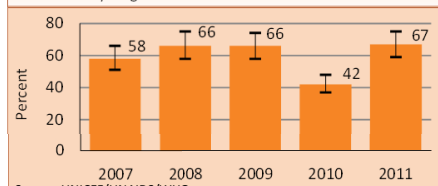Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1989 DHS	1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
50	45	44	42	44

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
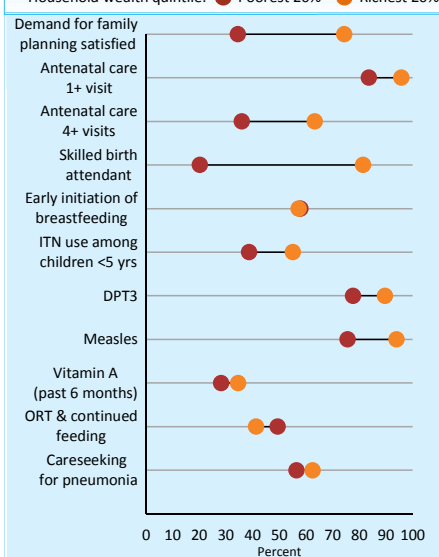⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
58	66	66	42	67

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
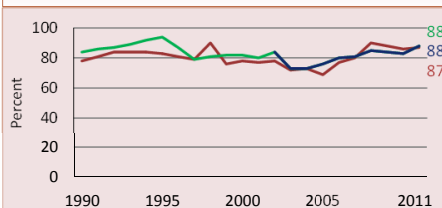- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2008-2009

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
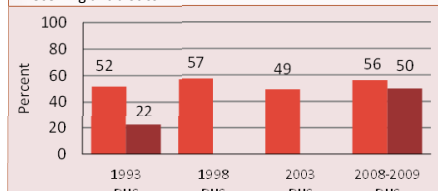
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

88
88
87

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
52 / 22	57	49	56 / 50

NUTRITION

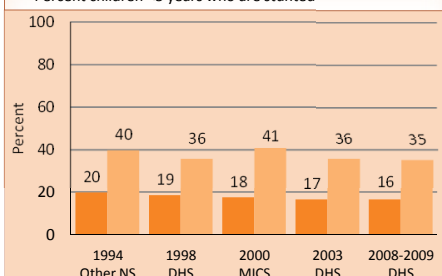|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2008-2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2008-2009)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	58	(2008-2009)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	85	(2008-2009)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	62	(2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1994 Other NS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2003 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
20 / 40	19 / 36	18 / 41	17 / 36	16 / 35

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1989 DHS	1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
23	12	12	13	32
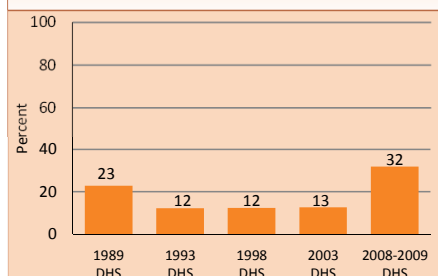
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

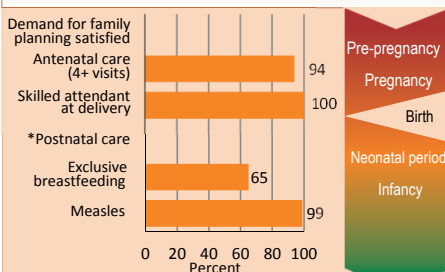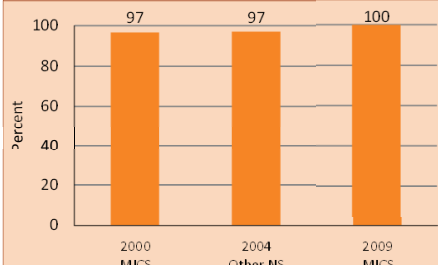May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	24,451	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,706	(2011)
Births (000)	348	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	100	(2009)
Total under-five deaths (000)	12	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	52	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	26	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	13	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	280	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	670	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.0	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	1	(2008)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4+ visits) — 94
Skilled attendant at delivery — 100
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding — 65
Measles — 99

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

2000 MICS	2004 Other NS	2009 MICS
97	97	100

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

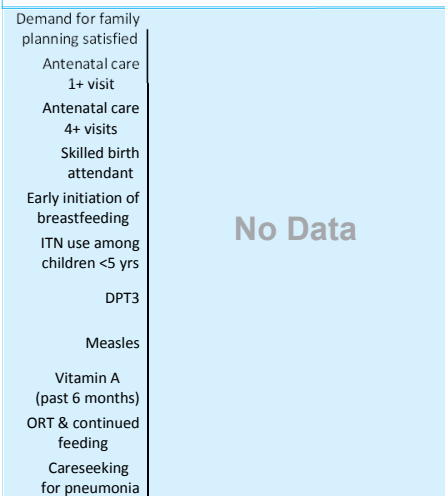Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs) — -

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

No Data

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
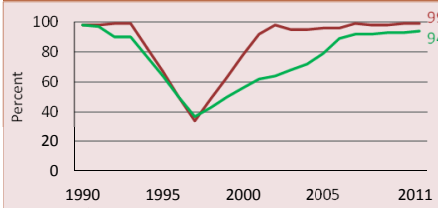Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
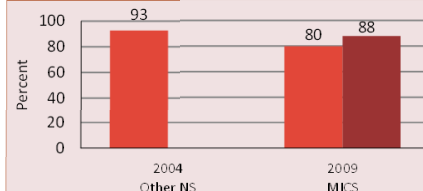
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99
94

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

2004 Other NS		2009 MICS	
93		80	88

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2009)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	18	(2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	6	(2009)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	31	(2004)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	100	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1998 Other NS	2000 MICS	2002 Other NS	2004 Other NS	2009 MICS
56 / 64	25 / 51	18 / 45	21 / 43	19 / 32

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2004 Other NS
65
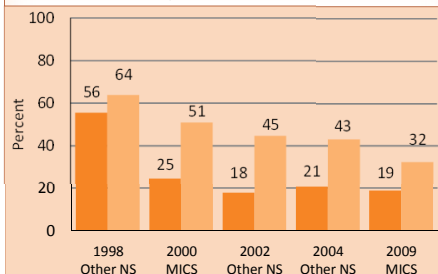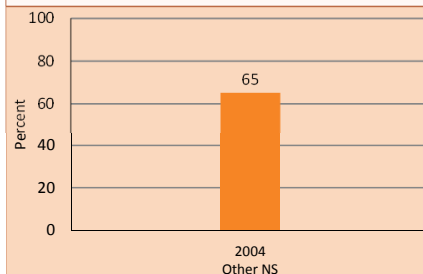
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

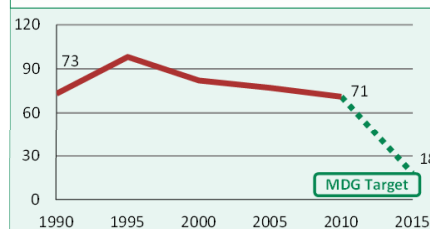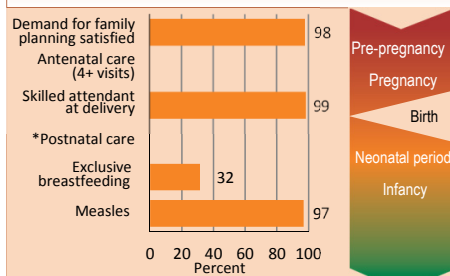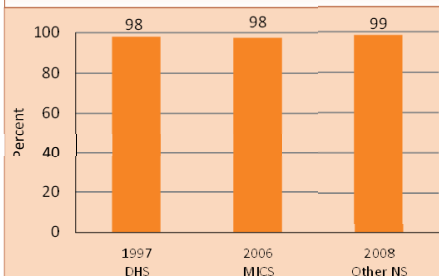# Kyrgyzstan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	5,393	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	626	(2011)
Births (000)	131	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	94	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	4	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	48	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	16	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	10	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	91	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	480	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	31	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied: 98
Antenatal care (4+ visits)
Skilled attendant at delivery: 99
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding: 32
Measles: 97

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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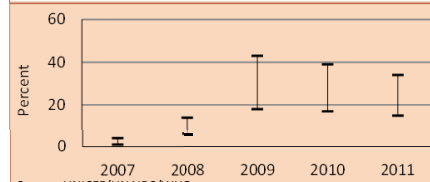Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1997 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 Other NS
98	98	99

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
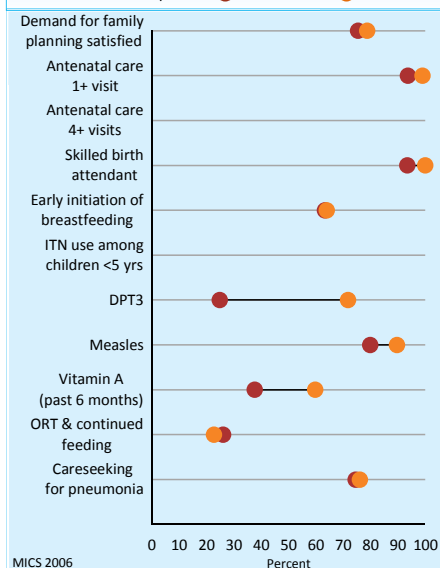Ⱶ Uncertainty range around the estimate

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
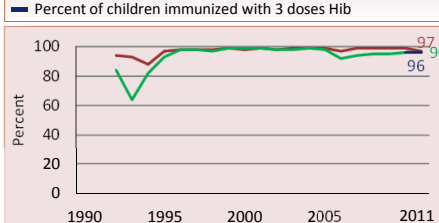ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2006

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
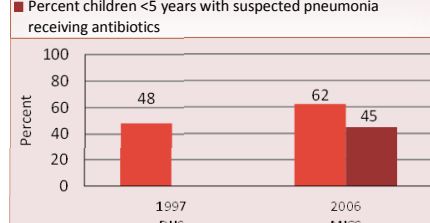— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

97 96 96

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

1997 DHS	2006 MICS	
48	62	45

NUTRITION

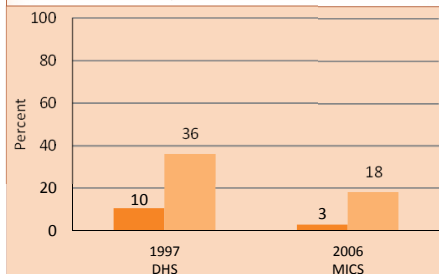|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3	(2006)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	65	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	60	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	97	(2010)

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

1997 DHS		2006 MICS	
10	36	3	18

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

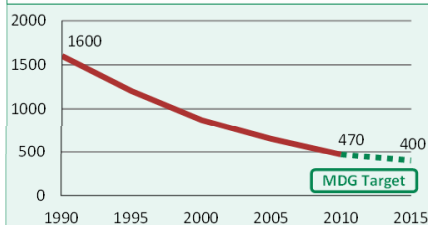| 1997 DHS	2006 MICS
24	32

DEMOGRAPHICS
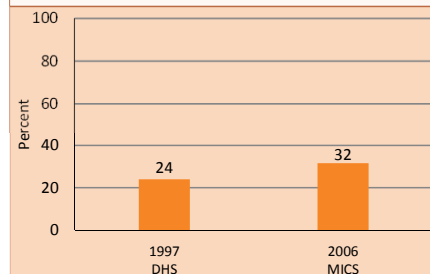
Total population (000)	6,288	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	682	(2011)
Births (000)	140	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	72	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	6	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	42	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	34	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	14	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	670	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	74	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	110	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
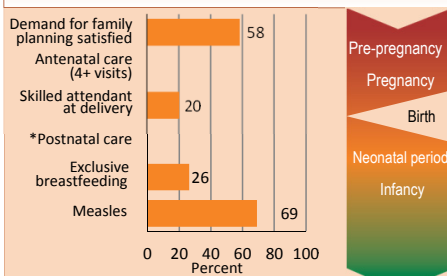Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH
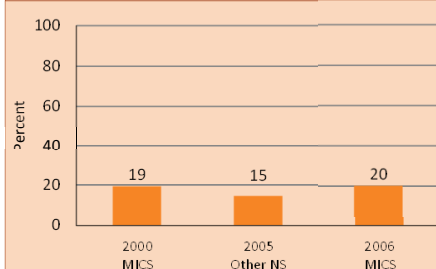
Coverage along the continuum of care

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition
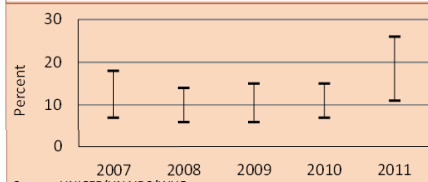
Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

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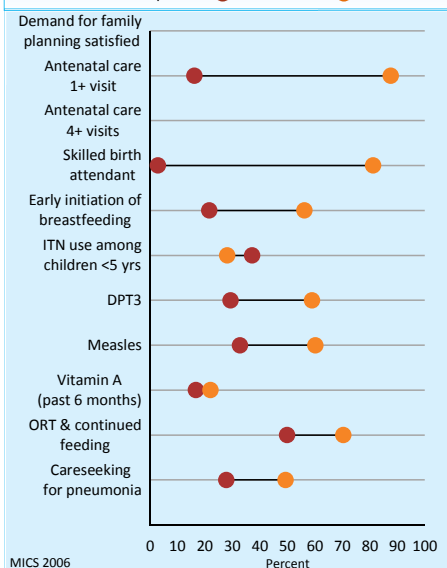⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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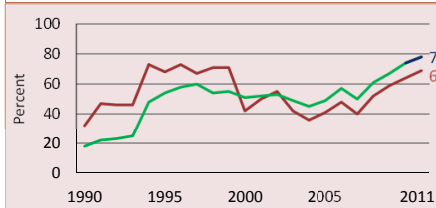

MICS 2006

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
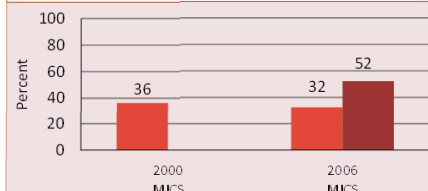
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

━ Percent of children immunized against measles
━ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
━ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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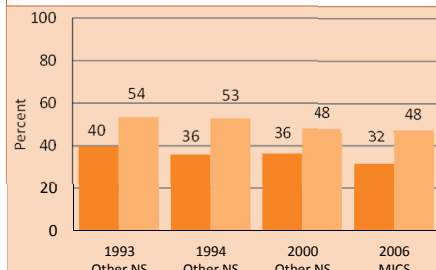

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2006)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	30	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	41	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	92	(2011)

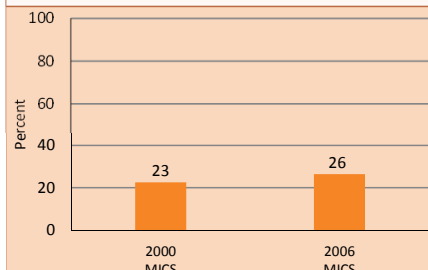### Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Countdown to 2015
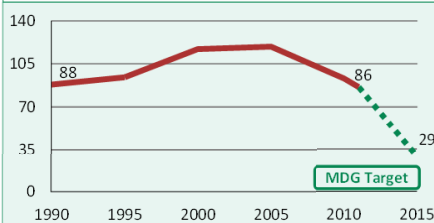## Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Lesotho

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

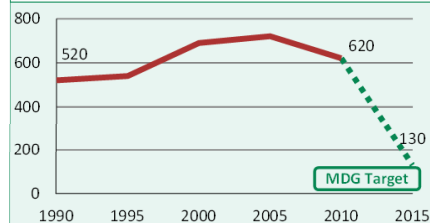|		
Total population (000)	2,194	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	276	(2011)
Births (000)	60	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	45	(2009)
Total under-five deaths (000)	5	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	46	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	63	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	25	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	370	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	53	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.1	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	92	(2007)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

88 ... 86 ... 29
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
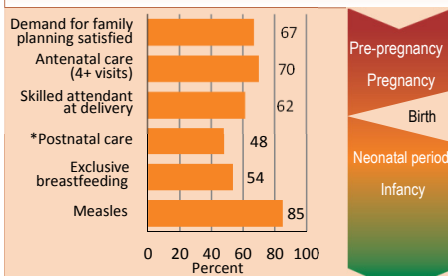Deaths per 100,000 live births

520 ... 620 ... 130
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

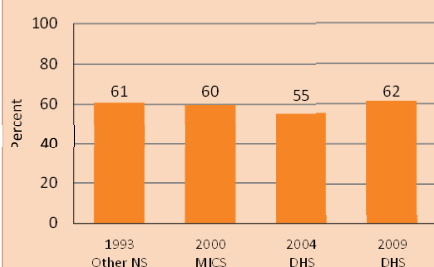|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	67
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	70
Skilled attendant at delivery	62
*Postnatal care	48
Exclusive breastfeeding	54
Measles	85

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
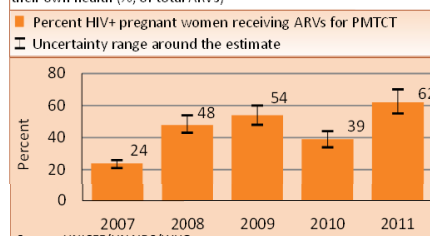* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1993 Other NS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2009 DHS
61	60	55	62

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

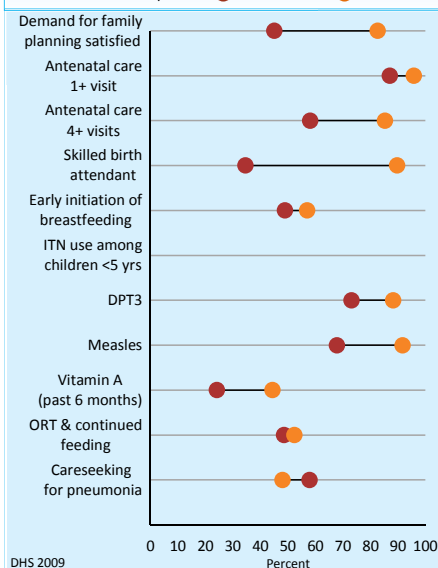■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
24	48	54	39	62

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
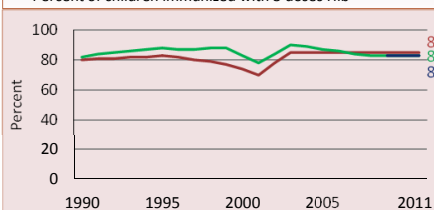- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2009

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
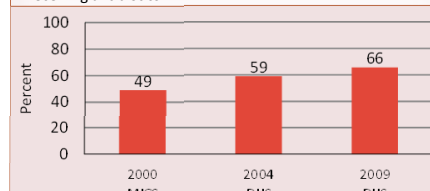
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

85
83
83

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2009 DHS
49	59	66

NUTRITION

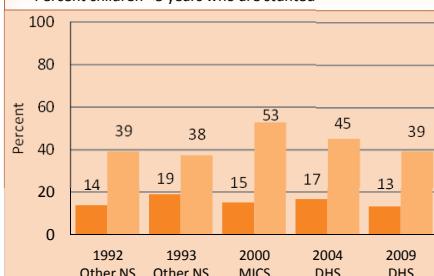|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2009)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	53	(2009)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	68	(2009)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1992 Other NS	1993 Other NS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2009 DHS
14 / 39	19 / 38	15 / 53	17 / 45	13 / 39

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1996 MICS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS	2009 DHS
16	15	36	54
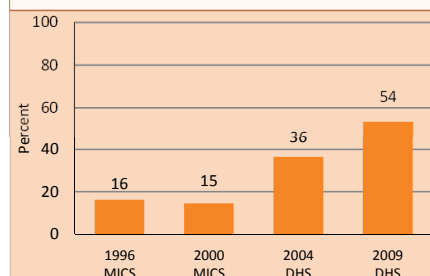
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Liberia

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

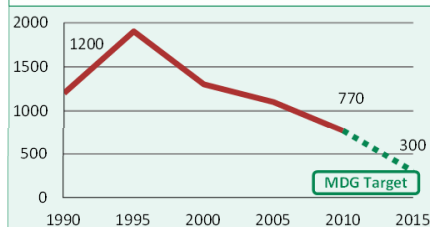|		
Total population (000)	4,129	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	696	(2011)
Births (000)	157	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	4	(2007)
Total under-five deaths (000)	12	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	36	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	58	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	27	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	24	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	177	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

241 ... 78 ... 80
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
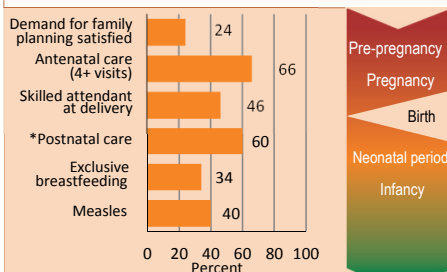Deaths per 100,000 live births

1200 ... 770 ... 300
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

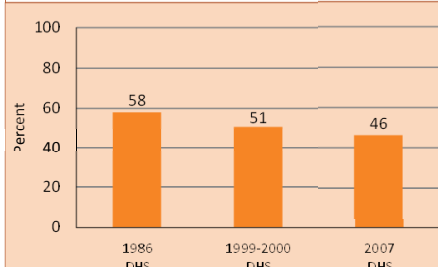|	
Demand for family planning satisfied	24
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	66
Skilled attendant at delivery	46
*Postnatal care	60
Exclusive breastfeeding	34
Measles	40

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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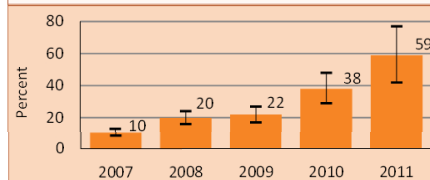Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1986 DHS	1999-2000 DHS	2007 DHS
58	51	46

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
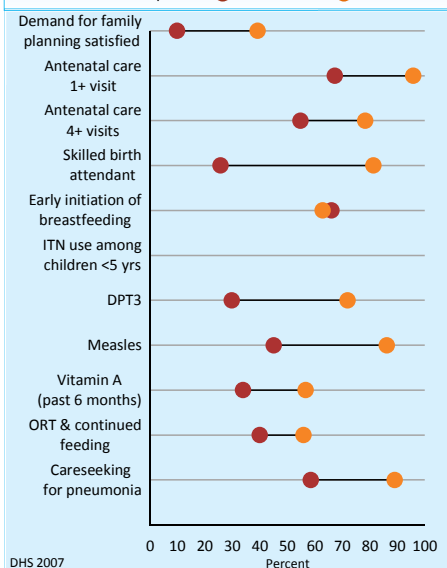Ⅱ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
10	20	22	38	59

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
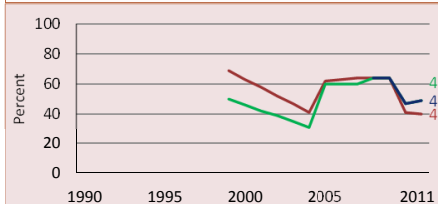- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2007

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
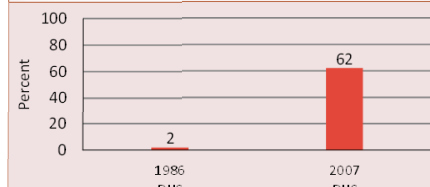
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

49
49
40

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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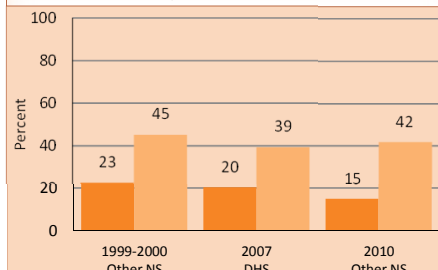■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1986 DHS	2007 DHS
2	62

NUTRITION

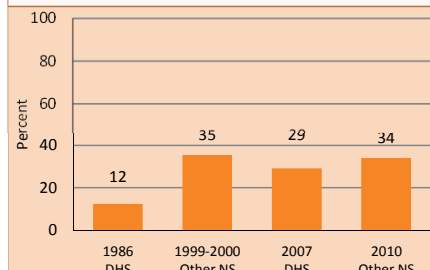|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	44	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	14	(2007)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	51	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	96	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1999-2000 Other NS	2007 DHS	2010 Other NS
23 / 45	20 / 39	15 / 42

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1986 DHS	1999-2000 Other NS	2007 DHS	2010 Other NS
12	35	29	34

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Madagascar

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

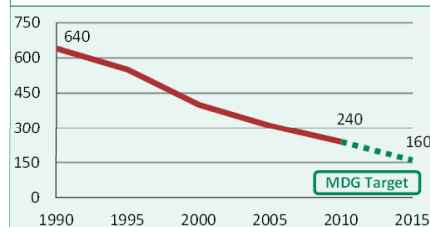|		
Total population (000)	21,315	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,379	(2011)
Births (000)	747	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	80	(2008-2009)
Total under-five deaths (000)	45	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	38	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	23	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	43	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	21	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,800	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	81	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.6	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	147	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

161 ... 62 ... 54 ... MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
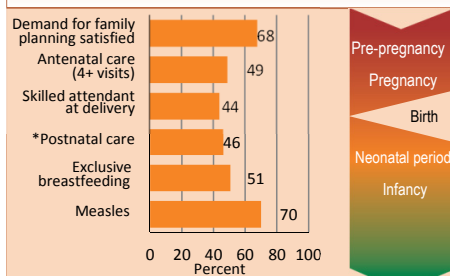Deaths per 100,000 live births

640 ... 240 ... 160 ... MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	68
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	49
Skilled attendant at delivery	44
*Postnatal care	46
Exclusive breastfeeding	51
Measles	70

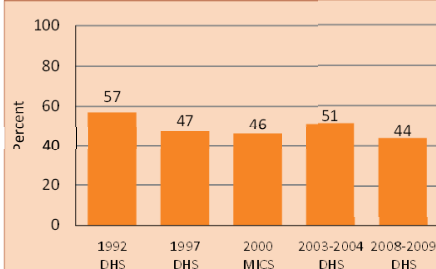Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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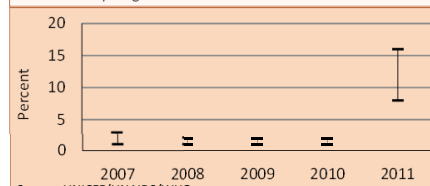Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1992 DHS	1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2003-2004 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
57	47	46	51	44

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
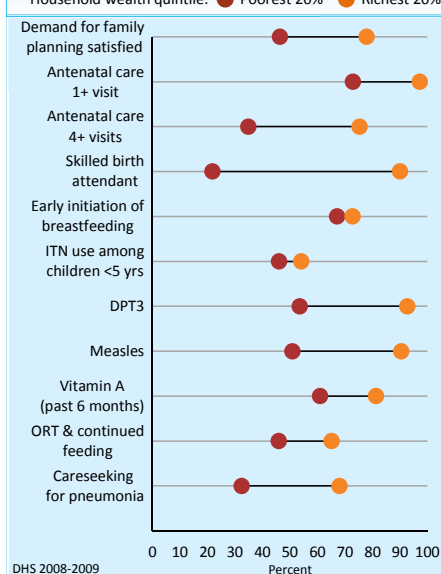⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 ... 2008 ... 2009 ... 2010 ... 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
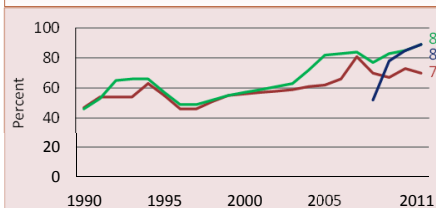- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2008-2009

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
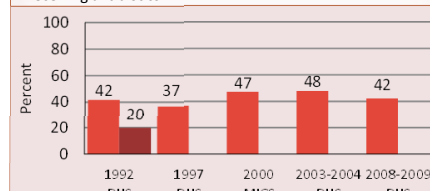
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

89 / 89 / 70

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1992 DHS	1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2003-2004 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
42 / 20	37	47	48	42

NUTRITION

|				
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2003-2004)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	72 (2008-2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	16	(2008-2009)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	86 (2008-2009)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	91 (2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1993-1994 Other NS	1995 MICS	1997 DHS	2003-2004 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
41 / 54	30 / 55	38 / 58	37 / 53	49

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1992 DHS	1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2003-2004 DHS	2008-2009 DHS
38	48	41	67	51
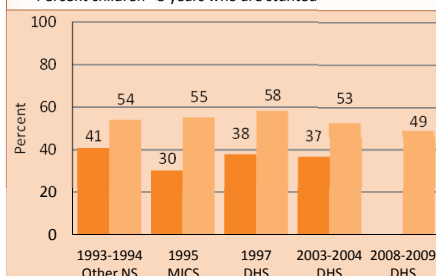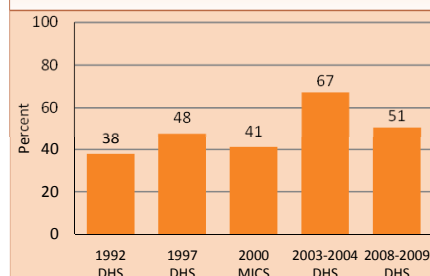
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Malawi

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

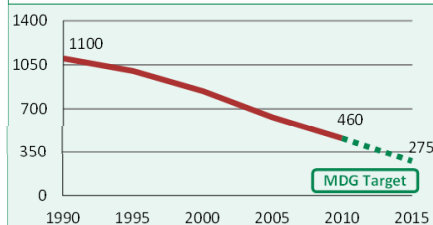|		
Total population (000)	15,381	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,832	(2011)
Births (000)	686	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	-	-
Total under-five deaths (000)	52	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	35	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	24	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	3,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	36	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.0	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	157	(2008)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

227 ... 83 ... 76
MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
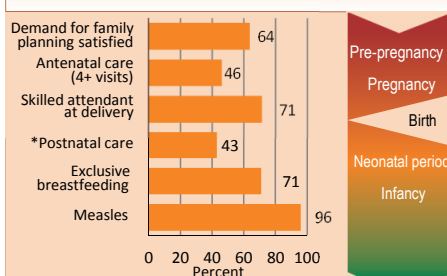Deaths per 100,000 live births

1100 ... 460 ... 275
MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	64
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	46
Skilled attendant at delivery	71
*Postnatal care	43
Exclusive breastfeeding	71
Measles	96

Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy
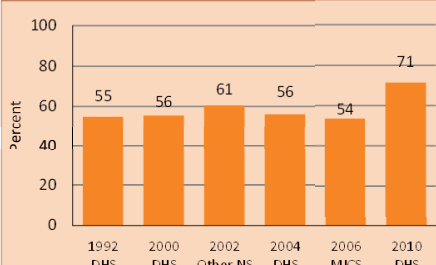
Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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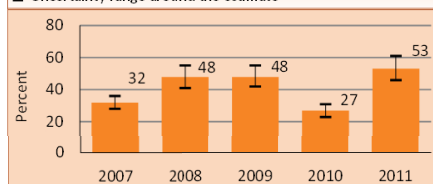Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1992 DHS	2000 DHS	2002 Other NS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2010 DHS
55	56	61	56	54	71

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
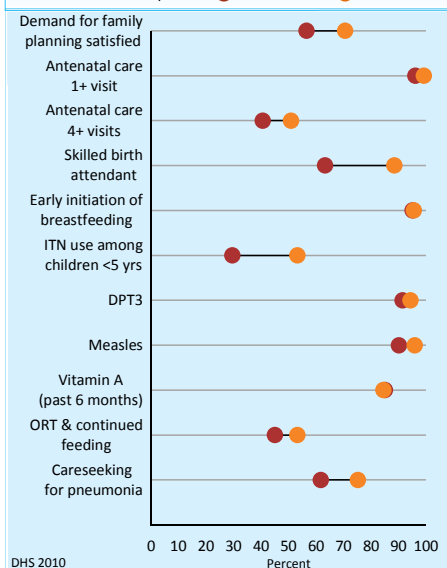- Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
32	48	48	27	53

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
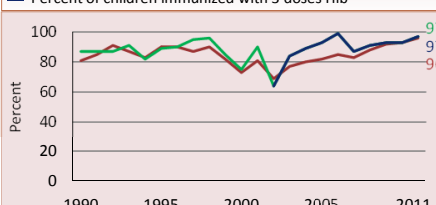- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2010

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
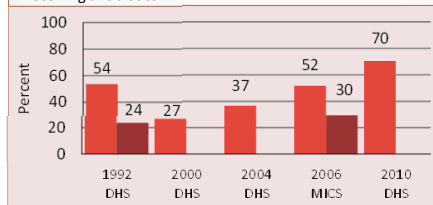
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
- Percent of children immunized against measles
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

97
97
96

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

1992 DHS	2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2010 DHS
54 / 24	27	37	52 / 30	70

NUTRITION

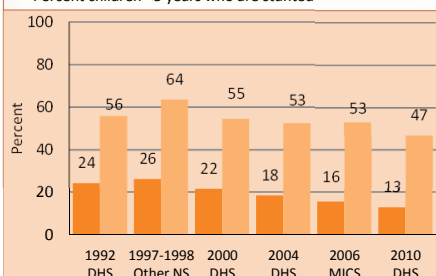|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2006)

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	58	(2006)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	86	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	96	(2011)

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

1992 DHS	1997-1998 Other NS	2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2010 DHS
24 / 56	26 / 64	22 / 55	18 / 53	16 / 53	13 / 47

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS	2010 DHS
44	53	57	71
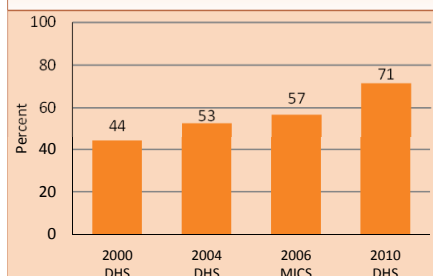
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Mali

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

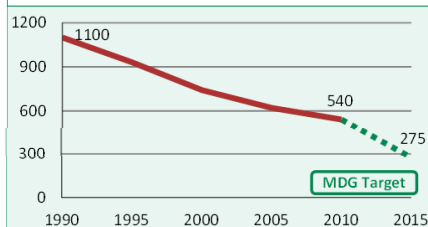|		
Total population (000)	15,840	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,998	(2011)
Births (000)	728	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	81	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	121	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	29	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	49	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	98	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	23	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	3,800	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	28	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	190	(2004)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

257 — 176 — 86 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
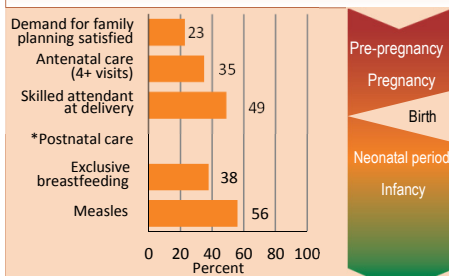Deaths per 100,000 live births

1100 — 540 — 275 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 23
- Antenatal care (4+ visits): 35
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 49
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 38
- Measles: 56

Percent
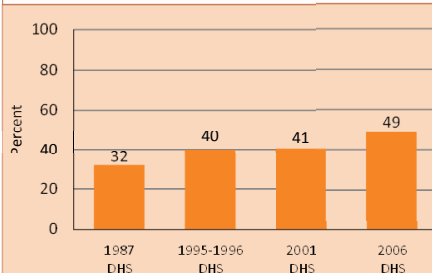
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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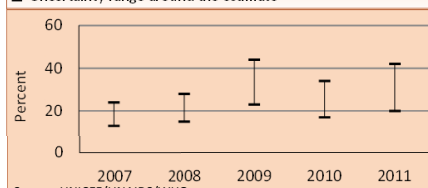Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1987 DHS	1995-1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS
32	40	41	49

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

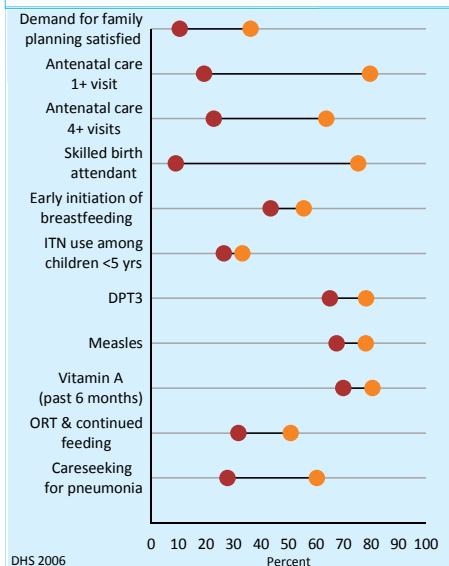■ Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
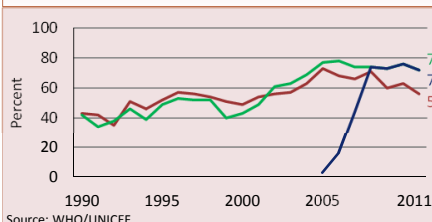- Careseeking for pneumonia

Percent

DHS 2006

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
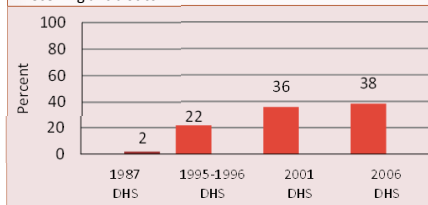
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

1990 — 1995 — 2000 — 2005 — 2011

72
72
56

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1987 DHS	1995-1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS
2	22	36	38

NUTRITION

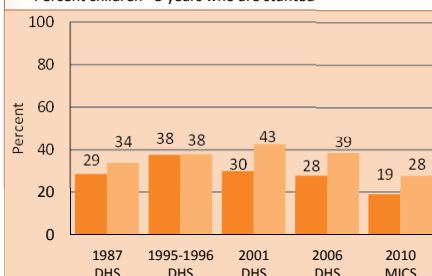|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2006)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	46	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	19	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	25	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	96	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1987 DHS	1995-1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS	2010 MICS
29 / 34	38 / 38	30 / 43	28 / 39	19 / 28

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1987 DHS	1995-1996 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS
9	8	25	38
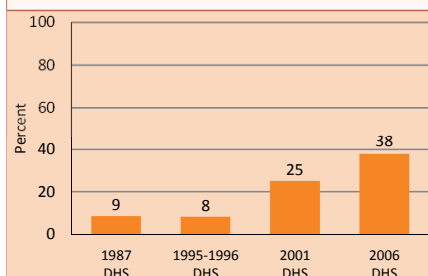
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Mauritania

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

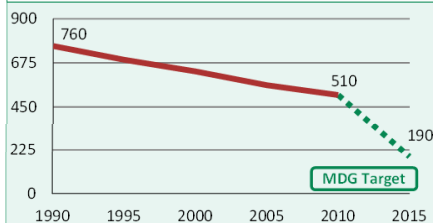|		
Total population (000)	3,542	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	522	(2011)
Births (000)	118	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	56	(2007)
Total under-five deaths (000)	13	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	37	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	76	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	27	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	590	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	44	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.5	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	88	(2001)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

125 … 112 … 42 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
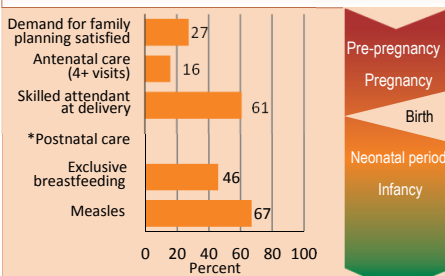Deaths per 100,000 live births

760 … 510 … 190 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 27
- Antenatal care (4+ visits): 16
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 61
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 46
- Measles: 67

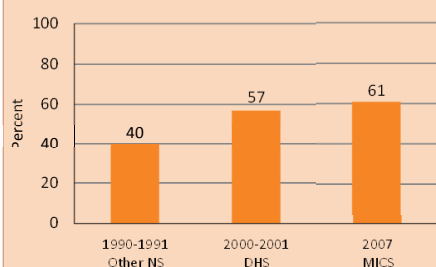Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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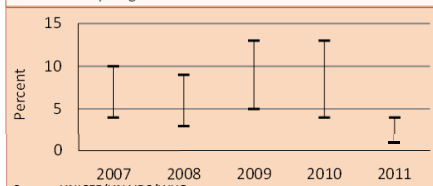Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 1990-1991 Other NS: 40
- 2000-2001 DHS: 57
- 2007 MICS: 61

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
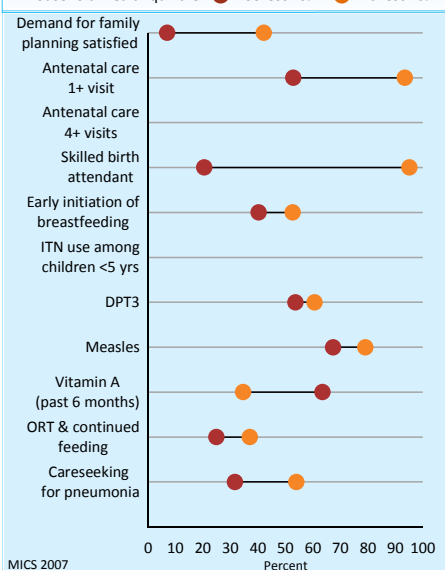- ⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
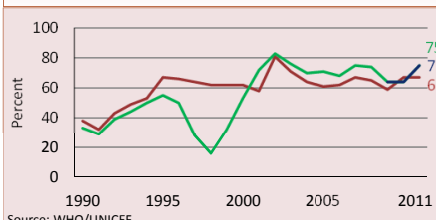- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2007

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
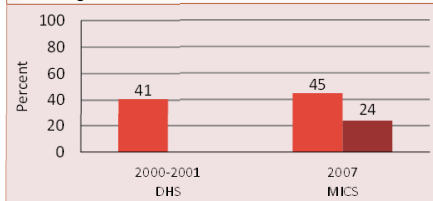
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
- ▬ Percent of children immunized against measles
- ▬ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- ▬ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

75 / 75 / 67

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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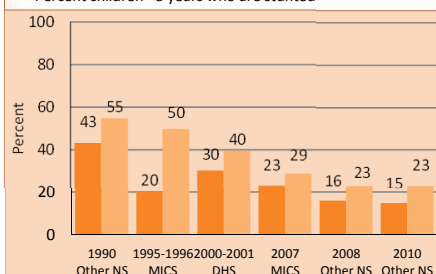

- 2000-2001 DHS: 41
- 2007 MICS: 45, 24

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	12	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	34	(2007)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	81	(2010)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	61	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	100	(2011)

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

- 1990 Other NS: 43, 55
- 1995-1996 MICS: 20, 50
- 2000-2001 DHS: 30, 40
- 2007 MICS: 23, 29
- 2008 Other NS: 16, 23
- 2010 Other NS: 15, 23

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

- 2000-2001 DHS: 20
- 2007 MICS: 11
- 2008 Other NS: 16
- 2009 Other NS: 35
- 2010 Other NS: 46
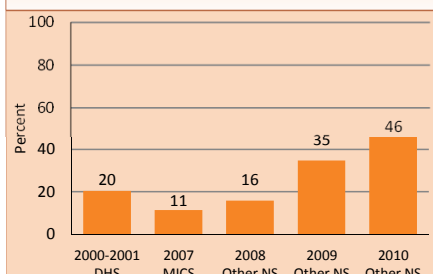
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Mexico

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

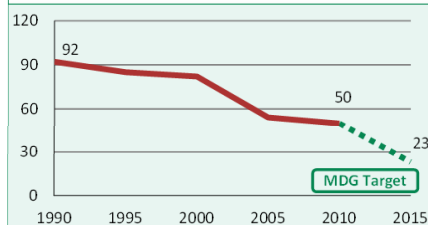|		
Total population (000)	114,793	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	10,938	(2011)
Births (000)	2,195	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	-	-
Total under-five deaths (000)	34	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	46	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	7	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	13	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	5	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,100	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	790	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	87	(2008)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

49 ... 16 ... 16
MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
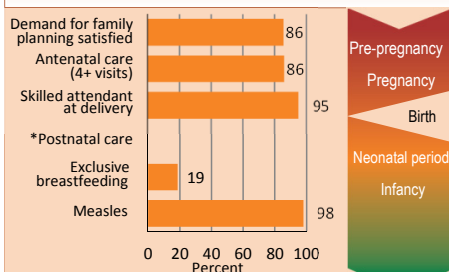Deaths per 100,000 live births

92 ... 50 ... 23
MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

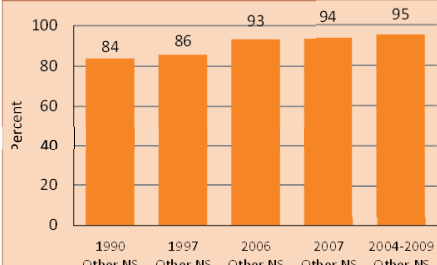|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	86
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	86
Skilled attendant at delivery	95
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	19
Measles	98

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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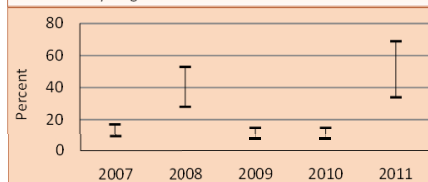Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1990 Other NS	1997 Other NS	2006 Other NS	2007 Other NS	2004-2009 Other NS
84	86	93	94	95

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
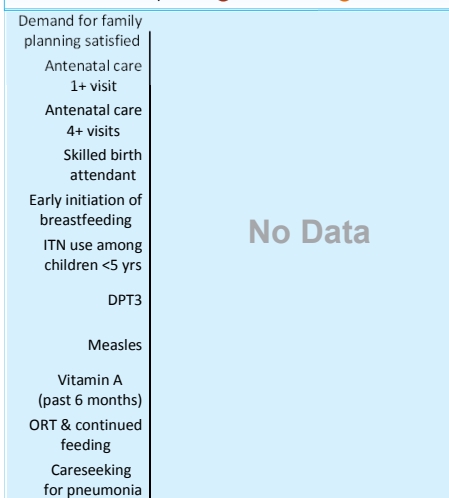Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 · 2008 · 2009 · 2010 · 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
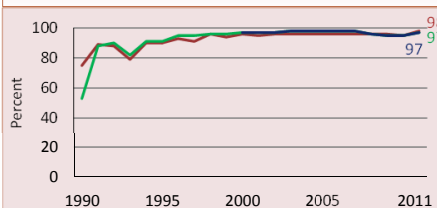Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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

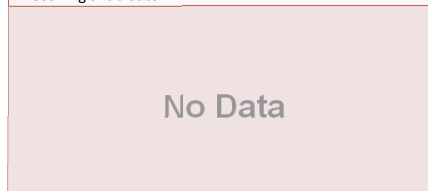## CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

98
97
97

1990 · 1995 · 2000 · 2005 · 2011

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

No Data

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	18	(2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2009)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	27	(2009)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

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

1988 Other NS	1989 Other NS	1996 Other NS	1998-1999 Other NS	2006 Other NS
12 / 29	10 / 26	10 / 26	6 / 22	3 / 16

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1987 DHS	1999 Other NS	2009 Other NS
38	20	19
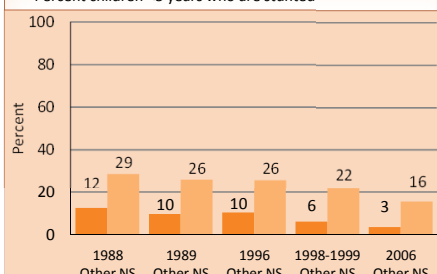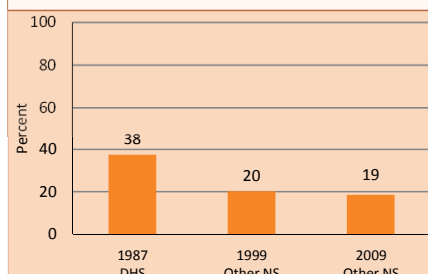
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Morocco

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

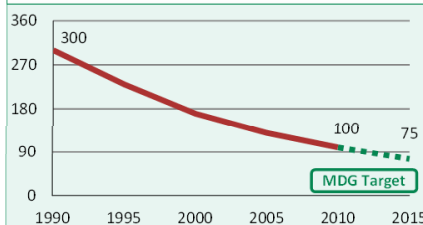|		
Total population (000)	32,273	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,051	(2011)
Births (000)	620	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	85	(2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	21	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	56	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	28	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	20	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	650	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	400	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	18	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

81 (1990) declining to 33 (2010), 27 MDG Target (2015)
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

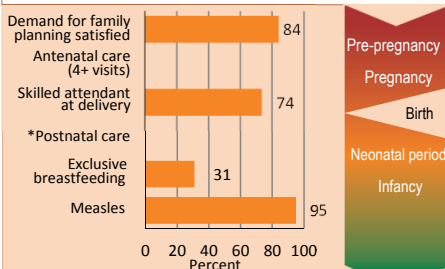

300 (1990) declining to 100 (2010), 75 MDG Target (2015)
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	84
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	74
Skilled attendant at delivery	74
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	31
Measles	95

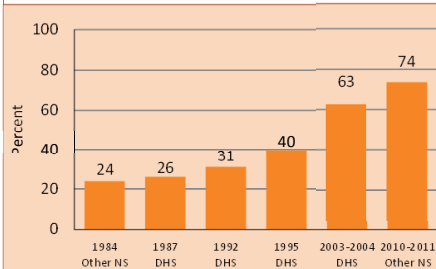Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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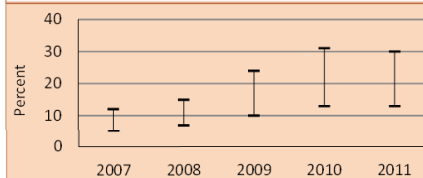Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1984 Other NS	1987 DHS	1992 DHS	1995 DHS	2003-2004 DHS	2010-2011 Other NS
24	26	31	40	63	74

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
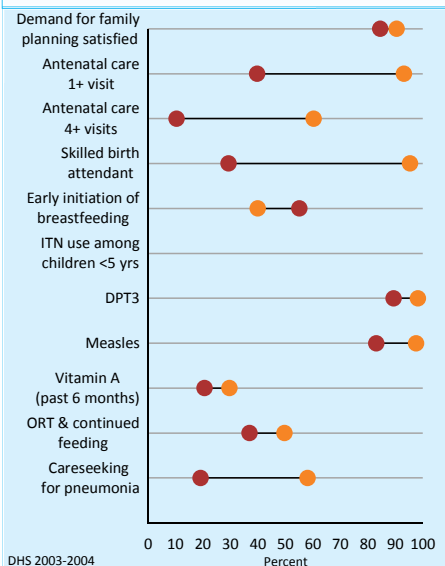Ⅰ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Percent
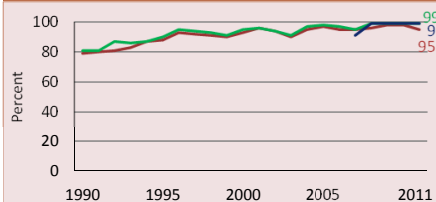
DHS 2003-2004

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
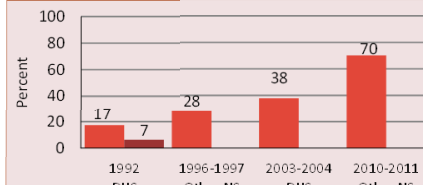
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99 / 99 / 95

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1992 DHS	1996-1997 Other NS	2003-2004 DHS	2010-2011 Other NS
17 / 7	28	38	70

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	2	(2010-2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52	(2003-2004)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2003-2004)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	66	(2003-2004)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

	1987 DHS	1992 DHS	1996-1997 Other NS	2003-2004 DHS	2010-2011 Other NS
Underweight	13	8	8	10	3
Stunted	35	30	29	23	15

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1987 DHS	1992 DHS	1995 DHS	2003-2004 DHS
37	50	25	31
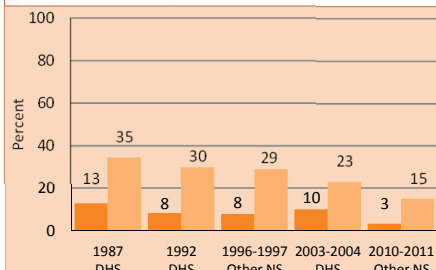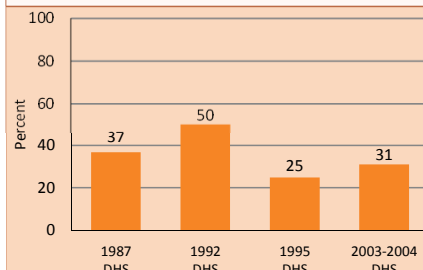
Mozambique

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

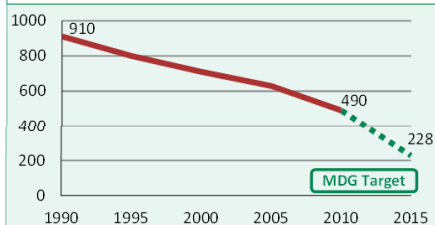|		
Total population (000)	23,930	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,875	(2011)
Births (000)	889	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	31	(2008)
Total under-five deaths (000)	86	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	35	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	34	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	72	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	28	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	4,300	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	43	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.8	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	193	(2007)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

226 → 103 → 75 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
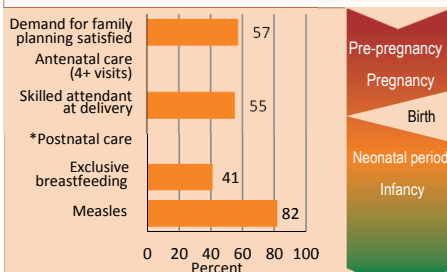Deaths per 100,000 live births

910 → 490 → 228 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	57
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	55
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	41
Measles	82

Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy
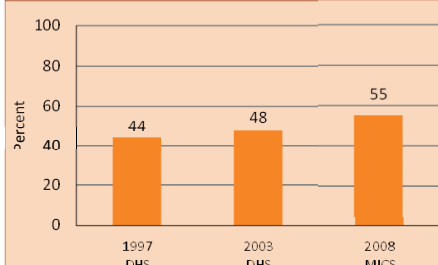
Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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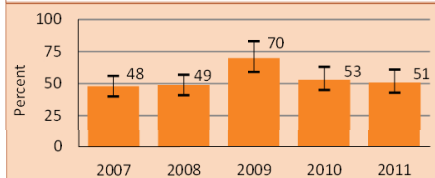Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1997 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 MICS
44	48	55

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
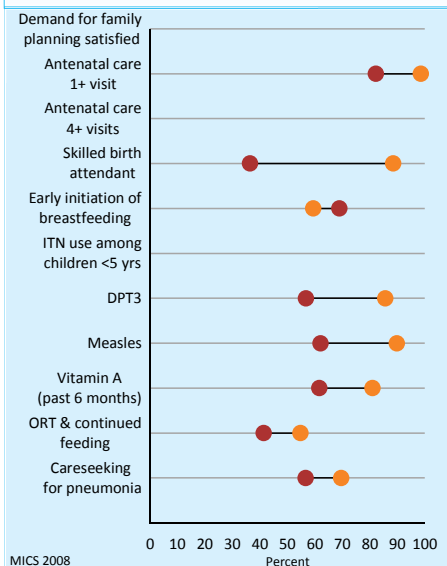⊏ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
48	49	70	53	51

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
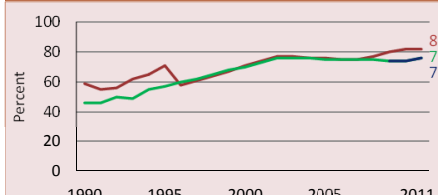- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2008

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

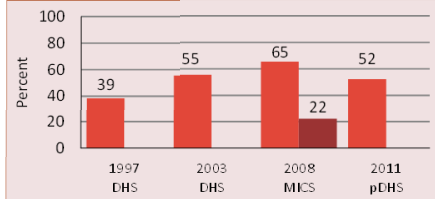— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

82 / 76 / 76

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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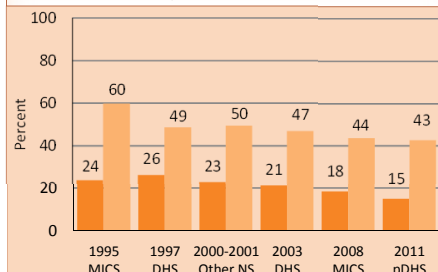■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1997 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 MICS	2011 pDHS
39	55	65 / 22	52

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	63	(2008)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	16	(2008)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	86	(2008)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	100	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

	1995 MICS	1997 DHS	2000-2001 Other NS	2003 DHS	2008 MICS	2011 pDHS
stunted	60	49	50	47	44	43
underweight	24	26	23	21	18	15

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1997 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 MICS	2011 pDHS
30	30	37	41

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Myanmar

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

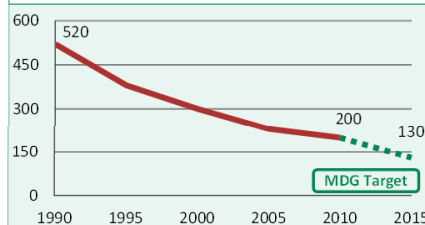|		
Total population (000)	48,337	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,985	(2011)
Births (000)	824	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	72	(2009-2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	53	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	47	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	30	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	20	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,600	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	250	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.0	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	17	(2001)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

107 ... 62 ... 36

MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

520 ... 200 ... 130

MDG Target
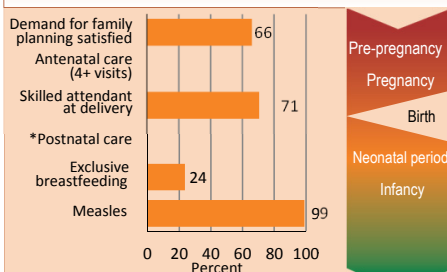
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied: 66
- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery: 71
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 24
- Measles: 99
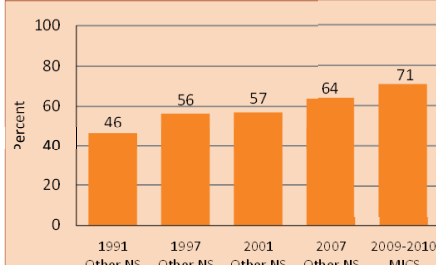
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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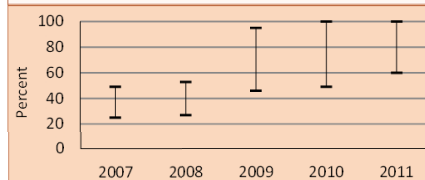Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1991 Other NS	1997 Other NS	2001 Other NS	2007 Other NS	2009-2010 MICS
46	56	57	64	71

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
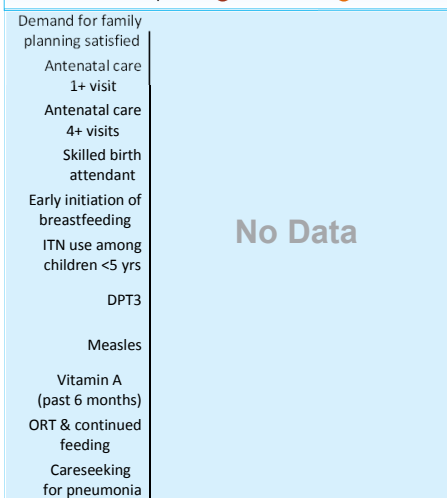- ⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
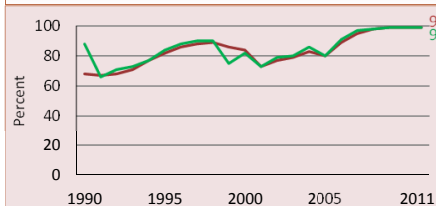- Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
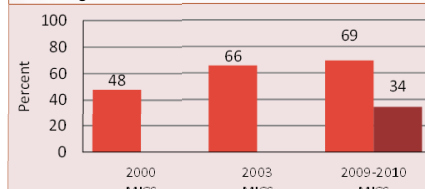
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

- — Percent of children immunized against measles
- — Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- — Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99
99

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

2000 MICS	2003 MICS	2009-2010 MICS	
48	66	69	34

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2009-2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	76	(2009-2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	9	(2009-2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	81	(2009-2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	96	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1995 MICS	1997 Other NS	2000 MICS	2003 MICS	2009-2010 MICS
39	28 / 55	30 / 41	30 / 41	23 / 35

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2003 MICS	2009-2010 MICS
15	24
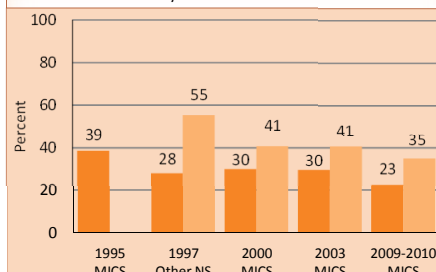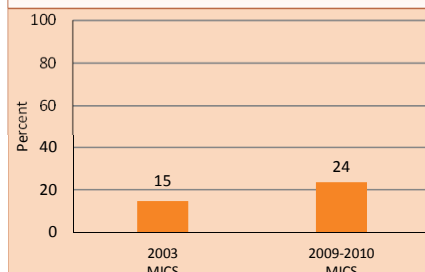
Nepal

DEMOGRAPHICS

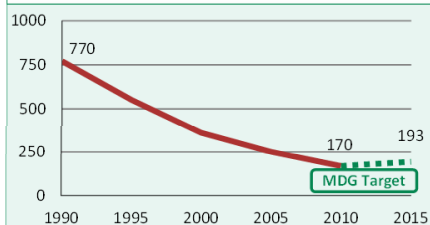|		
Total population (000)	30,486	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,450	(2011)
Births (000)	722	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	42	(2011)
Total under-five deaths (000)	34	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	58	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	23	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	190	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	81	(2010)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

135 (1990) ... 48 ... 45 (2015) — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births
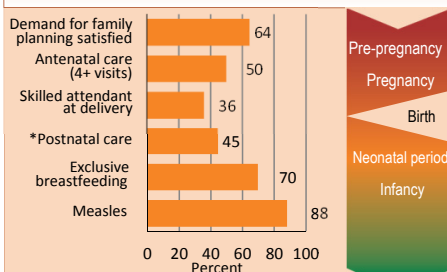
770 (1990) ... 170 ... 193 (2015) — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	64
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	50
Skilled attendant at delivery	36
*Postnatal care	45
Exclusive breastfeeding	70
Measles	88

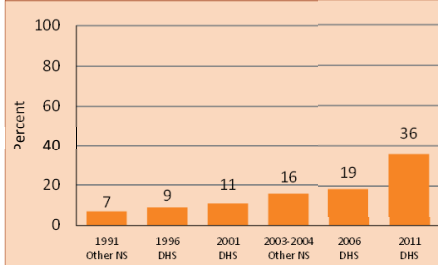Pre-pregnancy · Pregnancy · Birth · Neonatal period · Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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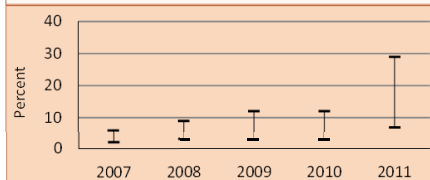Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Year	Percent
1991 Other NS	7
1996 DHS	9
2001 DHS	11
2003-2004 Other NS	16
2006 DHS	19
2011 DHS	36

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
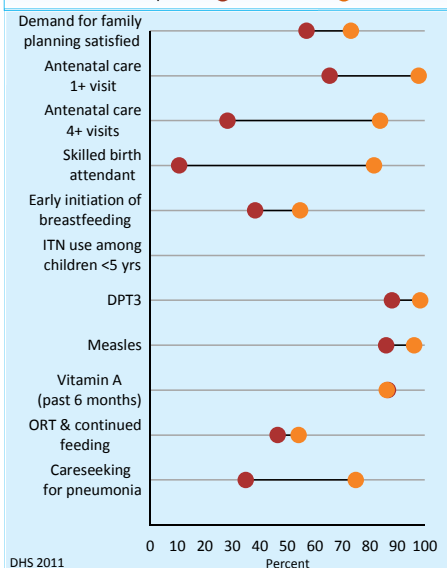⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 · 2008 · 2009 · 2010 · 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
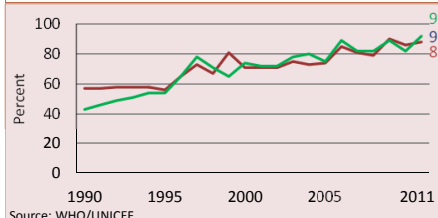- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2011

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
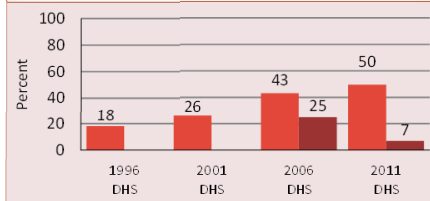
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

92 / 92 / 88

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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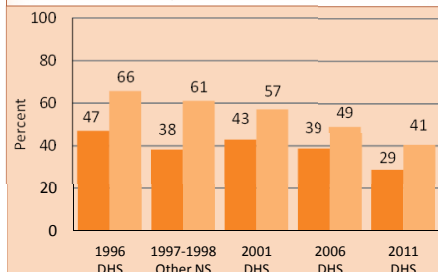■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

Year	taken to provider	receiving antibiotics
1996 DHS	18	
2001 DHS	26	
2006 DHS	43	25
2011 DHS	50	7

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2011)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	18	(2011)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	45	(2011)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	66	(2011)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	91	(2011)

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

Year	underweight	stunted
1996 DHS	47	66
1997-1998 Other NS	38	61
2001 DHS	43	57
2006 DHS	39	49
2011 DHS	29	41

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Year	Percent
1996 DHS	74
2001 DHS	68
2006 DHS	53
2011 DHS	70
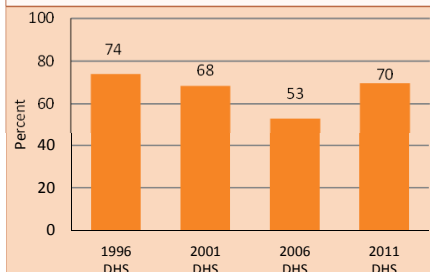
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Niger

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

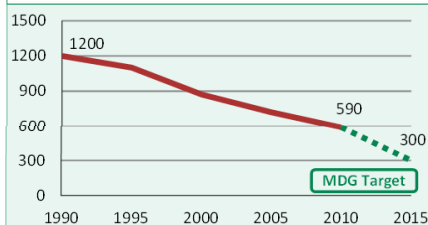|		
Total population (000)	16,069	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	3,200	(2011)
Births (000)	777	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	32	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	89	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	28	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	66	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	23	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	4,500	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	23	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	7.0	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	199	(2003)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

314 ... 125 ... 105
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

1200 ... 590 ... 300
MDG Target
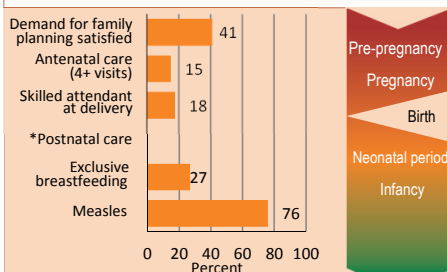Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

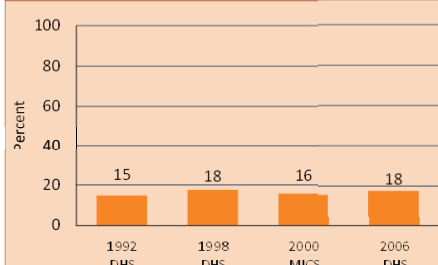|	
Demand for family planning satisfied	41
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	15
Skilled attendant at delivery	18
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	27
Measles	76

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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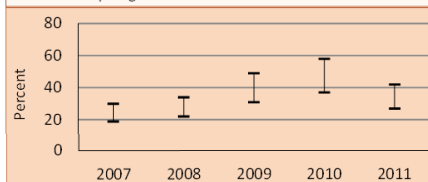Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1992 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 DHS
15	18	16	18

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
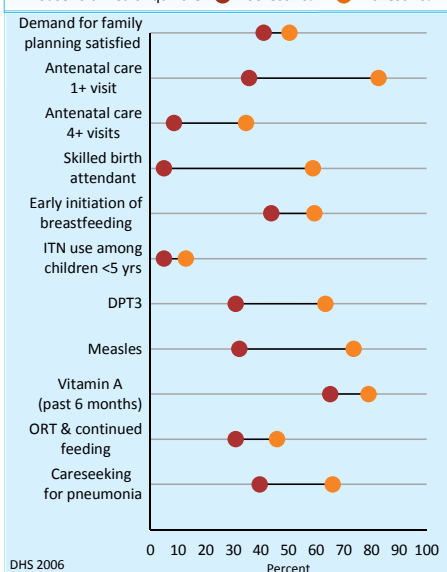⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
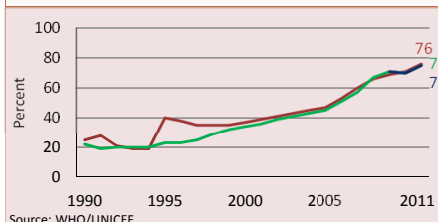- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2006

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
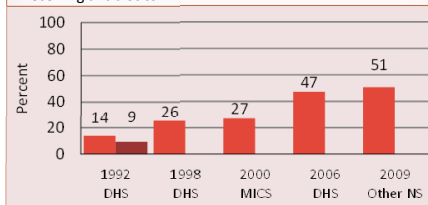
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

76
75
75
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
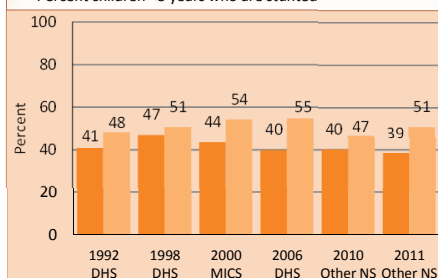
1992 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 DHS	2009 Other NS
14 9	26	27	47	51

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	12	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	42	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	27	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	65	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	95	(2011)

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

1992 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 DHS	2010 Other NS	2011 Other NS
41 48	47 51	44 54	40 55	40 47	39 51

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1992 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 DHS	2007 Other NS	2008 Other NS	2010 Other NS
3	1	14	9	4	27

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Nigeria

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	162,471	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	27,215	(2011)
Births (000)	6,458	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	30	(2008)
Total under-five deaths (000)	756	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	34	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	78	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	42	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	40,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	29	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.5	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	123	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

214 ... 124 ... 71
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
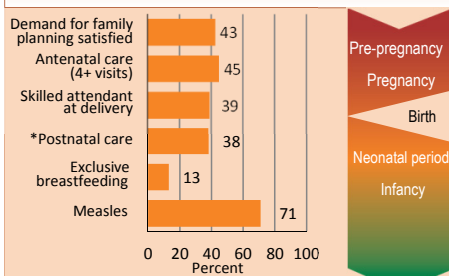Deaths per 100,000 live births

1100 ... 630 ... 275
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

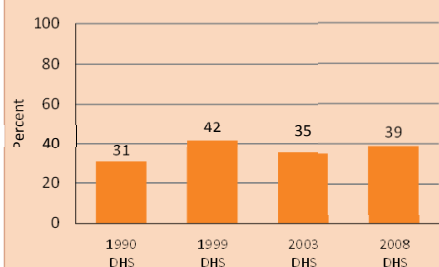|	
Demand for family planning satisfied	43
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	45
Skilled attendant at delivery	39
*Postnatal care	38
Exclusive breastfeeding	13
Measles	71

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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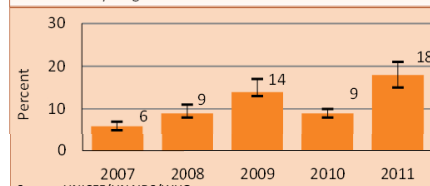Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1990 DHS	1999 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
31	42	35	39

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
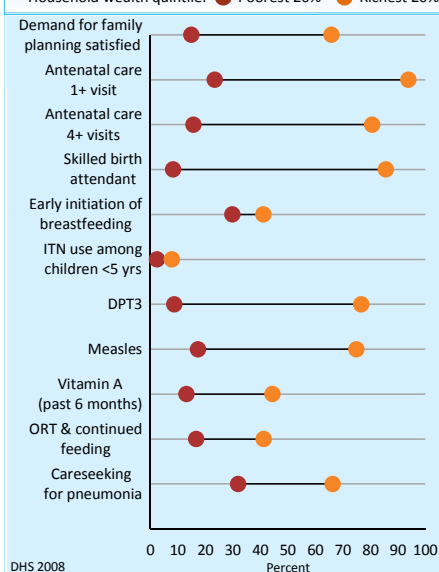Ⱶ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
6	9	14	9	18

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
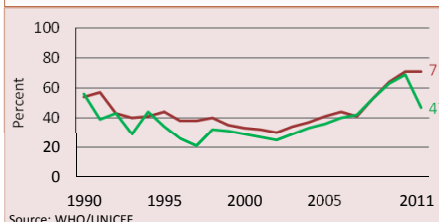- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2008

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
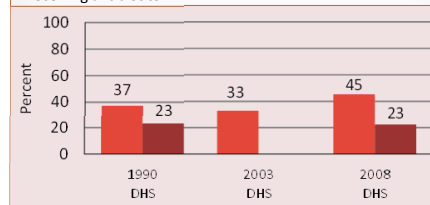
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

71 ... 47

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

1990 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
37 / 23	33	45 / 23

NUTRITION

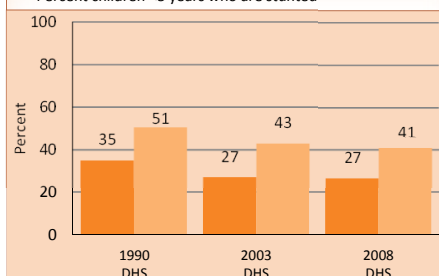|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	14	(2008)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	12	(2008)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	38	(2008)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	76	(2008)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	73	(2011)

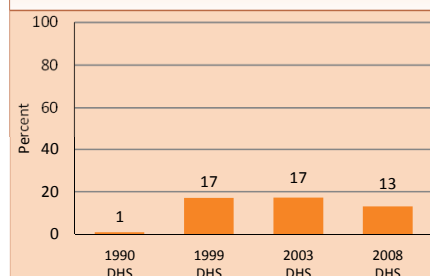### Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1990 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
35 / 51	27 / 43	27 / 41

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1990 DHS	1999 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
1	17	17	13

Pakistan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	176,745	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	22,113	(2011)
Births (000)	4,764	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	27	(2006-2007)
Total under-five deaths (000)	352	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	48	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	36	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	59	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	47	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	12,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	110	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	16	(2007)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

122 ... 72 ... 41
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

490 ... 260 ... 123
MDG Target
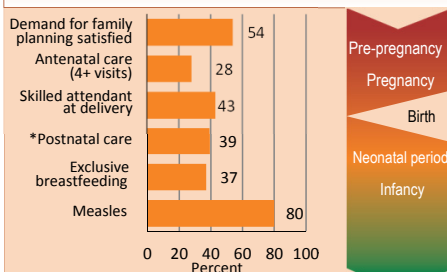Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	54
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	28
Skilled attendant at delivery	43
*Postnatal care	39
Exclusive breastfeeding	37
Measles	80

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

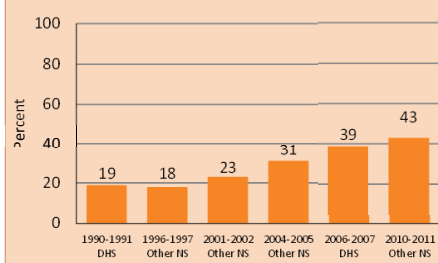Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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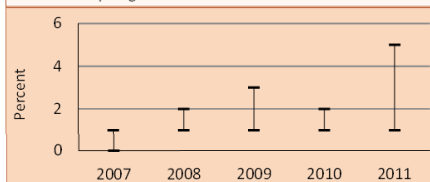Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Year	Percent
1990-1991 DHS	19
1996-1997 Other NS	18
2001-2002 Other NS	23
2004-2005 Other NS	31
2006-2007 DHS	39
2010-2011 Other NS	43

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
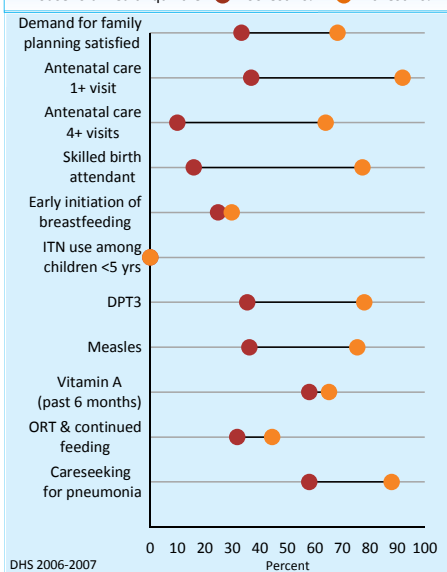⌶ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 · 2008 · 2009 · 2010 · 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
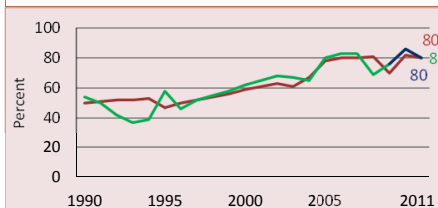- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2006-2007

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
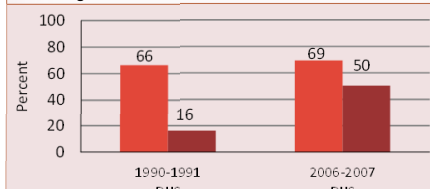
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

80
80
80

1990 · 1995 · 2000 · 2005 · 2011
Source: WHO/UNICEF

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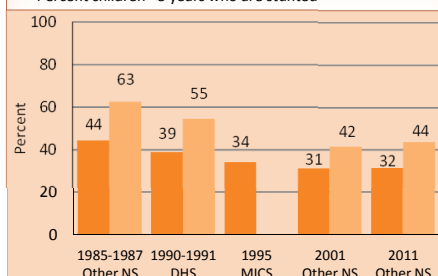■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

	appropriate provider	antibiotics
1990-1991 DHS	66	16
2006-2007 DHS	69	50

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	29	(2006-2007)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	32	(2006-2007)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	36	(2006-2007)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	90	(2011)

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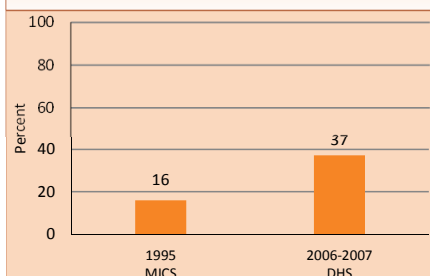■ Percent children <5 years who are stunted

Year	underweight	stunted
1985-1987 Other NS	44	63
1990-1991 DHS	39	55
1995 MICS	34	
2001 Other NS	31	42
2011 Other NS	32	44

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Year	Percent
1995 MICS	16
2006-2007 DHS	37

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

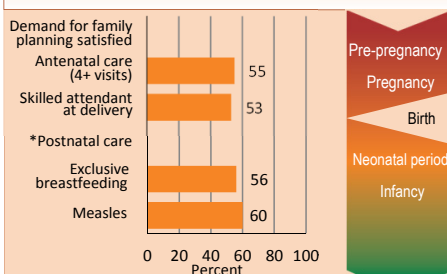# Papua New Guinea

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	7,014	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	975	(2011)
Births (000)	208	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	-	-
Total under-five deaths (000)	12	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	39	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	23	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	15	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	480	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	110	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.9	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	70	(2000)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

88 ... 58 ... 29 MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

390 ... 230 ... 98 MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

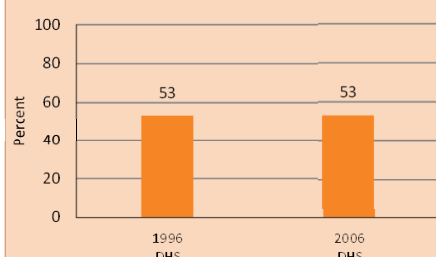|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	55
Skilled attendant at delivery	53
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	56
Measles	60

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
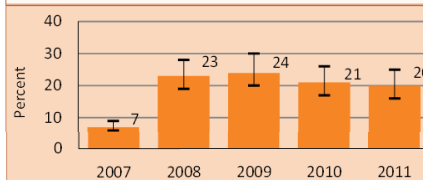* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1996 DHS	2006 DHS
53	53

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
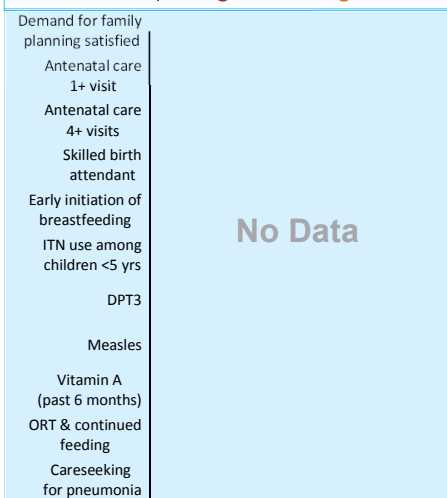⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
7	23	24	21	20

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
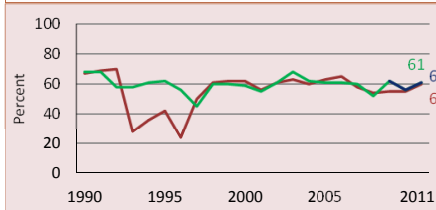ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
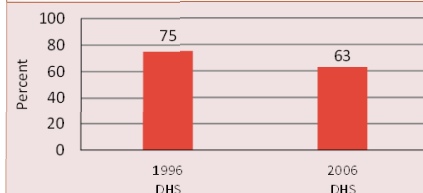
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

61
61
60

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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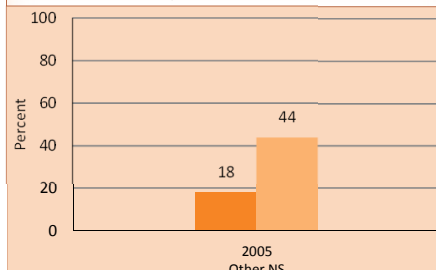■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1996 DHS	2006 DHS
75	63

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2005)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	-	-
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2005)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	76	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	12	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

2005 Other NS	
18	44

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1996 DHS	2006 DHS
59	56

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Peru

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	29,400	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,904	(2011)
Births (000)	591	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	93	(2007)
Total under-five deaths (000)	11	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	51	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	9	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	14	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	10	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	400	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	570	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.5	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	72	(2008)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

75 ... 18 ... 25

MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
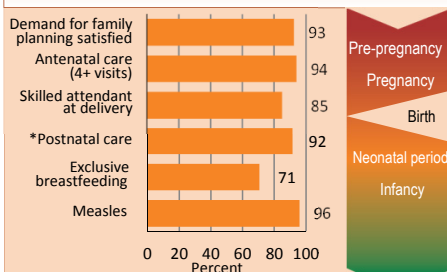Deaths per 100,000 live births

200 ... 67 ... 50

MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

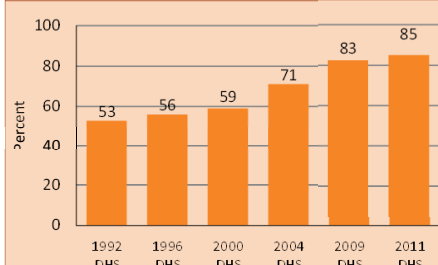|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	93
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	94
Skilled attendant at delivery	85
*Postnatal care	92
Exclusive breastfeeding	71
Measles	96

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
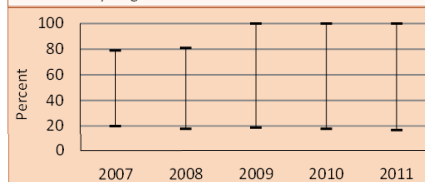* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1992 DHS	1996 DHS	2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2009 DHS	2011 DHS
53	56	59	71	83	85

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
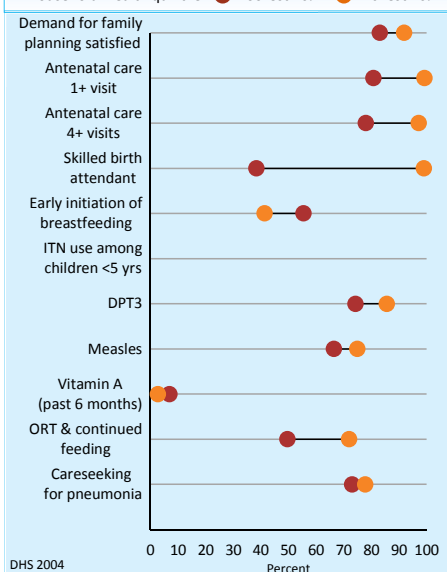⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
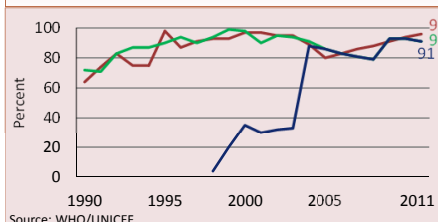- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2004

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
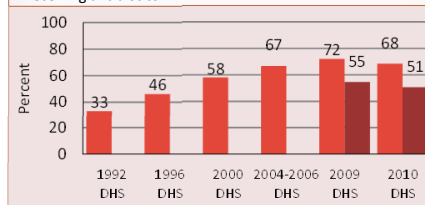
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

96
91
91

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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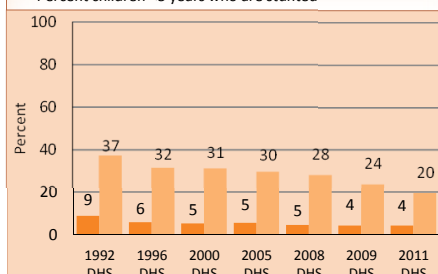■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1992 DHS	1996 DHS	2000 DHS	2004-2006 DHS	2009 DHS	2010 DHS
33	46	58	67	72 / 55	68 / 51

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	0	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	51	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2007)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	82	(2011)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1992 DHS	1996 DHS	2000 DHS	2005 DHS	2008 DHS	2009 DHS	2011 DHS
9 / 37	6 / 32	5 / 31	5 / 30	5 / 28	4 / 24	4 / 20

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1986 DHS	1992 DHS	1996 DHS	2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2008 DHS	2011 DHS
28	33	53	67	61	66	71

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

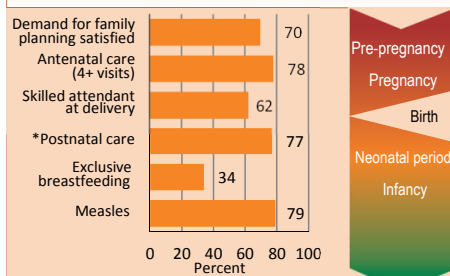# Philippines

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	94,852	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	11,151	(2011)
Births (000)	2,358	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	83	(2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	57	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	50	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	12	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	20	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	16	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,300	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	300	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.1	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	53	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

57 (1990) … 25 … 19 (2015) — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

170 (1990) … 99 (2010) … 43 (2015) — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

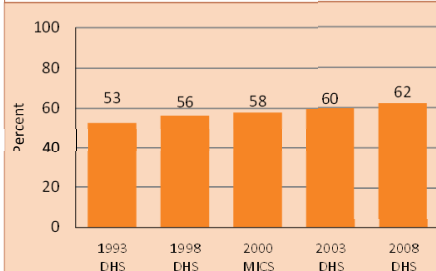|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	70
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	78
Skilled attendant at delivery	62
*Postnatal care	77
Exclusive breastfeeding	34
Measles	79

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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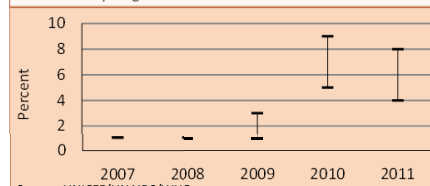Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
53	56	58	60	62

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
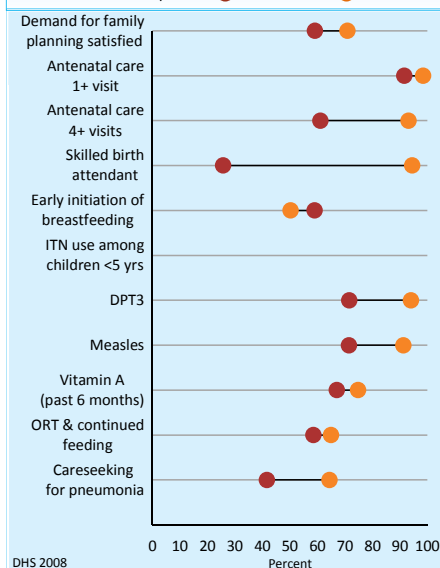⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
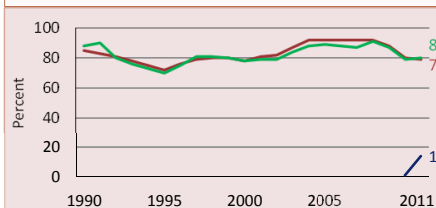- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2008

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
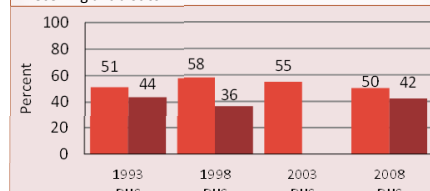
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

1990–2011: 80, 79, 14

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
51 / 44	58 / 36	55	50 / 42

NUTRITION

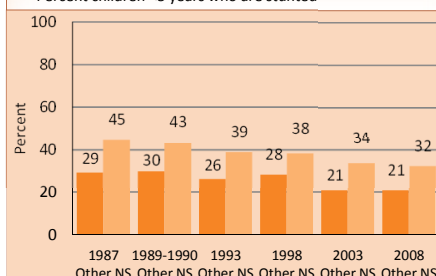|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2008)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	21	(2008)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	54	(2008)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	90	(2008)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	91	(2011)

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

	1987 Other NS	1989–1990 Other NS	1993 Other NS	1998 Other NS	2003 Other NS	2008 Other NS
underweight	29	30	26	28	21	21
stunted	45	43	39	38	34	32

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS
26	37	34	34
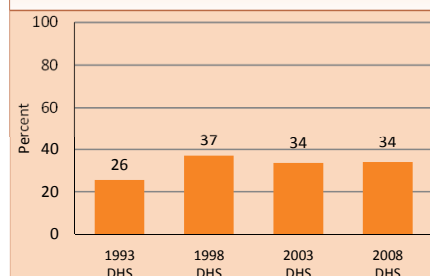
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

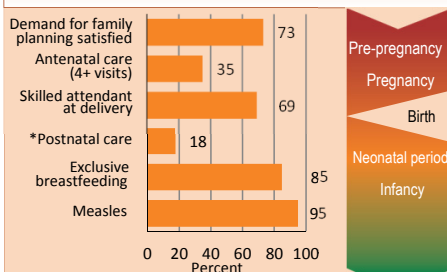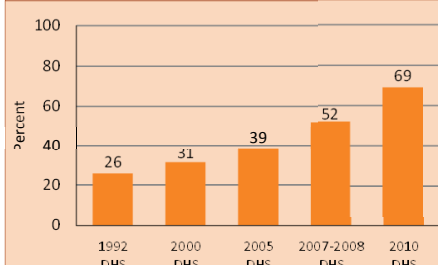# Rwanda

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	10,943	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,912	(2011)
Births (000)	449	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	63	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	23	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	42	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	21	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	23	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,500	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	54	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	41	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition
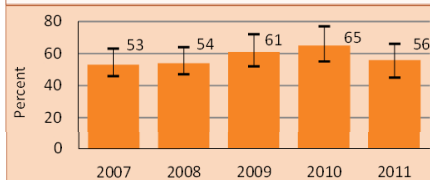
Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

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

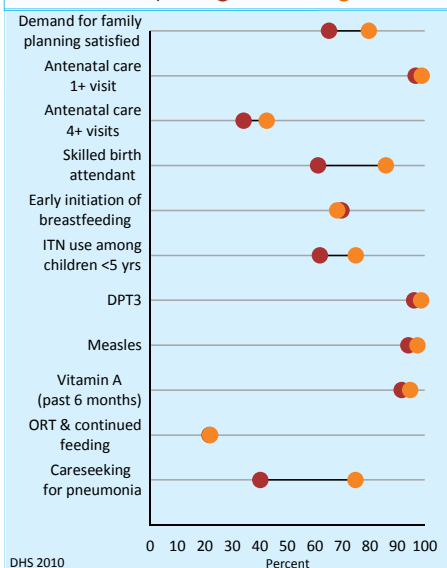Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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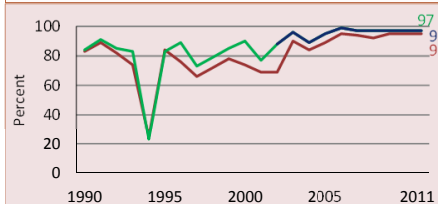Household wealth quintile: ● Poorest 20% ● Richest 20%

DHS 2010

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
■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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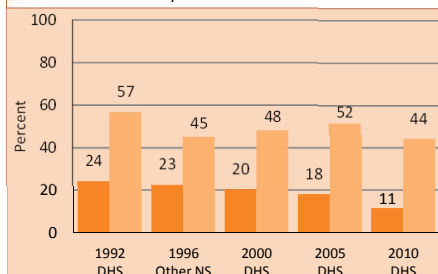■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

NUTRITION

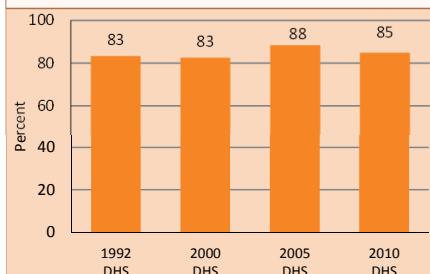|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	71	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	79	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	76	(2011)

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

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

São Tomé and Príncipe

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

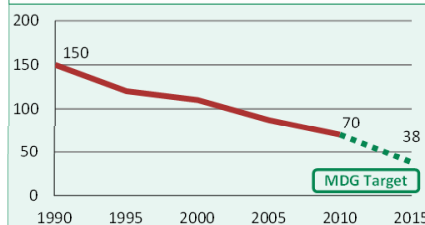|		
Total population (000)	169	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	24	(2011)
Births (000)	5	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	75	(2008-2009)
Total under-five deaths (000)	0	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	34	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	29	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	58	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	22	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	4	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	330	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.6	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	110	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

96 → 89 ... 32 (MDG Target)
1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births
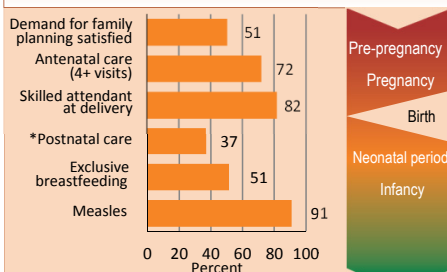
150 → 70 ... 38 (MDG Target)
1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

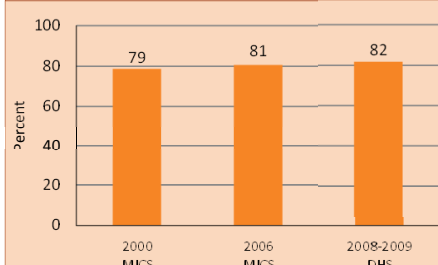|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	51
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	72
Skilled attendant at delivery	82
*Postnatal care	37
Exclusive breastfeeding	51
Measles	91

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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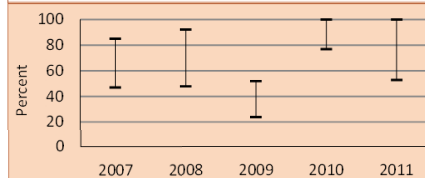Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2008-2009 DHS
79	81	82

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
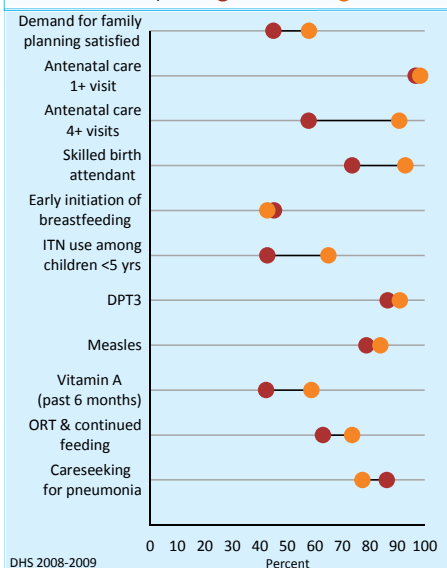⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

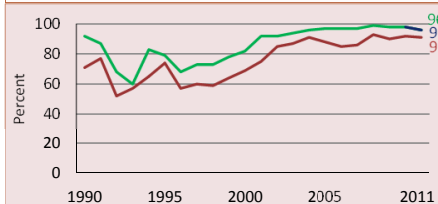0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Percent

DHS 2008-2009

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
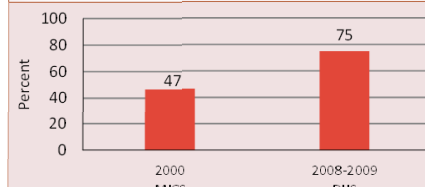
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

96
96
91
1990 1995 2000 2005 2011
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

2000 MICS	2008-2009 DHS
47	75

NUTRITION

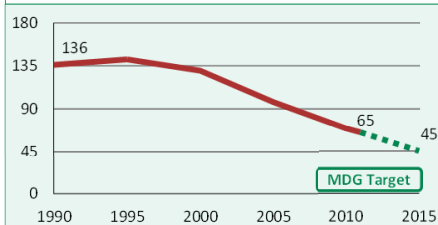|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2008-2009)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	45	(2008-2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	74	(2008-2009)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	44	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

	1986 Other NS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2008-2009 DHS
underweight	15	10	8	14
stunted	32	35	29	32

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2008-2009 DHS
56	60	51
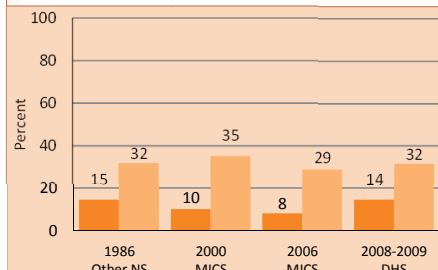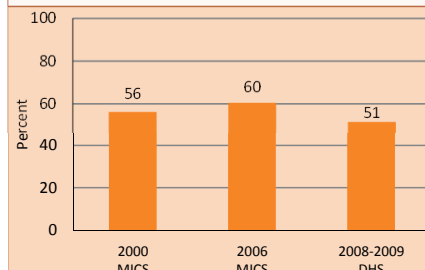
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Senegal

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

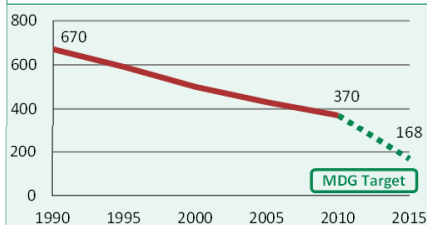|		
Total population (000)	12,768	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,127	(2011)
Births (000)	471	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	75	(2010-2011)
Total under-five deaths (000)	30	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	41	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	26	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	47	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	34	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,700	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	54	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.7	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	93	(2010)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

136 · 135 · 65 · 45 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
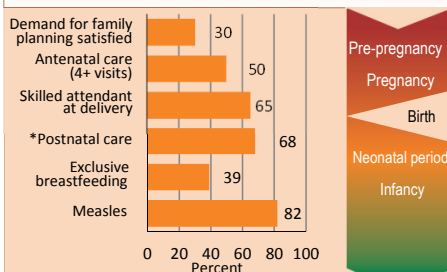Deaths per 100,000 live births

670 · 370 · 168 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

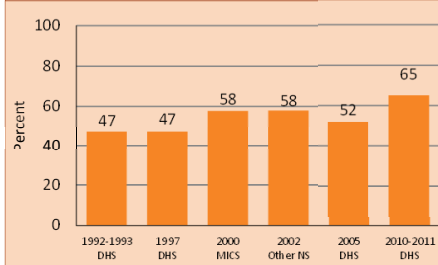|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	30
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	50
Skilled attendant at delivery	65
*Postnatal care	68
Exclusive breastfeeding	39
Measles	82

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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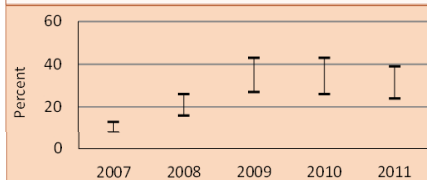Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1992-1993 DHS	1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2002 Other NS	2005 DHS	2010-2011 DHS
47	47	58	58	52	65

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
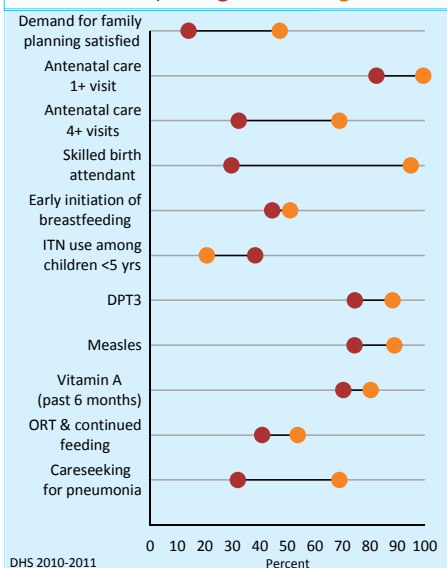⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 · 2008 · 2009 · 2010 · 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
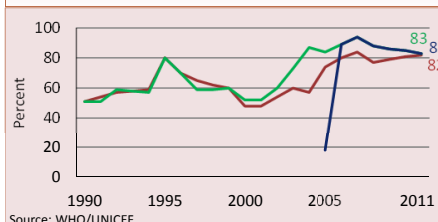- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2010-2011

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
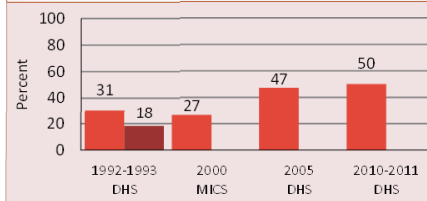
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

83 · 83 · 82

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

1992-1993 DHS	2000 MICS	2005 DHS	2010-2011 DHS
31 / 18	27	47	50

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2010-2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	23	(2005)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	19	(2010-2011)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	61	(2010-2011)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

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

1992-1993 DHS	1996 MICS	2000 MICS	2005 DHS	2010-2011 DHS
22 / 34	20 / 29	20 / 30	15 / 20	18 / 27

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1986 DHS	1992-1993 DHS	1997 DHS	2005 DHS	2010-2011 DHS
5	6	12	34	39
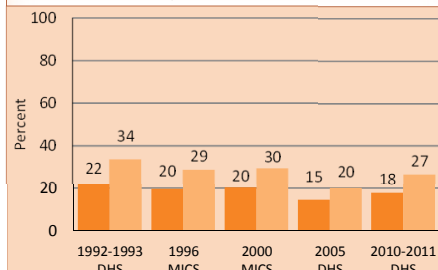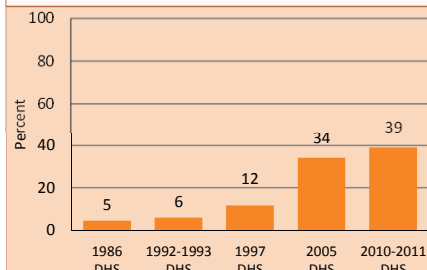
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Sierra Leone

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

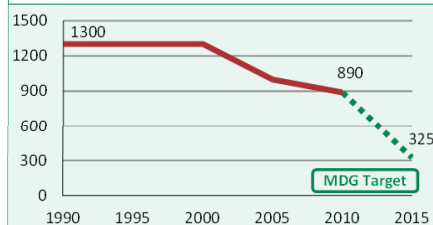|		
Total population (000)	5,997	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	985	(2011)
Births (000)	227	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	78	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	42	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	27	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	49	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	119	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	30	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	23	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.9	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	98	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

267 ... 185 ... 89

MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
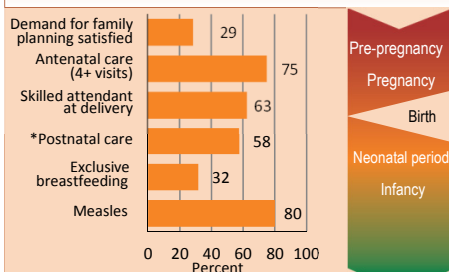Deaths per 100,000 live births

1300 ... 890 ... 325

MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied — 29
Antenatal care (4+ visits) — 75
Skilled attendant at delivery — 63
*Postnatal care — 58
Exclusive breastfeeding — 32
Measles — 80
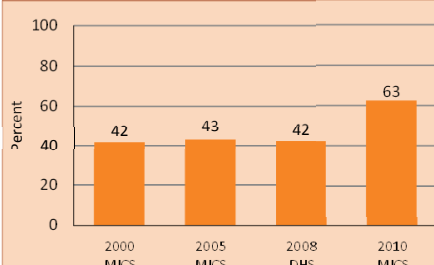
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

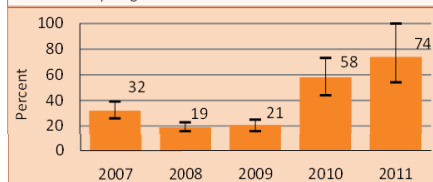* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

2000 MICS	2005 MICS	2008 DHS	2010 MICS
42	43	42	63

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
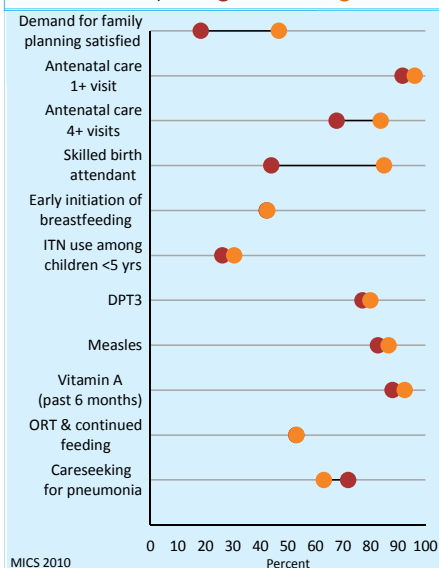⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
32	19	21	58	74

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
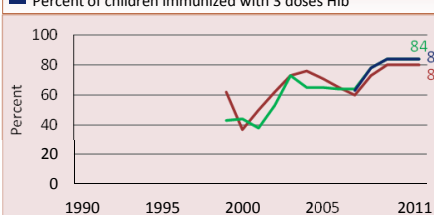Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2010

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
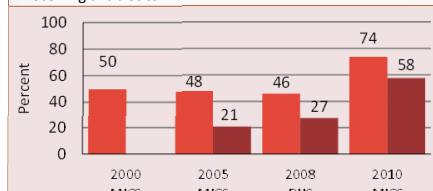
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

84 / 84 / 80

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

2000 MICS	2005 MICS	2008 DHS	2010 MICS
50	48 / 21	46 / 27	74 / 58

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	45	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	25	(2008)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	99	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1990 MOH	2000 MICS	2005 MICS	2008 DHS	2010 MICS
25 / 41	25 / 38	28 / 47	21 / 37	22 / 44

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2005 MICS	2008 DHS	2010 MICS
4	8	11	32
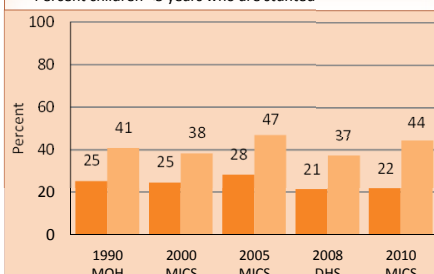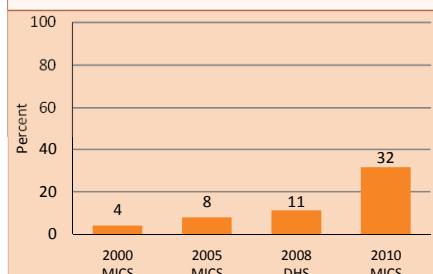
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Solomon Islands

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

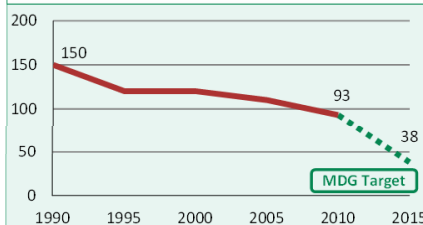|		
Total population (000)	552	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	81	(2011)
Births (000)	17	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	-	-
Total under-five deaths (000)	0	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	50	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	11	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	15	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	16	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	240	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	70	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

42 ... 22 ... 14 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
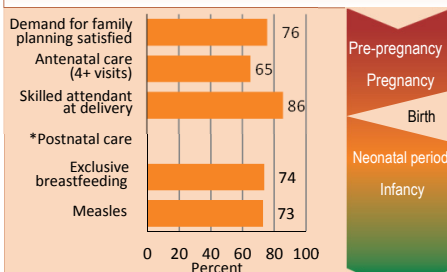Deaths per 100,000 live births

150 ... 93 ... 38 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	76
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	65
Skilled attendant at delivery	86
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	74
Measles	73

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy
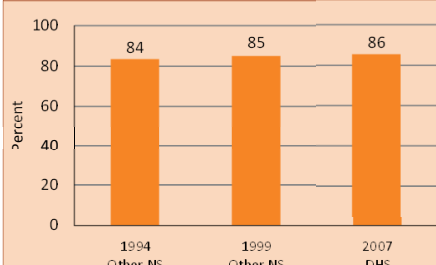
Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1994 Other NS	1999 Other NS	2007 DHS
84	85	86

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

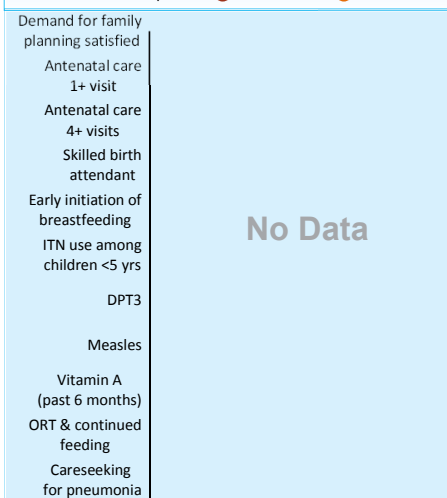Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%, of total ARVs)   -

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

No Data

EQUITY

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
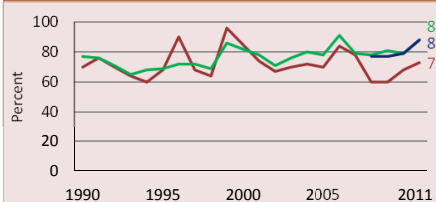Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
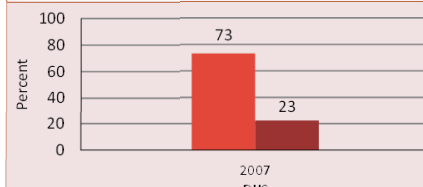
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

88
88
73

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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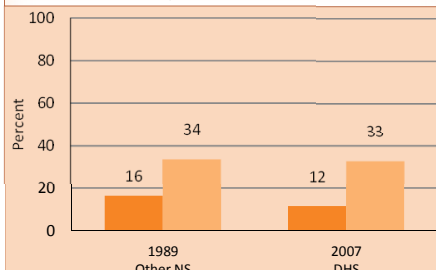▪ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

2007 DHS	
73	23

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2007)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	75	(2007)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2007)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	81	(2007)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

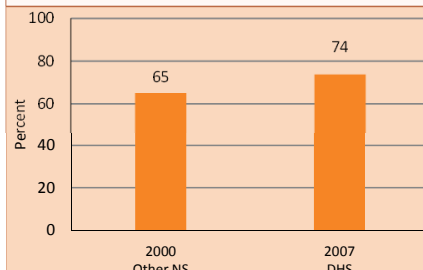| 1989 Other NS		2007 DHS	
16	34	12	33

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 Other NS	2007 DHS
65	74

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Somalia

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

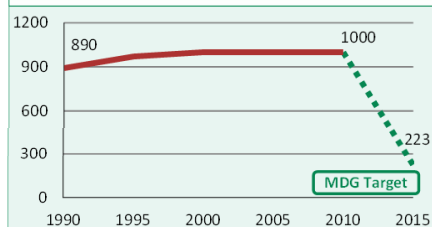|		
Total population (000)	9,557	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,705	(2011)
Births (000)	416	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	3	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	71	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	29	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	50	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	108	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	30	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	4,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	16	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	123	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

180 — 180 — 60 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
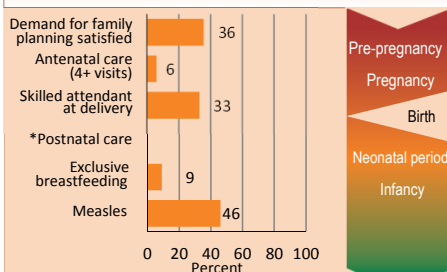Deaths per 100,000 live births

890 — 1000 — 223 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

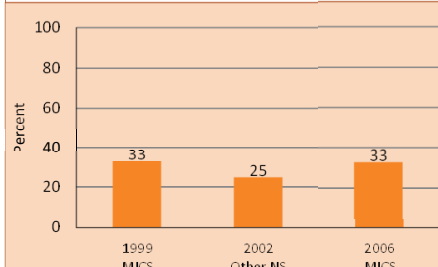|	
Demand for family planning satisfied	36
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	6
Skilled attendant at delivery	33
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	9
Measles	46

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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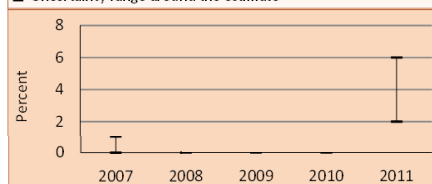Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1999 MICS	2002 Other NS	2006 MICS
33	25	33

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
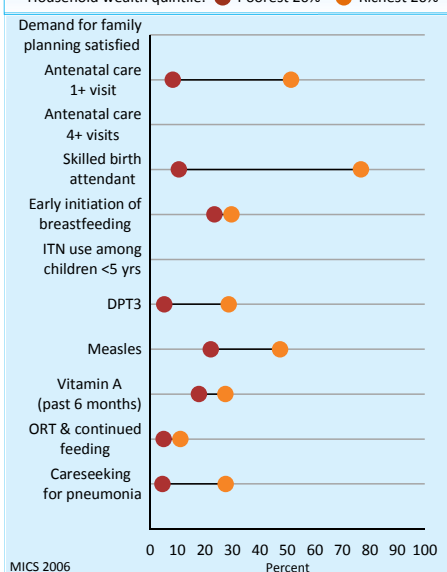⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

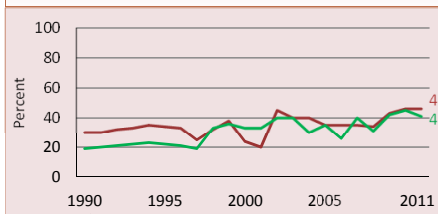0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Percent

MICS 2006

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
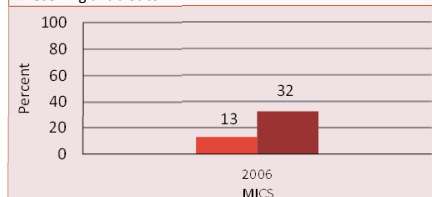
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

━ Percent of children immunized against measles
━ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
━ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011

46
41

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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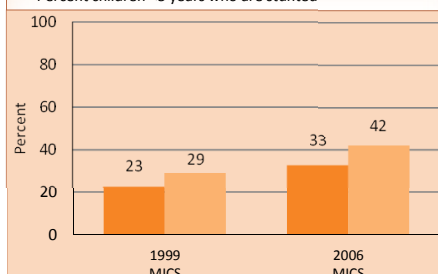■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

13	32

2006 MICS

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2006)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	26	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	16	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	12	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1999 MICS		2006 MICS	
23	29	33	42

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1999 MICS	2006 MICS
9	9
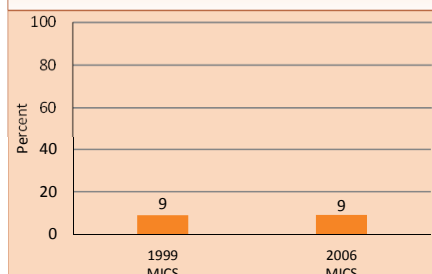
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

South Africa

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

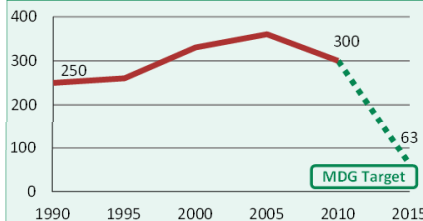|		
Total population (000)	50,460	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	4,982	(2011)
Births (000)	1,052	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	92	(2008)
Total under-five deaths (000)	47	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	43	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	35	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	20	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	3,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	140	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.4	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	54	(2007)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

62 ... 47 ... 21 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
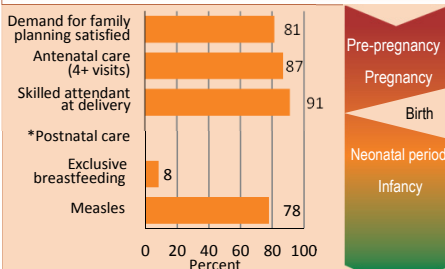Deaths per 100,000 live births

250 ... 300 ... 63 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	81
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	87
Skilled attendant at delivery	91
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	8
Measles	78

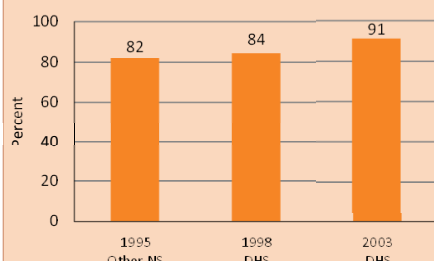Pre-pregnancy / Pregnancy / Birth / Neonatal period / Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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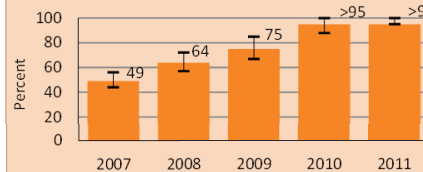Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1995 Other NS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS
82	84	91

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
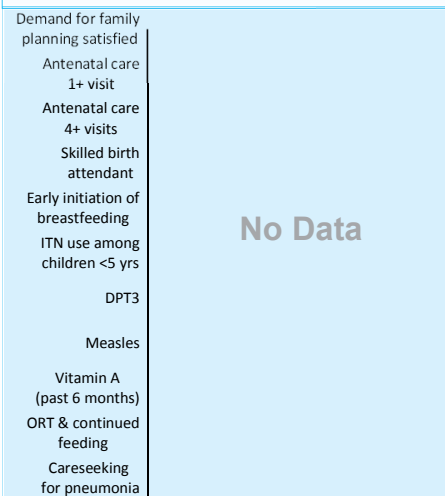⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49	64	75	>95	>95

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
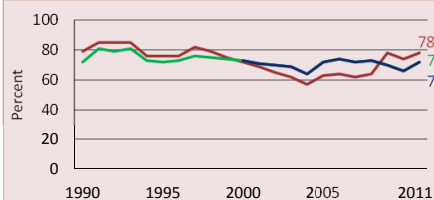ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
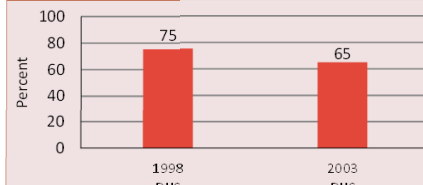
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

1990 ... 2011: 78, 72, 72

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

1998 DHS	2003 DHS
75	65

NUTRITION

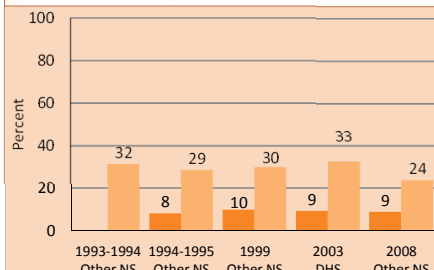|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2003)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	61	(2003)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	49	(2003)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	44	(2011)

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

1993-1994 Other NS	1994-1995 Other NS	1999 Other NS	2003 DHS	2008 Other NS
32	29	30	33	24
	8	10	9	9

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1998 DHS	2003 DHS
7	8
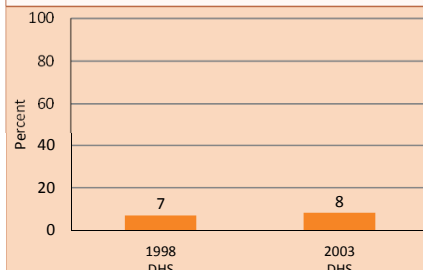
South Sudan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	10,314	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	-	
Births (000)	-	
Birth registration (%)	35	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	43	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	29	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	76	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	-	
Total maternal deaths	-	
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	-	
Total fertility rate (per woman)	-	
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	-	

Under-five mortality rate
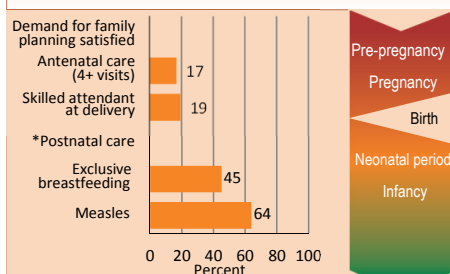Deaths per 1000 live births

217
121
72
MDG Target
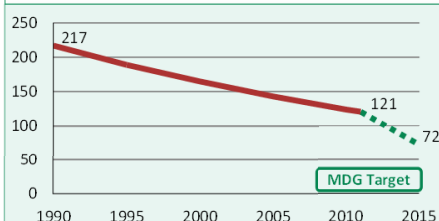
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

No Data

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4+ visits) — 17
Skilled attendant at delivery — 19
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding — 45
Measles — 64
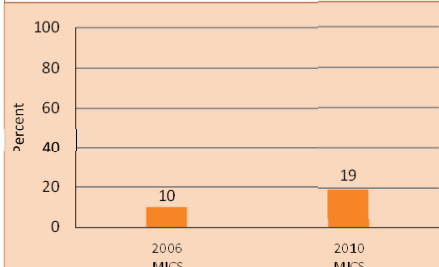
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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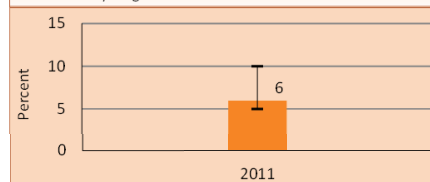Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

2006 MICS — 10
2010 MICS — 19

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
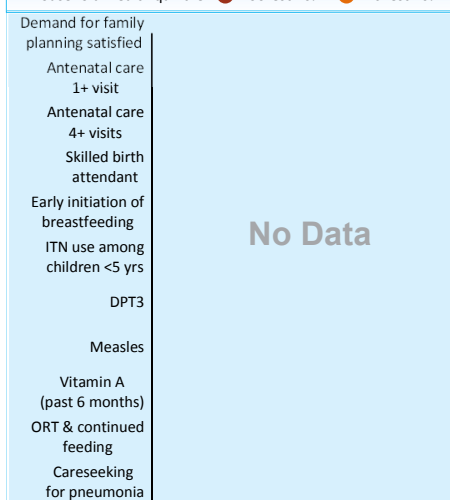Ⲓ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2011 — 6

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
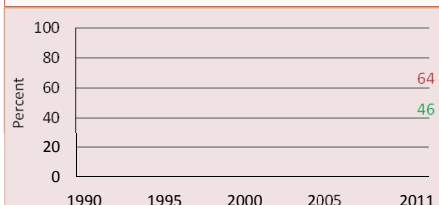ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
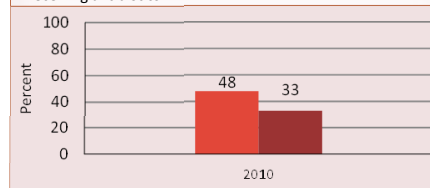
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

64
46

Pneumonia treatment

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

2010 MICS — 48, 33

NUTRITION

|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	23	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	-	-
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	21	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

2010 MICS — 28, 31

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2010 MICS — 45
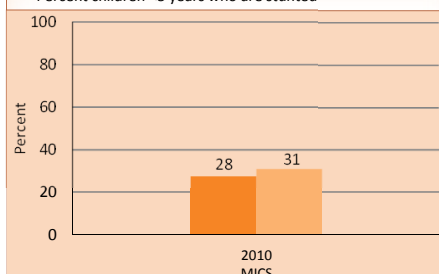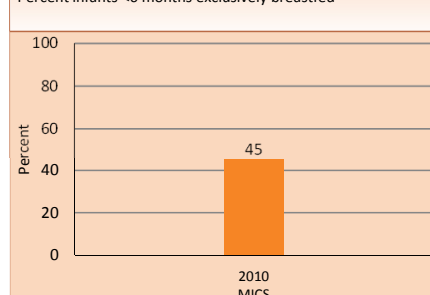
Sudan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	34,318	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	-	
Births (000)	-	
Birth registration (%)	59	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	95	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	37	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	31	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	57	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	-	-
Total maternal deaths	-	-
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	-	-
Total fertility rate (per woman)	-	-
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	-	-

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

123 ... 86 ... 41
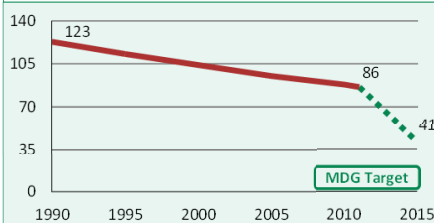
MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012
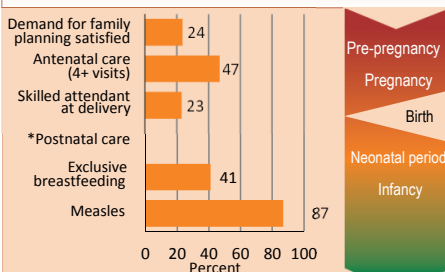
Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

No Data

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

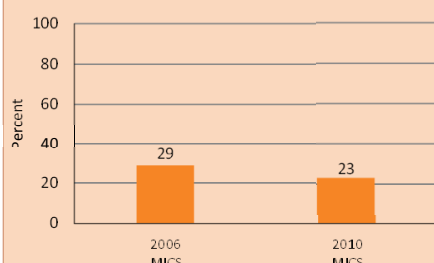|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	24
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	47
Skilled attendant at delivery	23
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	41
Measles	87

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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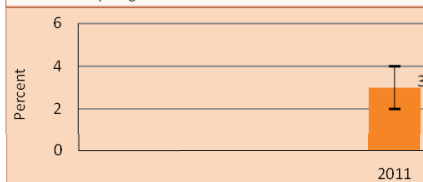Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 2006 MICS: 29
- 2010 MICS: 23

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
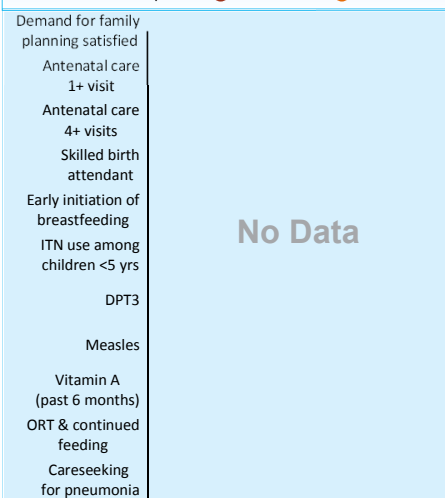Ⅰ Uncertainty range around the estimate

- 2011: 3

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
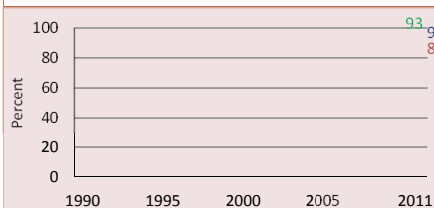- Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
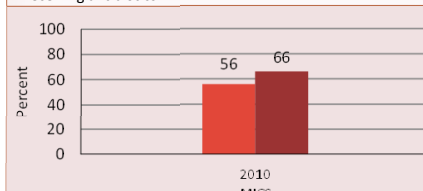
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

93 / 93 / 87

Pneumonia treatment

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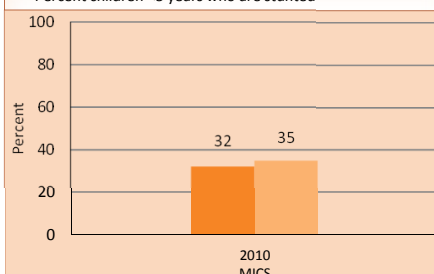■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

- 2010 MICS: 56, 66

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	16	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-

|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	-	-
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	51	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

- 2010 MICS: 32, 35

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

- 2010 MICS: 41
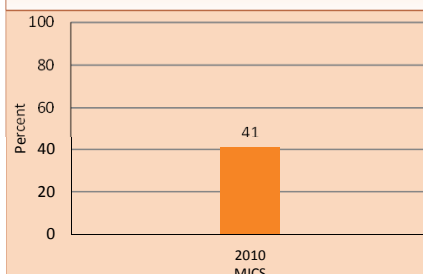
Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Countdown to 2015
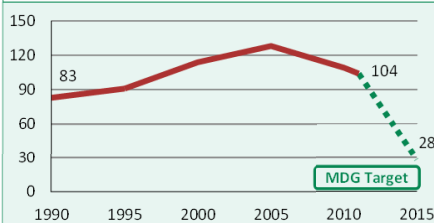## Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Swaziland

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

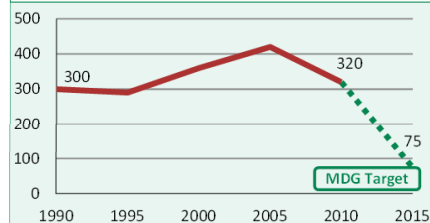|		
Total population (000)	1,203	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	158	(2011)
Births (000)	35	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	50	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	4	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	34	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	35	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	69	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	18	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	110	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	95	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	111	(2004)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

83 ... 104 ... 28
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
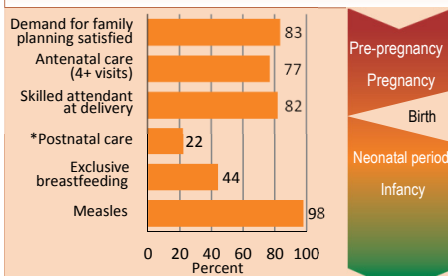Deaths per 100,000 live births

300 ... 320 ... 75
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

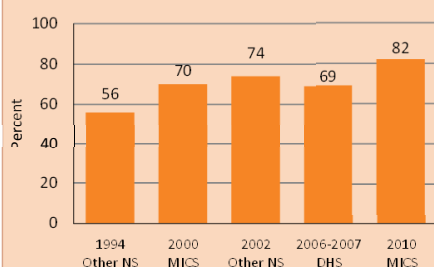|	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	83
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	77
Skilled attendant at delivery	82
*Postnatal care	22
Exclusive breastfeeding	44
Measles	98

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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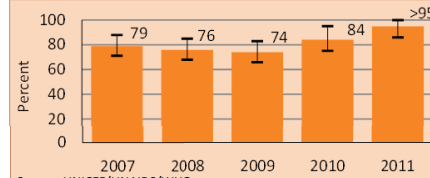Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

1994 Other NS	2000 MICS	2002 Other NS	2006-2007 DHS	2010 MICS
56	70	74	69	82

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
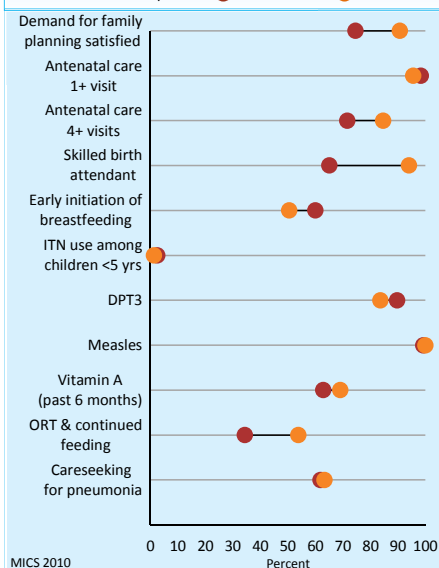⊥ Uncertainty range around the estimate

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
79	76	74	84	>95

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
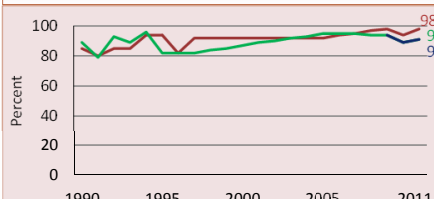- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2010

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
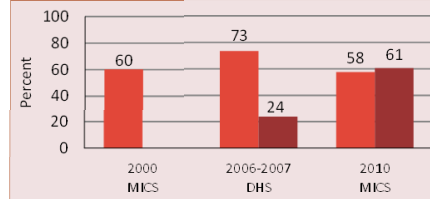
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

98
91
91

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

2000 MICS	2006-2007 DHS		2010 MICS	
60	73	24	58	61

NUTRITION

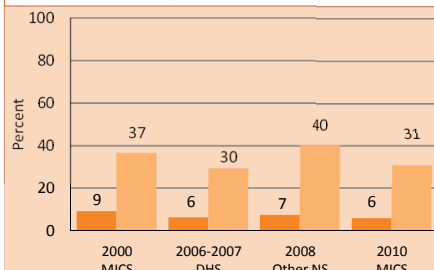|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	1	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	9	(2010)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	55	(2010)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	66	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	41	(2011)

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

2000 MICS	2006-2007 DHS	2008 Other NS	2010 MICS
9 / 37	6 / 30	7 / 40	6 / 31

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2006-2007 DHS	2008 Other NS	2010 MICS
24	32	33	44
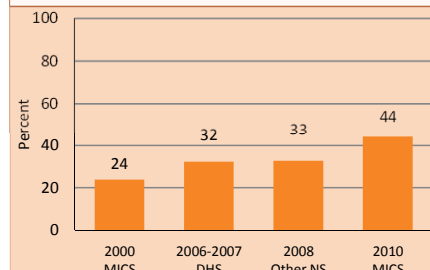
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Tajikistan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	6,977	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	883	(2011)
Births (000)	194	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	88	(2005)
Total under-five deaths (000)	12	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	40	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	12	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	130	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	430	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	27	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

114 ... 63 ... 38 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

94 ... 65 ... 24 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	67
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	49
Skilled attendant at delivery	88
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	25
Measles	98

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1996 MOH	2000 MICS	2005 MICS	2007 Other NS	2010 Other NS
79	71	83	88	88

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

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2005

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
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

98 96 96

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

2000 MICS	2005 MICS	
51	64	41

NUTRITION

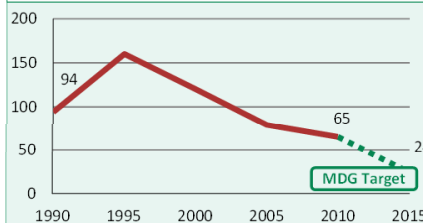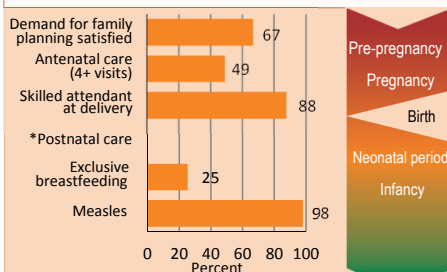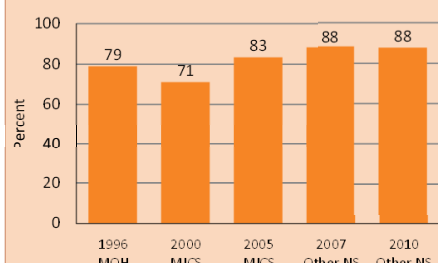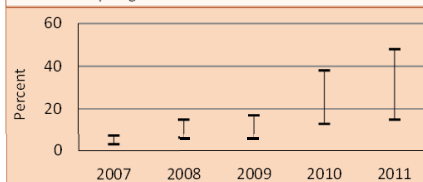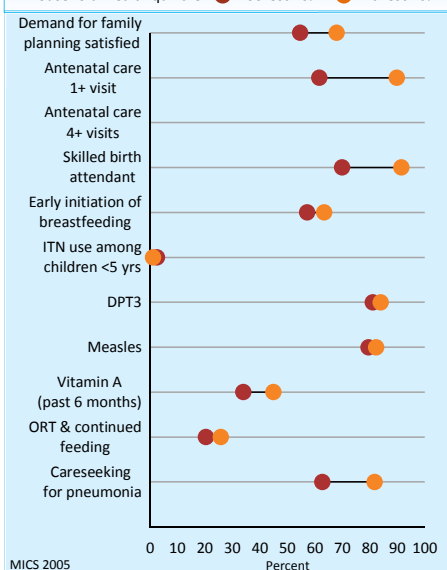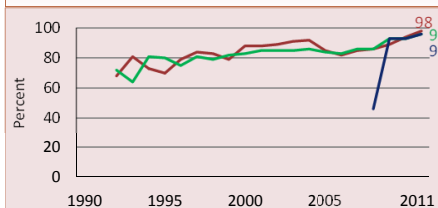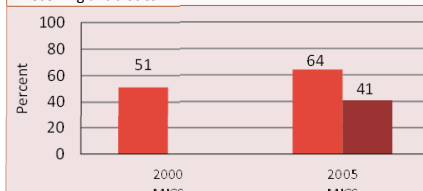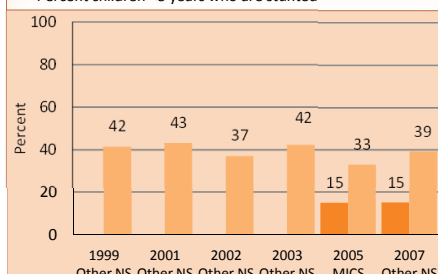|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2007)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	57	(2009)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	10	(2005)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	15	(2005)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	99	(2011)

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

1999 Other NS	2001 Other NS	2002 Other NS	2003 Other NS	2005 MICS	2007 Other NS
42	43	37	42	15 / 33	15 / 39

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 MICS	2005 MICS
14	25

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Tanzania, United Republic of

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	46,218	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	8,273	(2011)
Births (000)	1,913	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	16	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	122	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	40	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	26	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	8,500	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	38	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.5	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	128	(2007)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

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

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

DHS 2010

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.

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

NUTRITION

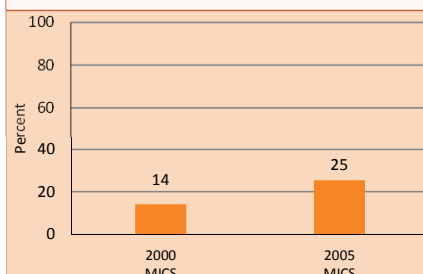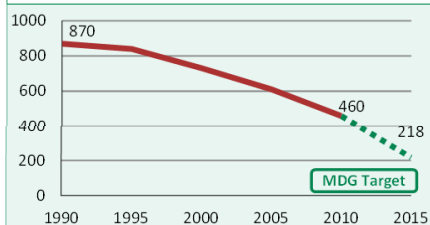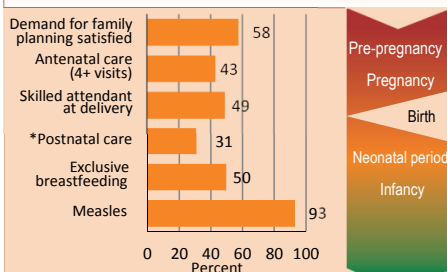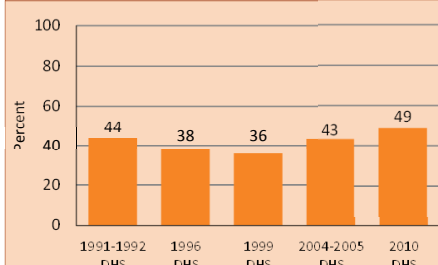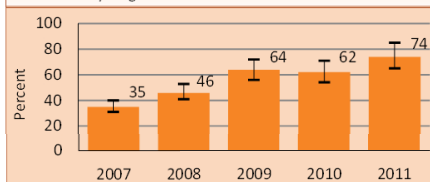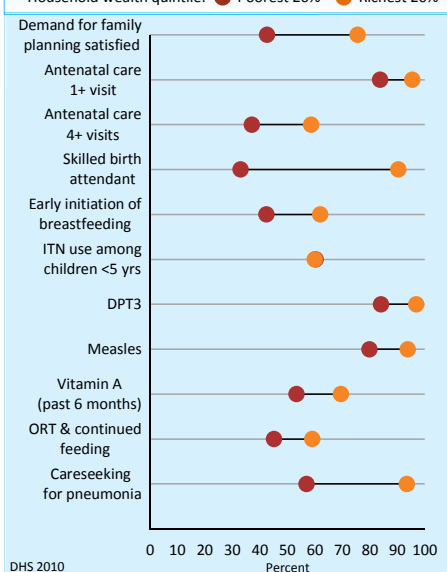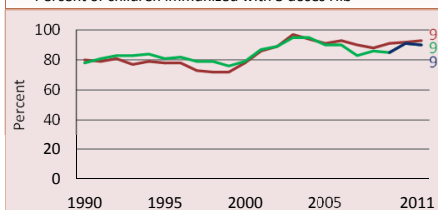|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	49	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	8	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	92	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	97	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

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

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Togo

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	6,155	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	870	(2011)
Births (000)	195	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	78	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	21	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	33	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	36	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	73	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	25	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	580	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	80	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.0	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	89	(1995)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

147 ... 110 ... 49 — MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

620 ... 300 ... 155 — MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	33
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	55
Skilled attendant at delivery	59
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	62
Measles	67

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2003 Other NS	2006 MICS	2010 MICS
51	49	61	62	59

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

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
9	15	20	44	61

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2006

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
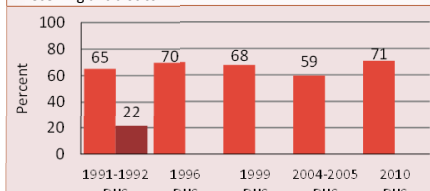
- Percent of children immunized against measles
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

81
81
67

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

- Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
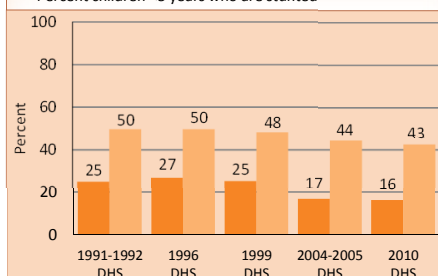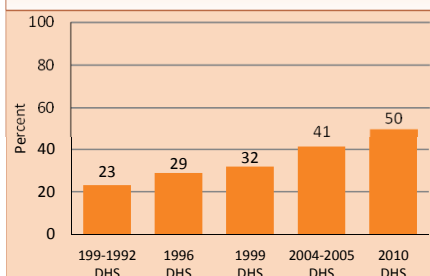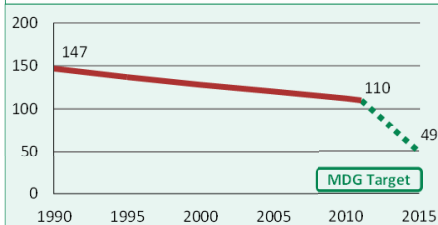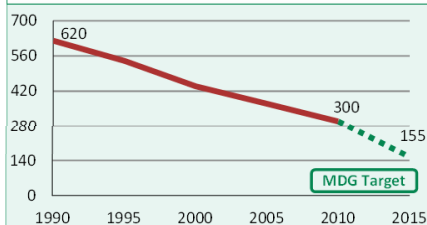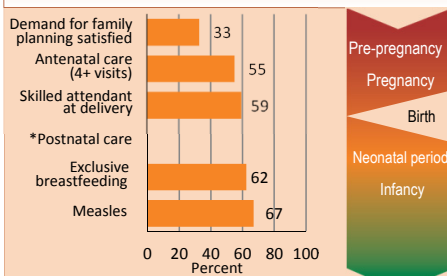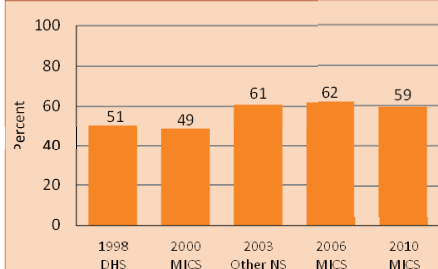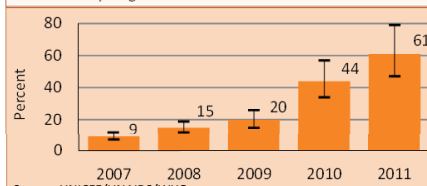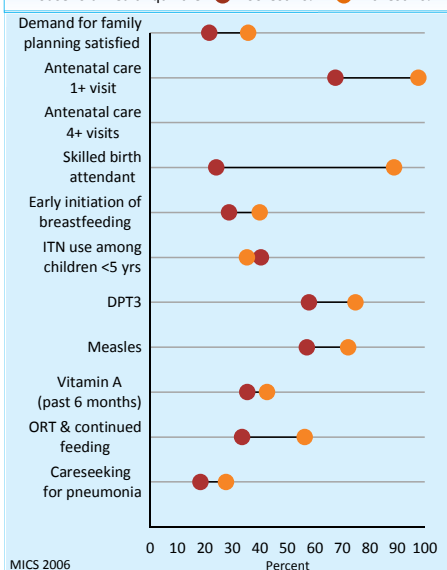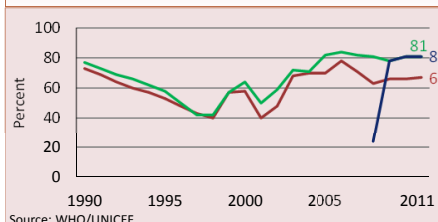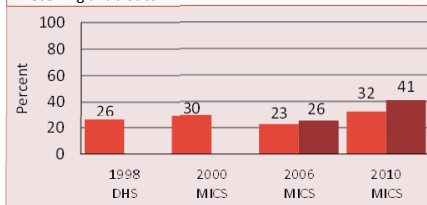
1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS		2010 MICS	
26	30	23	26	32	41

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2010)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2010)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	46	(2010)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	44	(2010)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	22	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1988 DHS	1996 MICS	1998 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 Other NS	2010 MICS
22 / 41	17 / 40	24 / 33	22 / 28	21 / 27	17 / 30

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1988 DHS	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS	2008 Other NS	2010 MICS
14	10	18	28	48	62
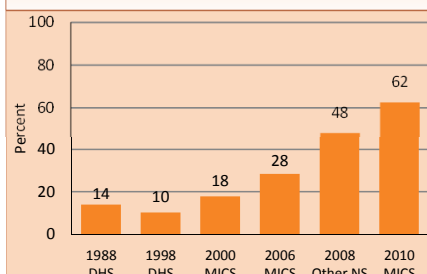
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Turkmenistan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	5,105	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	499	(2011)
Births (000)	109	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	96	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	5	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	44	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	22	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	13	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	73	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	590	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.4	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	21	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

94 ... 53 ... 31 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

82 ... 67 ... 21 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	86
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	83
Skilled attendant at delivery	100
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	11
Measles	99

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1996 MOH	2000 DHS	2006 MICS
96	97	100

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

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

No Data

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
— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99
97
71

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
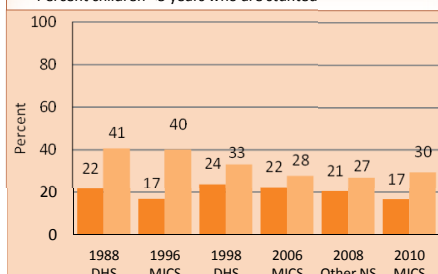
2000 DHS	2006 MICS	
51	83	50

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2006)

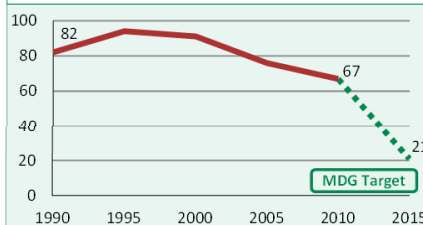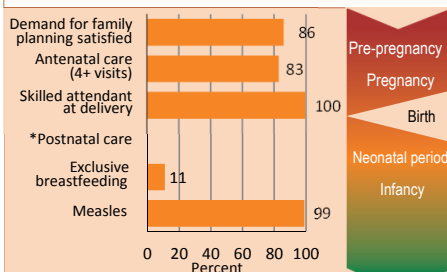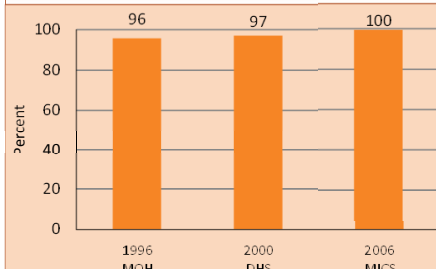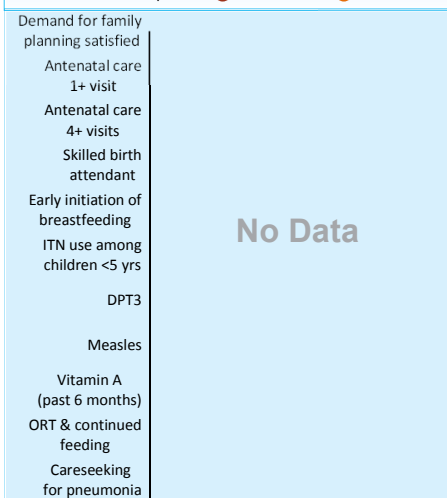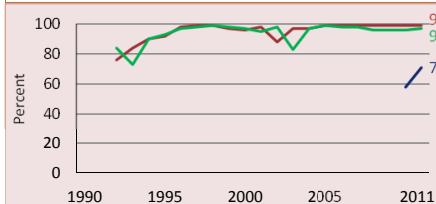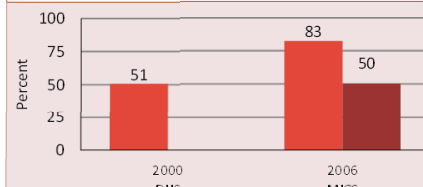|		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	60	(2006)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	54	(2005)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	-	-

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

2000 DHS	2006 MICS
11 / 28	8 / 19

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

2000 DHS	2006 MICS
13	11
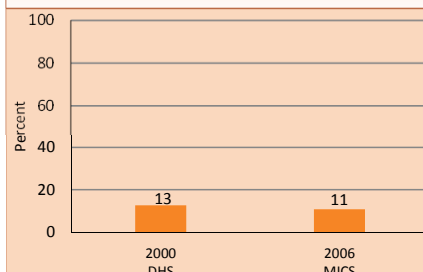
Uganda

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	34,509	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	6,643	(2011)
Births (000)	1,545	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	30	(2011)
Total under-five deaths (000)	131	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	33	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	28	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	58	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	25	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	4,700	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	49	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.1	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	159	(2003)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

178 ... 90 ... 59

MDG Target

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

600 ... 310 ... 150

MDG Target

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	47
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	47
Skilled attendant at delivery	57
*Postnatal care	33
Exclusive breastfeeding	63
Measles	75

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1988-1989 DHS	1995 DHS	2000-2001 DHS	2006 DHS	2011 DHS
38	38	39	42	57

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

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
33	49	53	43	50

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2011

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

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

82
82
75

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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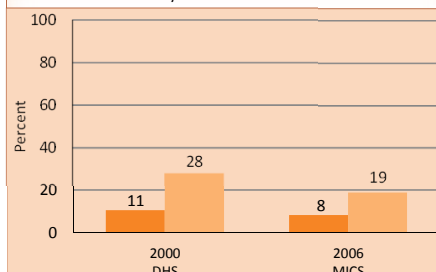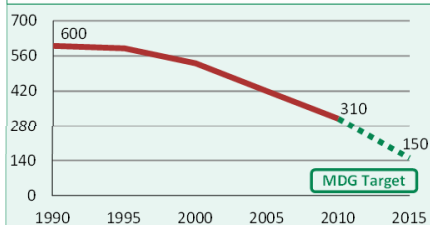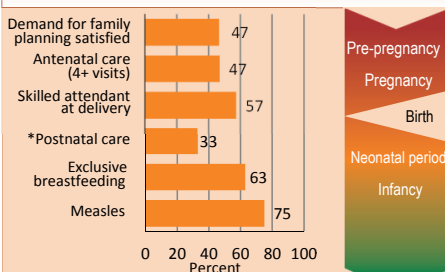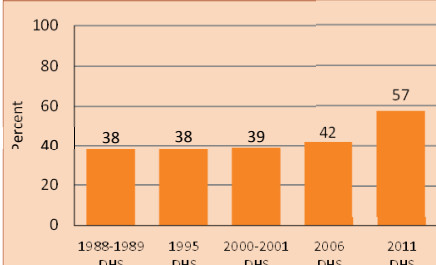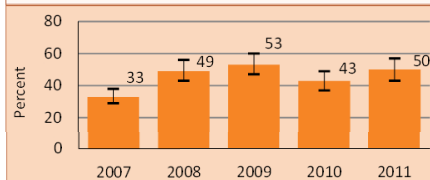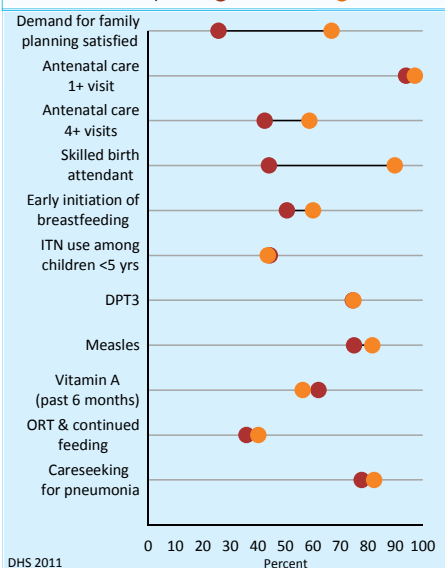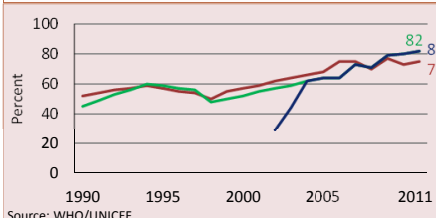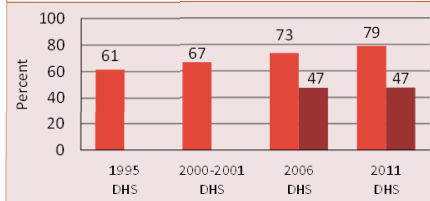■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1995 DHS	2000-2001 DHS	2006 DHS	2011 DHS
61	67	73 / 47	79 / 47

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	42	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	14	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	75	(2011)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	60	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

	1988-1989 DHS	1995 DHS	2000-2001 DHS	2006 DHS	2011 DHS
underweight	20	21	19	16	14
stunted	48	46	45	39	33

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1988-1989 DHS	1995 DHS	2000-2001 DHS	2006 DHS	2011 DHS
67	57	63	60	63

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Uzbekistan

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	27,760	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,806	(2011)
Births (000)	589	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	100	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	30	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	30	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	42	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	6	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	160	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	1,400	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	26	(2006)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Demand for family planning satisfied — 89
- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Skilled attendant at delivery — 100
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding — 26
- Measles — 99

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

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1996 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS
98	96	100

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

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2006

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
- ▬ Percent of children immunized against measles
- ▬ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
- ▬ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99 / 99 / 99

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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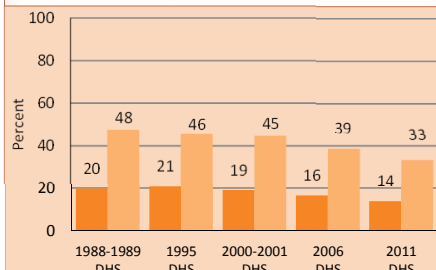- ■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1996 DHS	2006 MICS	
87	68	56

NUTRITION

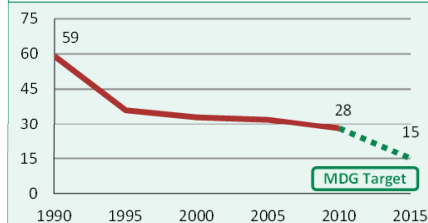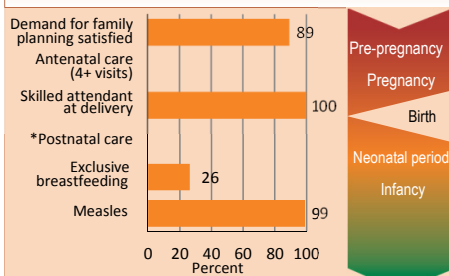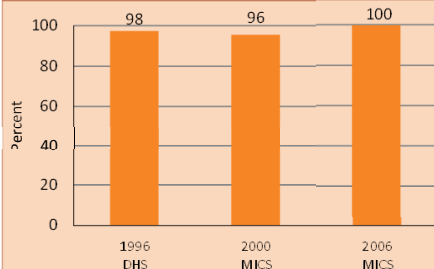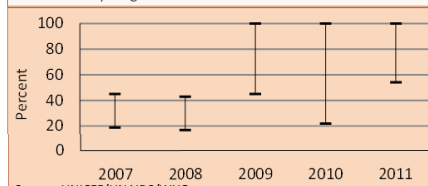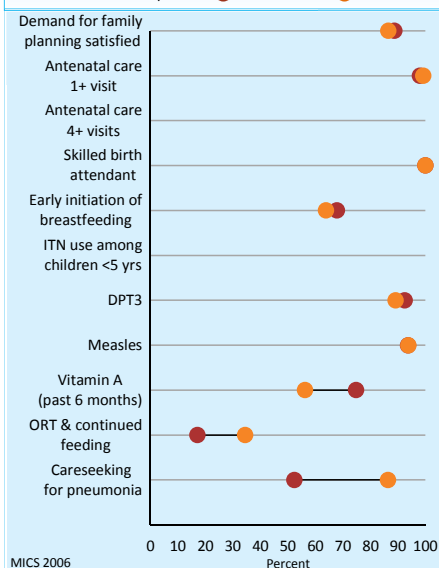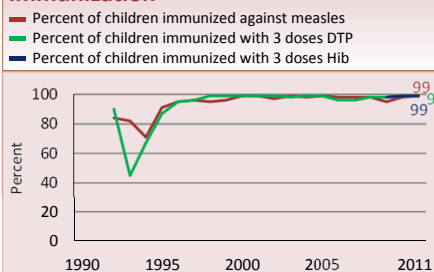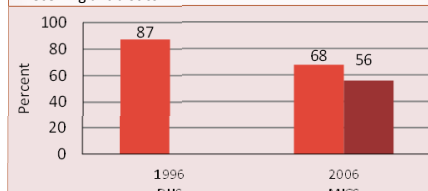|					
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2006)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	67	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	47	(2006)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	95	(2011)

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

1996 DHS	2002 DHS	2006 MICS
13 / 40	7 / 25	4 / 20

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1996 DHS	2000 MICS	2002 DHS	2006 MICS
3	16	19	26
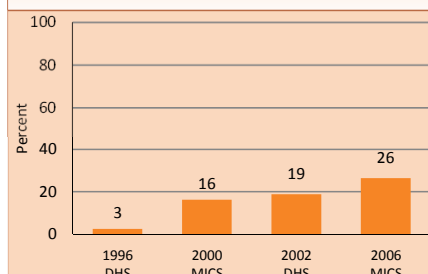
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Vietnam

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	88,792	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	7,202	(2011)
Births (000)	1,458	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	95	(2011)
Total under-five deaths (000)	32	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	55	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	12	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	17	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	13	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	860	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	870	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.8	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	35	(2009)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

50 ... 22 ... 17
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

240 ... 59 ... 60
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Demand for family planning satisfied	95
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	60
Skilled attendant at delivery	93
*Postnatal care	
Exclusive breastfeeding	17
Measles	96

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2002 DHS	2006 MICS	2011 MICS
77	70	85	88	93

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

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
- Careseeking for pneumonia

MICS 2011

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

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

96
95
95

1990 1995 2000 2005 2011
Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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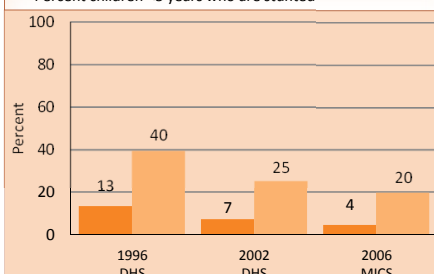■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2002 DHS	2006 MICS	2011 MICS
69	60	71	83 / 55	73 / 68

NUTRITION

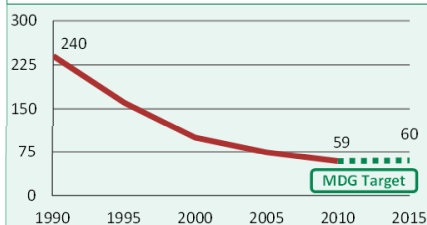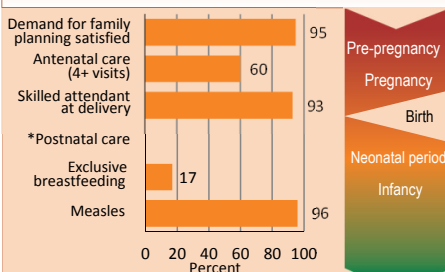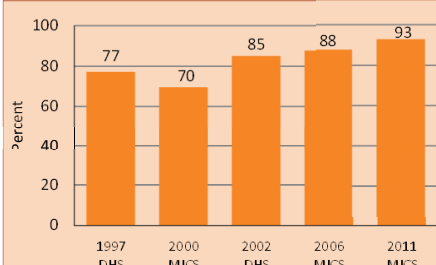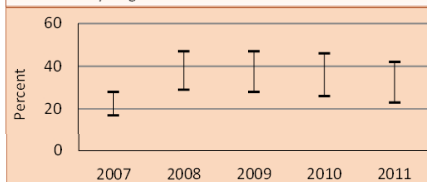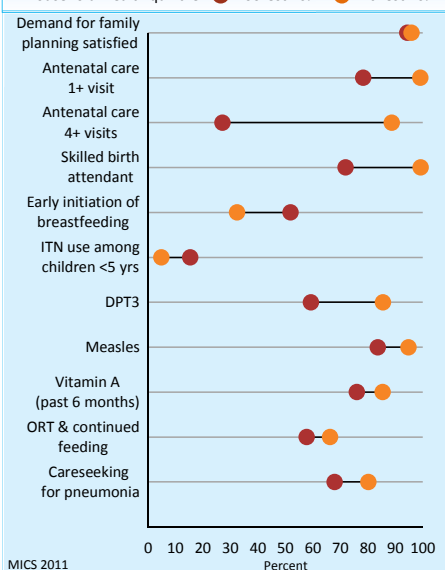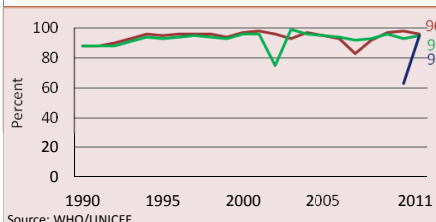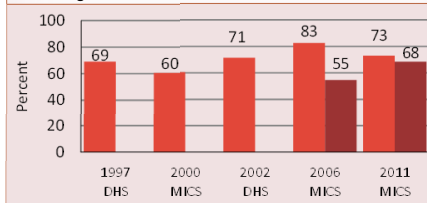|		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2011)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2011)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	40	(2011)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	50	(2011)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	99	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

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

1988 Other NS	1994 Other NS	2000 MICS	2004 Other NS	2008 Other NS	2011 MICS
41 / 61	41 / 53	27 / 43	24 / 34	20 / 31	12 / 23

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1997 DHS	2002 DHS	2005 Other NS	2006 MICS	2011 MICS
17	15	12	17	17
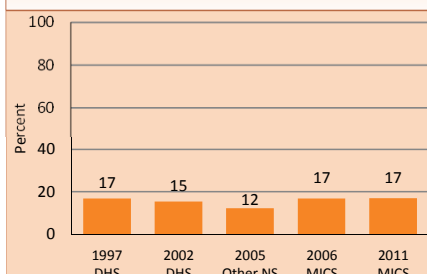
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Yemen

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	24,800	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	4,181	(2011)
Births (000)	940	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	22	(2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	70	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	43	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	57	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	23	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	1,900	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	90	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	5.1	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	80	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

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

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

MICS 2006

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

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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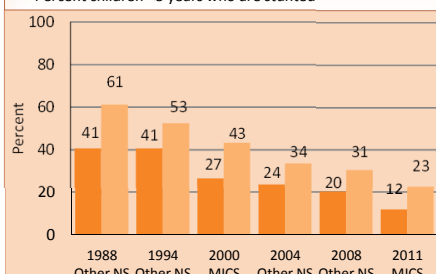■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15	(2003)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	30	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	-	-	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	76	(2003)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	9	(2011)

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

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
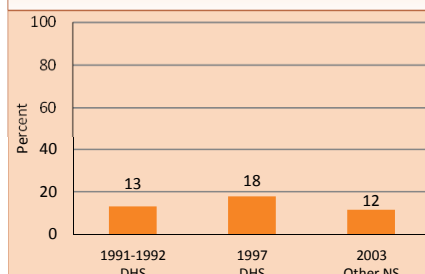
Countdown to 2015
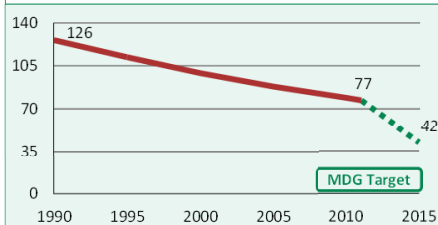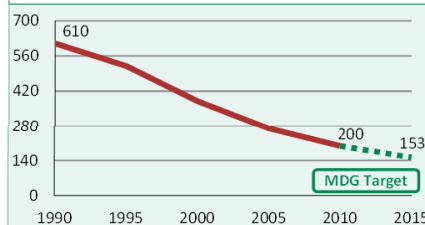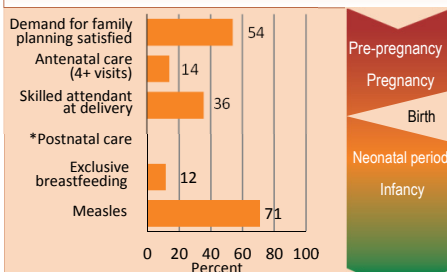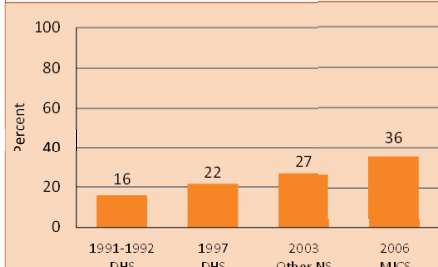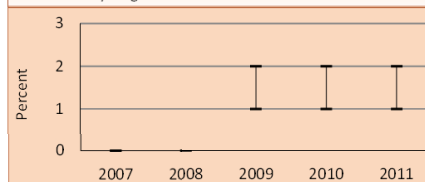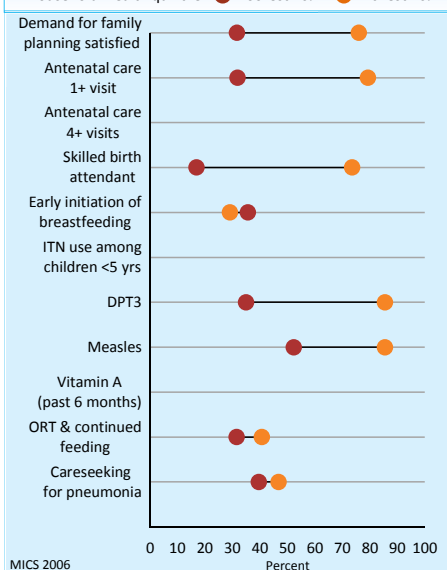## Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Zambia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	13,475	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	2,510	(2011)
Births (000)	622	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	14	(2007)
Total under-five deaths (000)	46	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	37	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	26	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,600	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	37	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.3	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	151	(2005)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

193 → 83 → 64 (MDG Target)

Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

470 → 440 → 118 (MDG Target)

Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	61
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	60
Skilled attendant at delivery	47
*Postnatal care	39
Exclusive breastfeeding	61
Measles	83

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1992 DHS	1996 DHS	1999 MICS	2001-2002 DHS	2007 DHS
51	47	47	43	47

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

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
40	48	55	70	86

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

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

- Demand for family planning satisfied
- Antenatal care 1+ visit
- Antenatal care 4+ visits
- Skilled birth attendant
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- ITN use among children <5 yrs
- DPT3
- Measles
- Vitamin A (past 6 months)
- ORT & continued feeding
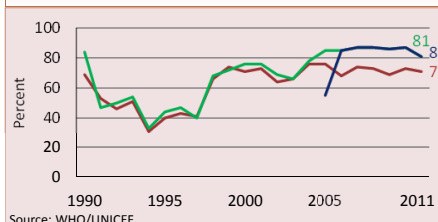- Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2007

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
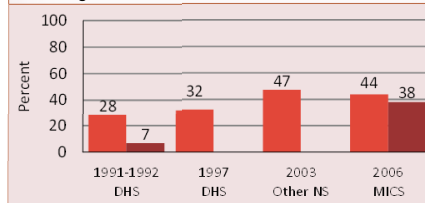
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

83
81
81

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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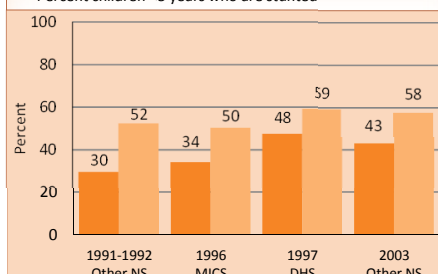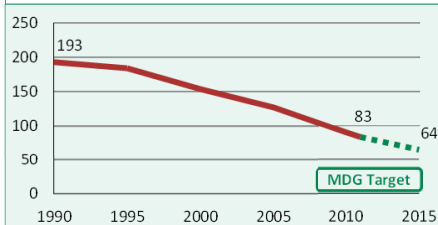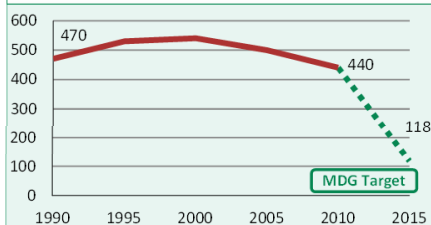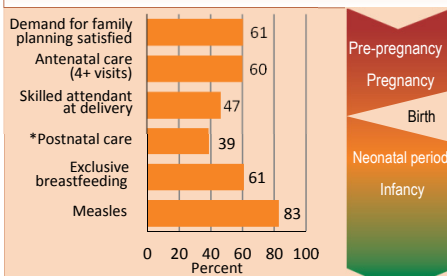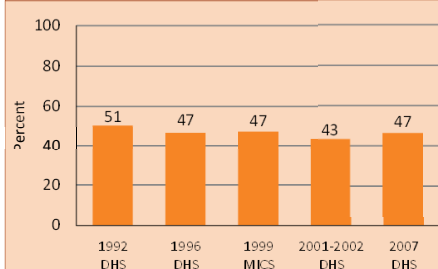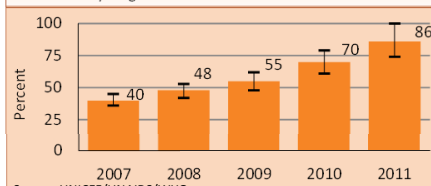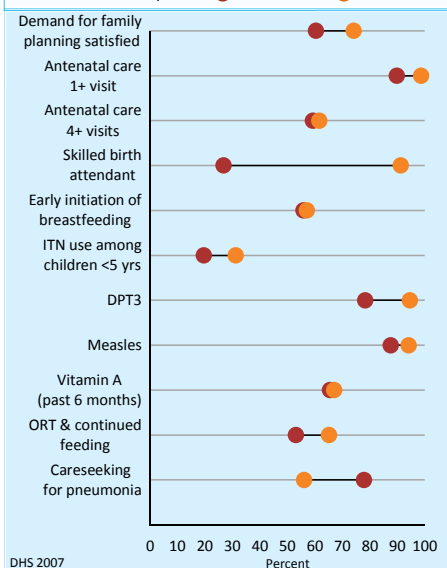■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

1992 DHS	1996 DHS	2001-2002 DHS	2007 DHS
62 / 14	71	69	68 / 47

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5	(2007)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2007)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	57	(2007)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	94	(2007)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	72	(2011)

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

1992 DHS	1995 Other NS	1996 DHS	1999 MICS	2001-2002 DHS	2007 DHS
46	58	20 / 49	20 / 58	23 / 53	15 / 46

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1992 DHS	1996 DHS	1999 MICS	2001-2002 DHS	2007 DHS
10	19	27	40	61
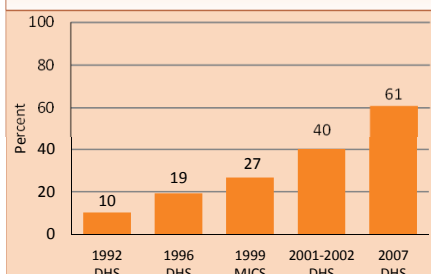
Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Zimbabwe

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	12,754	(2011)
Total under-five population (000)	1,719	(2011)
Births (000)	377	(2011)
Birth registration (%)	49	(2010-2011)
Total under-five deaths (000)	24	(2011)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	46	(2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	30	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	43	(2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	20	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	2,200	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	52	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	(2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	115	(2010)

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

79 ... 67 ... 26
MDG Target
Source: IGME 2012

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

450 ... 570 ... 113
MDG Target
Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

	Percent
Demand for family planning satisfied	80
Antenatal care (4+ visits)	65
Skilled attendant at delivery	66
*Postnatal care	27
Exclusive breastfeeding	31
Measles	92

Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal period
Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
* See Annex/website for indicator definition

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

1994 DHS	1999 DHS	2005-2006 DHS	2009 Other NS	2010-2011 DHS
69	73	69	60	66

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

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
21	35	41	31	54

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care 1+ visit
Antenatal care 4+ visits
Skilled birth attendant
Early initiation of breastfeeding
ITN use among children <5 yrs
DPT3
Measles
Vitamin A (past 6 months)
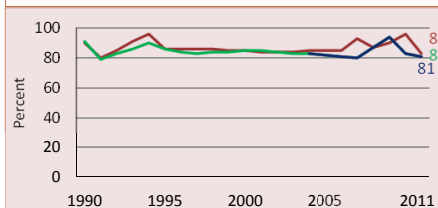ORT & continued feeding
Careseeking for pneumonia

DHS 2010-2011

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
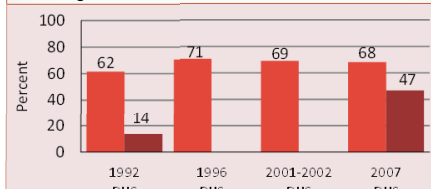
CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

— Percent of children immunized against measles
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
— Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

99
93
92

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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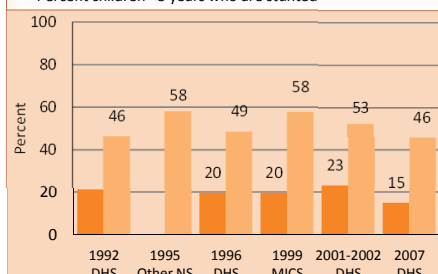■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

2005-2006 DHS	2009 Other NS	2010-2011 DHS
25 / 8	43 / 16	48 / 31

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3	(2010-2011)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	69	(2005-2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	11	(2005-2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	86	(2010-2011)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	56	(2011)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

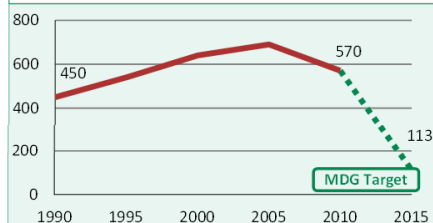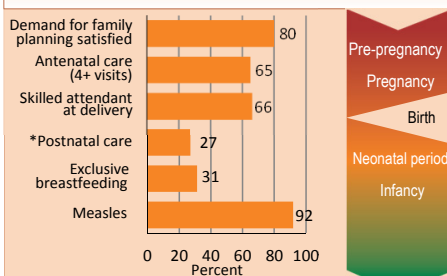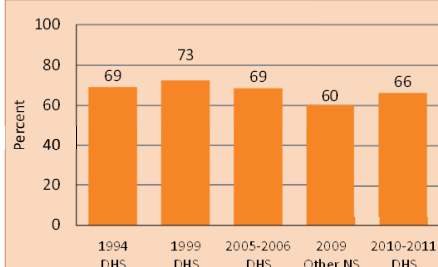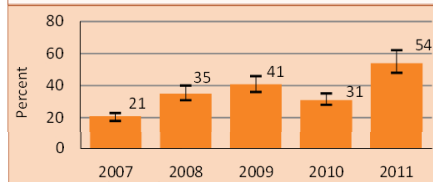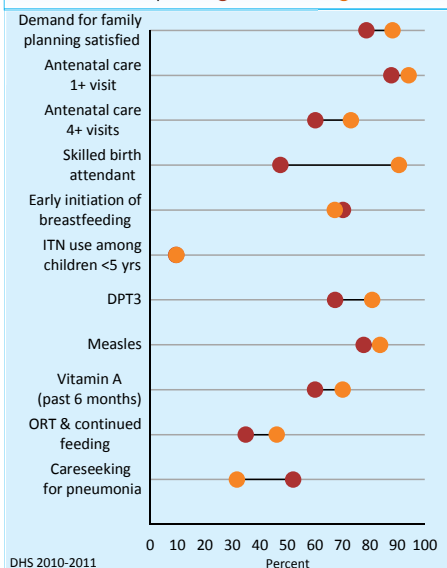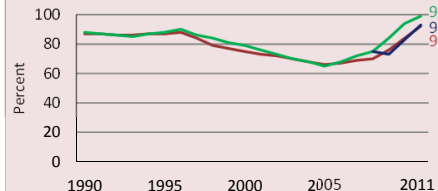■ Percent children <5 years who are underweight
■ Percent children <5 years who are stunted

1988 DHS	1994 DHS	1999 DHS	2005-2006 DHS	2010-2011 DHS
8 / 31	12 / 28	12 / 34	14 / 36	10 / 32

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

1988 DHS	1994 DHS	1999 DHS	2005-2006 DHS	2009 Other NS	2010-2011 DHS
10	11	32	22	26	31

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IHP Institute for Health Policy

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care

E4A Evidence for Action

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march of dimes

CHIP Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program

msh Management Sciences for Health

PATH

Save the Children

The White Ribbon Alliance For Safe Motherhood

World Vision

global health workforce alliance

FIGO

IEA

IPA International Pediatric Association

malaria consortium disease control, better health

Australian AID

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

Canada — Canadian International Development Agency — Agence canadienne de développement international

DFID Department for International Development

Norad

Sida SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

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