Country profiles

These individual country profiles represent the basic information to be analyzed at Countdown conferences and evidence for assessing progress since the first Countdown Report in 2005. Each profile presents the most recent available information on selected demographic measures of maternal, newborn and child survival and nutritional status, coverage rates for priority interventions, and selected indicators of equity, policy support, human resources and financial flows.

The information summarized in these pages is intended to help policy-makers and their partners assess progress and prioritize actions in the effort to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality.

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

**Maternal and Newborn Health**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 59 (2003-2004)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 9 (2003-2004)

**Under-five mortality rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>257</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MDG Target: 0

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Diarrhea 23%
- Pneumonia 23%
- Malaria 20%
- Neonatal 20%
- Infections 18%
- Other 17%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MAMERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 59 (2003-2004)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 9 (2003-2004)

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age:

- 2000: 37%
- 2003-2004: 33%

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed:

No data

**Vitamin A supplementation**

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A:

- 2005: 91%
- 2006: 84%
- 2007: 92%
- 2008: 96%

**Child Health**

- Coverage along the continuum of care:
  - Skilled attendant: 0%
  - Postnatal care: 0%
  - Antenatal visits: 0%
- Immunization:
  - Percent children immunised against measles: Increasing trend from 1990 to 2008
  - Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT: Increasing trend from 1990 to 2008
  - Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib: Increasing trend from 1990 to 2008

- Malaria prevention:
  - Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: Increasing trend from 1990 to 2008

- Malaria treatment:
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials: No data

- Pneumonia treatment:
  - Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider: No data
  - Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: No data

**IMCI**

- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea

**DHS, MICS, Other NS**

Source: WHO/UNICEF

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*Based on 2008 WHO reference population*
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2003 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
<th>2003 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
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EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)</td>
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<td>—</td>
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POLICIES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Policy Area</th>
<th>Policy Item</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
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<td>International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes</td>
<td>Partial</td>
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<tr>
<td>New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific notification of maternal deaths</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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Angola

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>18,021 (2008)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,170 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>774 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>29 (2000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>220 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>130 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>47 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>165 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>1,400 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>12 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>11,000 (2005)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

Deaths per 1000 live births

### CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008

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

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 29 (2007) |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 8 (2007) |

#### UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

#### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

#### VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

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

### IMMUNIZATION

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

### MALARIA PREVENTION

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

### PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

### DIARRHOEAL DISEASE TREATMENT

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

### MALARIA TREATMENT

Proportion of children aged 0-59 months with fever receiving anti-malarial medicines

### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

**Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)** 165 (2005)

**Unmet need for family planning (%)** ---

**Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)** 32 (1996)

**Immunization**

**Vitamin A supplementation**

**Interventions to reduce maternal mortality**

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

**Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel**

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

**Percent of newborns protected against tetanus**

### WATER AND SANITATION

**Water**

**Percent population using improved drinking water sources**

**Sanitation**

**Percent population using improved sanitation facilities**

### EQUITY

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

**Average of eight key indicators**

### POLICIES

**International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**

**New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**

**Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**

**IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**

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

**Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**

**Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**

**Specific notification of maternal deaths**

### SYSTEMS

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

**Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)** 131 (2007)

**General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)** 5 (2007)

**Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)** 20 (2007)

**Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)** 14.3 (2004)

**Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)** 10 (2007)

**Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)** 11 (2007)

**National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)** 25 (2006)
**Azerbaijan**

### Maternal and Newborn Health

- **Birth registration (%):** 94 (2006)
- **Births (000):** 8,731 (2008)
- **Total under-five population (000):** 88 (2007)
- **Total population (000):** 8,731 (2008)

### Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)


### Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)


### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- **Neonatal death:** 50%
- **Pneumonia:** 17%
- **Infections:** 18%
- **Other:** 12%

### Vitamin A Supplementation

- 2006: 48 (100%)
- 2007: 96 (100%)
- 2008: 90 (100%)

### Immunization

- **3 doses DPT (%):** 60 (2000), 80 (2006)
- **3 doses Hib (%):** 60 (2008)

### Diarrhoeal Disease Treatment

- 2000: 20%
- 2006: 31%

### Pneumonia Treatment

- 2000: 36%
### Maternal and Newborn Health

#### Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Commonwealth of Independent States, 1997-2007

**Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women):** 42 (2008)

**Unmet need for family planning (%):** 23 (2008)

**Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %):** 45 (2008)

**Interruption of breastfeeding rate (%):** NA*

**C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %):** 5, 5, 4 (2006)

**Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %):** 32 (2006)

**Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %):** —

**Low birthweight incidence (%):** 40 (2006)

**Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %):** 40 (2006)

**Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving treatment:** 80 (2008)

**Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A:** 80 (2008)

**Exclusive breastfeeding (1 or more):** 88 (2008)

**Antenatal care**

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

- **2000: 66**
- **2001: 70**
- **2006: 77**

#### Skilled attendant at delivery

**Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel**

- **1998: 100**
- **2000: 84**
- **2001: 88**
- **2002: 100**
- **2003: 100**
- **2004: 100**
- **2006: 88**

#### Neonatal tetanus protection

**Percent of newborns protected against tetanus**

- **No data**

### Water and Sanitation

#### Water

**Percent population using improved drinking water sources**

- **1990: 49**
- **2008: 88**

#### Sanitation

**Percent population using improved sanitation facilities**

- **1995: 20**
- **2008: 66**

### Policies

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: No
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Partial
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: No
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: No
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Partial
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: Partial
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

### Systems

#### Financial Flows and Human Resources

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$):** 284 (2007)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%):** 4 (2007)
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%):** 64 (2007)
- **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population):** 122.1 (2007)
- **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$):** 2 (2007)
- **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$):** 8 (2007)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum):** —

### Equity

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

- **Average of eight key indicators**
  - **Coverage gap:**
  - **Mean coverage:**

#### Azerbaijan

Source: WHO/UNICEF

*See Annex for indicator definition*
Bangladesh

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000) 160,000 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 16,710 (2008)
- Births (000) 3,430 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 10 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 54 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 43 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 33 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 183 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 17 (2004)

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 43 (2007)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 17 (2007)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 74 (2007)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 22 (2006)

#### IMMUNIZATION


#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASE TREATMENT


#### MALARIA PREVENTION

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs 51 (2006)

#### MALARIA TREATMENT

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials No data

#### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for South Asia, 1997-2007

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

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POlicIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
Partial

New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea
Yes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
Yes

IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age
Yes

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

Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions
Partial

Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183
No

Specific notification of maternal deaths
Partial

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
42 (2007)

General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
8 (2007)

Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
65 (2007)

Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)
5.8 (2005)

Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)
3 (2007)

Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
8 (2007)

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

Bangladesh
Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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Exclusive breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
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Vitamin A supplementation

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<tr>
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<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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IMMUNIZATION

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
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MALARIA PREVENTION

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<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 114 (2004)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 30 (2006)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 61 (2006)
Interruption prevention treatment for malaria (%) 3 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 4, 6, 2 (2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 54 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Partial
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 70 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 46 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 8.3 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 12 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 14 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 66 (2002)
Bolivia

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>9,694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Asphyxia: 27%
- Other: 21%
- Injuries: 10%
- Maternal: 9%
- Other: 5%
- Congenital: 4%
- Haemorrhage: 3%
- Other NS: 2%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 32 (2003)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 2 (2003)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 81 (2008)
- Low birthweight incidence (%): 7 (2003)

**Exclusive Breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DSH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A Supplementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Health**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunised against measles: 88 (2006)
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib: 83 (2006)

**Malaria Prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 88 (2006)

**Diarrhoeal Disease Treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding: 59 (2003)

**Malaria Treatment**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials: 64 (2003)

**Pneumonia Treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider: 40 (2008)
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: 43 (2008)
Botswana

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 1,921 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 221 (2008)
- Births (000) 47 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 58 (2000)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 31 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 26 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 16 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 1 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 17 (2008)
- Total maternal deaths 170 (2005)

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 29 (2000)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 6 (2000)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 57 (2000)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 10 (2000)
- Vitamin A supplementation

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs
- Percent children immunised against measles
- Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**MALARIA PREVENTION**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs
- Percent children < 5 years taking prophylactic treatment

**PNEUMONIA**

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

**CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008**

- Maternal death:
  - Injuries 6%
  - HIV/AIDS 0%
  - Measles 0%
  - Other 29%
- Neonatal death:
  - Neonatal 51%
  - Malaria 1%
  - Other 7%
  - Pneumonia 7%
  - Other 13%
  - Congenital 15%
  - Infection 18%
  - Asphyxia 19%
  - Prematurity 42%
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 51 (2008)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 27 (1998)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) ---
Interruption of pregnancy treatment for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) ---, ---, ---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) ---
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence rate</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at birth</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1988</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

No data

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breast milk
Substitutes: Yes
New ORS formulae and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 762 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 7 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 30.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 3 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 16 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---
**Brazil**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2006)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>191,972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>16,125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>3,105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2006)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Diarrhoea 0%
- Malaria 0%
- Measles 0%
- Pneumonia 8%
- Asphyxia 14%
- Infection 15%
- Other 18%
- Congenital 19%
- Premature 32%

*See Annex for indicator definition

Source: WHO/UNICEF

No data
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 56 (2006)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 7 (1996)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 89 (2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 46, 35, 45 (2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 43 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

*Not applicable

**Causes of maternal deaths**
Regional estimates for Latin America / Caribbean, 1997-2007

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

**Water and Sanitation**

**WATER AND SANITATION**

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**Policies**

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Partial
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

**Systems**

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 837 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 34 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 46.0 (2006)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 0 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 0 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---

**Equity**

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators
Burkina Faso

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 15,234 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 2,934 (2008)
- Births (000): 721 (2008)
- Birth registration (%): 64 (2006)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 169 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 700 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths: 4,300 (2005)

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORN AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 41 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 25 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 50 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%): 16 (2006)

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Neonatal tetanus protection prevalence rate: 79%
- Pre-pregnancy care: 54%
- Pregnancy care: 56%
- Birth: 73%
- Contraceptive prevalence: 20%
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 63%
- Complementary feeding rate: 60%
- Pneumonia: 9%
- Diarrhoea: 17%
- Measles: 22%
- Malaria: 75%
- HIV/AIDS: 0%
- Infection: 31%
- Preterm: 29%
- Other: 4%
- Newborn and child health coverage gap by wealth quintile: 17%

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

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT: 72%
- MDG Target: 100%

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider: 74%
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: 36%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding: 47%

**Malaria treatment**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials: 48%

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year: 73%

**Under-five mortality rate**

- Deaths per 1000 live births: 216 (2006)
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 131 (2001)
- Unmet need for family planning (%) 29 (2003)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 18 (2003)
- Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 1 (2006)
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 1, 3, 0 (2003)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 20 (2006)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
- Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

SYSTEMS

- Financial Flows and Human Resources
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 72 (2007)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2007)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 40 (2007)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 7.9 (2008)
  - Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 10 (2007)
  - Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 14 (2007)
  - National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---
**Burundi**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>8,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population</td>
<td>1,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- **Diarrhoea** 26%
- **Pneumonia** 9%
- **Malaria** 7%
- **HIV/AIDS** 4%
- **Asphyxia** 29%
- **Congenital** 6%
- **Preterm** 26%
- **Neonatal** 23%
- **Other** 19%
- **Tetanus** 38%
- **Hypertension** 17%
- **Hypothyroidism** 17%
- **Other** 5%

### Vitamin A supplementation

- **2005**: 80
- **2006**: 83
- **2007**: 83
- **2008**: 80

### Under-five mortality rate

- **Deaths per 1000 live births**
  - **1990**: 200
  - **2000**: 168
  - **2005**: 63

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>63 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>8 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>88 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td>11 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Underweight prevalence

- **Percent children < 5 years underweight for age**
  - **2000**: 39
  - **2005**: 35

### Exclusive breastfeeding

- **Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed**
  - **1997 (DHS)**: 20%
  - **2000 (MICS)**: 77%
  - **2005 (MICS)**: 62%

### Immunization

- **Percent children immunised against measles**
  - **1990**: 60
  - **2000**: 92
  - **2005**: 92

### Malaria prevention

- **Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs**
  - **2000 (MICS)**: 1%
  - **2005 (MICS)**: 8%

### Malaria treatment

- **Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials**
  - **2000 (MICS)**: 31%
  - **2005 (MICS)**: 30%

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- **Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding**
  - **2000 (MICS)**: 16
  - **2005 (MICS)**: 23

### Pneumonia treatment

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**
  - **2000 (MICS)**: 40
  - **2005 (MICS)**: 38

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics**
  - **2000 (MICS)**: 1
  - **2005 (MICS)**: 26

---

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population*
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)</td>
<td>30 (2001)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet need for family planning (%)</td>
<td>29 (2002)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)</td>
<td>---, ---, ---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Causes of maternal deaths</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care Type</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence rate</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visits (1 or more)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at birth</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Antenatal care**

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

- 1987 DHS: 79%
- 2000 MICS: 79%
- 2005 MICS: 92%

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 1987 DHS: 19%
- 2000 MICS: 25%
- 2005 MICS: 34%

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

- 1990: 78%
- 2000: 77%
- 2005: 78%

**WATER AND SANITATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**EQUITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage gap</td>
<td>Poorest 2nd 3rd 4th Wealthiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes: Partial
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Partial
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: No
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Partial

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 51 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 13 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 38 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 2.2 (2004)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---
Cambodia

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total Population (000)</th>
<th>Total Under-five population (000)</th>
<th>Births (000)</th>
<th>Birth registration (%)</th>
<th>Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Total Under-five Deaths (000)</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>14,562 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,611 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>361 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>66 (2005)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>90 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>69 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>32 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>32 (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>48 (2005)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>2,300 (2005)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>42 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>9 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight prevalence**

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age:
  - 1996: 43
  - 2000: 40
  - 2005: 28

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed:
  - 2000: 42
  - 2005: 60

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year:
  - 2005: 65
  - 2006: 78
  - 2007: 76
  - 2008: 88

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunised against measles:
  - 1990: 10
  - 2000: 50
  - 2005: 87

- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT:
  - 1990: 10
  - 2000: 50
  - 2005: 87

- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib:
  - 1990: 10
  - 2000: 50
  - 2005: 87

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - 2005: 4

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

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT:
  - 2004: 0
  - 2005: 2
  - 2006: 11
  - 2007: 1
  - 2008: 0

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding:
  - 2005: 50

**Malaria treatment**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials:
  - 2005: 0

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider:
  - 2005: 37

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics:
  - 2005: 48
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for South East Asia, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 108 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 60 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 10.1 (2000)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 8 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 27 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 33 (2008)

Cambodia
Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
Cameroon

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>19,088 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,016 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>704 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>70 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>131 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>82 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>31 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>89 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>5,700 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>36 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>7 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>64 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent infants &lt; 6 months exclusively breastfed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-section rate (total, urban, rural)</td>
<td>51 (1991), 36 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent population using improved water source facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent population using improved sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity protection in accordance with ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health services (% of recommended minimum)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total government expenditure (% of health expenditure)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct financing (including out-of-pocket and other direct)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect financing (including general government and other indirect)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect financing as % of total government expenditure on health</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IMMUNIZATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent children immunised against measles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of newborns protected against tetanus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MALARIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years sleeping under ITNs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years with malaria in the previous year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years using antimalarials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years with suspected malaria taking appropriate treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years with suspected malaria receiving antibiotics</td>
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**PNEUMONIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central African Republic

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 4,339 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 656 (2008)
- Births (000) 154 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 49 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 173 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 115 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 47 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 26 (2008)
- Maternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 980 (2008)
- Maternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 4,339 (2005)

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 43 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 12 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 55 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 12 (2006)
- Exclusive breastfeeding (6-9 months, %) 80 (2006)
- Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months, %) 78 (2005)

**IMMUNIZATION**


**MALARIA PREVENTION**


**MALARIA TREATMENT**


**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**


**CAUSES OF DEATH**

- Maternal deaths 1,500 (2005)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 60 (2005)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 115 (2005)

**WATER AND SANITATION EQUITY**

- Percent of population using improved drinking water sources 80 (2008)
- Percent of population using improved sanitation facilities 40 (2008)

**SYSTEMS AND POLICIES**


**FOOD SECURITY**


*Based on 2006 WHO reference population
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 133 (2003)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 16 (1994-95)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 40 (1994-95)
Interruption of care treatment for malaria (%) 9 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 2, 2, 2 (1994-95)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 39 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 2

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage along the continuum of care

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visit</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 30 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 11 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 62 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 4.9 (2004)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 10 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 23 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---

Central African Republic
Chad

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 10,914 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,985 (2008)
- Births (000) 498 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 9 (2004)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 209 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 124 (2004)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 44 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 99 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 40 (2008)
- Total maternal deaths 6,900 (2005)

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**


**EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**


**VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION**

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

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

**MALARIA PREVENTION**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**DIARRHEAL DISEASE TREATMENT**

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

**MALARIA TREATMENT**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

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

---

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Source: UNICEF

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Source: WHO

Source: WHO/CHERG 2010

Source: Countdown to 2015
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 woman) 193 (2002)

Unmet need for family planning (%) 23 (2004)

Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 18 (2004)

Interruption of treatment for malaria (%) ---

C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 0, 1, 0 (2004)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 34 (2004)

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

Causes of maternal deaths Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis: 9%
- Abortion: 4%
- Other direct: 11%
- Indirect: 17%
- Hypertension: 19%
- Haemorrhage: 34%
- Embolism: 1%

Coverage along the continuum of care

Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more) 13
- Skilled attendant at birth 39
- *Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding 2
  - Measles 23

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No

New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No

IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No

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

Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes

Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No

Specific notification of maternal deaths No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 72 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 14 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 42 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 3.2 (2004)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 6 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 8 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 40 (2002)

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Chad

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
China

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 1,337,411 (2008)
Total under-five population (000) 88,881 (2008)
Births (000) 18,134 (2008)
Birth registration (%) ---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 21 (2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 18 (2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 11 (2008)
Total under-five deaths (000) 365 (2008)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1,300 (2008)
Total under-five population (000) 1,337,411 (2008)
Total population (000) 18,134 (2008)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 15 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) ---
Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 32 (2003)

CHILD HEALTH

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

Malaria prevention
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

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

Malaria treatment
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

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

Underweight prevalence
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Vitamin A supplementation
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008
Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

Causes of neonatal deaths
- Neontal death
- Asphyxia
- Other

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

Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission
**Congo**

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value (2005)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>3,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

![MDG Target](image)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

- Diarrhoea: 14%
- HIV/AIDS: 5%
- Injuries: 1%
- Measles: 0%
- Other: 5%
- Congenital: 10%
- Infection: 21%
- Asphyxia: 23%
- Premature: 39%
- Other: 24%

## INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

### NUTRITION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value (2005)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

- **Measles:** 89%
- **DPT:** 79%

| Year | Percent
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

| Year | Percent
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

| Year | Percent
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pneumonia treatment

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

| Year | Percent
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

| Year | Percent
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Annex for indicator definition

Source: WHO/UNICEF
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 132 (2003)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 16 (2005)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: 75 (2005)
- **Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)**
  - C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
    - Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
  - Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)

**Causes of maternal deaths**
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Abortion 1%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Embolism 1%
- Hypertension 19%
- Other direct 11%
- Indirect 17%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**
  - 1990: 19%, 2005: 20%
- **Antenatal visit (1 or more)**
  - 1990: 44%, 2005: 41%
- **Skilled attendant at birth**
  - 1990: 86%, 2005: 83%
- **Postnatal care**
  - 1990: 14%, 2005: 19%
- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
  - 1990: 80%, 2005: 81%
- **Measles**
  - 1990: 79%, 2005: 71%

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

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

**Neonatal tetanus protection**
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- **Water**
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources
  - Rural: 34%, Urban: 71%, Total: 46%

- **Sanitation**
  - Percent population using improved sanitation facilities
  - Rural: 29%, Urban: 31%, Total: 30%

**EQUITY**

- **Coverage gap by wealth quintile**
  - Average of eight key indicators

**POLICIES**

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: No
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: No
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**: Yes
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**: Yes
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**: No
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**: No

**SYSTEMS**

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 90 (2007)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 5 (2007)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 30 (2007)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 9.2 (2007)
  - Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$): 8 (2007)
  - National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---
Congo, Democratic Republic of the

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 64,257 (2008)
Total under-five population (000) 11,829 (2008)
Births (000) 2,886 (2008)
Birth registration (%) 31 (2007)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 199 (2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 126 (2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 56 (2008)
Total under-five deaths (000) 554 (2008)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 32,000 (2008)
Total maternal deaths 32,000 (2005)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 46 (2007)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 10 (2007)
Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 82 (2007)
Low birthweight incidence (%) 12 (2001)
Percent children < 6 months exclusively breastfed 87 (2007)
Exclusive breastfeeding Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed 91 (2007)

Vitamin A supplementation Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year 79 (2007)

CHILD HEALTH

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

Malaria prevention
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs 6 (2007)

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

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

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 127 (2005)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 24 (2007)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 47 (2007)
Interruption of pregnancy treatment for abortion (%) 5 (2007)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 4, 5, 4 (2007)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 48 (2007)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Covered conditions:
- Sepsis
- Embolism
- Abortion
- Other direct
- Indirect
- Hypertension
- Haemorrhage

Coverage along the continuum of care

Antenatal care

Skilled attendant at delivery

Neonatal tetanus protection

% of live births attended by skilled health personnel

% of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water: Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation: Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

SYSTEMS

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 17 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 6 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 41 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 6.4 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 5 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 6 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---

Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2010 Report

Countdown to 2015
Côte d’Ivoire

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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<td>20,591</td>
<td>20,591</td>
<td>20,591</td>
<td>20,591</td>
<td>20,591</td>
<td>20,591</td>
<td>20,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>3,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
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<td>722</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years underweight for age*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

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

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

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

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

**Malaria treatment**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 27 (2000)
Unmet need for family planning (%) ---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 7 (2002)
Interruption of prevention treatment for malaria (%) ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 12 --- 73 (2008)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 55 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

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

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

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE
Percent of women aged 15-49 years currently using contraception

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 148 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 14 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 23 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 7.5 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 66 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 108 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 50 (2004)
**Egypt**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>81,527</td>
<td>79,733</td>
<td>78,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>9,447</td>
<td>9,204</td>
<td>9,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,015</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>1,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 29 (2008)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (2008)

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

- Percent of newborns protected against tetanus 92% (2008)
- Neonatal tetanus protection 80% (2008)
- Skilled attendant at delivery 100% (2008)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 100% (2008)
- Unmet need for family planning (%): Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal deaths</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrauterine</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled health care</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled health care</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Diarrhoea 8%
- Intrauterine 2%
- Other 6%
- Malaria 5%
- Malaria 7%
- Pneumonia 7%
- HIV/AIDS 0%
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 50 (2008)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 9 (2008)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 66 (2008)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 28,37,22 (2008)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 56 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) 8 (2008)

CHILD HEALTH

NUTRITION

Underweight prevalence Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration 100
Diarrhoeal disease treatment Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT 100
Percent of children immunised against measles 60

MEDICAL CARE

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT 60
Malaria prevention Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed 40

EQUITABLE ACCESS

Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider 40

VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A 60

INFECTION 9%

Vaccination

HIV/AIDS 62%

5% Malaria

Other 6%

Medicine delivery

Agent of last treatment for pneumonia 79

Antibiotics

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics 69

Pre-pregnancy Contraceptive prevalence rate 1992

Pregnancy Contraceptive prevalence rate 1995

Birth

Neonatal period

Infancy

Coverage along the continuum of care

Contraceptive prevalence rate
Antenatal visit (1 or more)
Skilled attendant at birth
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding
Measles

Covered

Expected

Coverage gap

Mean coverage

 Egypt

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 310 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 7 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 59 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 57.8 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 2 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 4 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) --
Equatorial Guinea

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>148 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>90 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>40 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>3 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>150 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>103 (2008)</td>
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**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

- Diarrhoea: 5%
- Pneumonia: 10%
- Other Causes: 11%

**Total under-five population (000)**

- 2000: 148
- 2005: 140
- 2010: 132
- 2015: 124

**Total population (000)**

- 2000: 659
- 2005: 650
- 2010: 641
- 2015: 632

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): No data

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT: No data
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib: No data

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 1 (2000)

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

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider: No data
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: No data
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 128 (2001)
Unmet need for family planning (%) —
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) —
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) —
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) —, —, —
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) —
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) —

**Causes of maternal deaths**
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Embolism 1%
- Abortion 9%
- Other direct 11%
- Indirect 17%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Hypertension 19%

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**WATER AND SANITATION**

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- Rural
- Urban
- Total

- 1995

- 2005

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- Rural
- Urban
- Total

- 1995

**EQUITY**

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

- No data

**POLICIES**

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

**SYSTEMS**

Financial Flows and Human Resources

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)

**Equatorial Guinea**

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
**Eritrea**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000) 4,927 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 811 (2008)
- Births (000) 182 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) ---
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 58 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 41 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 17 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 10 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 450 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 44 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 760 (2005)

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 44 (2002)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 15 (2002)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 43 (2002)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 14 (2002)

#### CHILD HEALTH

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

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

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

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

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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

#### Causes of neonatal deaths

- Maternal mortality
- Pneumonia
- HIV/AIDS
- Measles
- Malaria

#### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

#### Birth registration

- Total population (000) 4,927 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 811 (2008)
- Births (000) 182 (2008)

#### Birth registration (%) ---

#### Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 58 (2008)

#### Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 41 (2008)

#### Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 17 (2008)

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#### Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 450 (2005)

#### Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 44 (2005)

#### Total maternal deaths 760 (2005)

#### Source: WHO/UNICEF

---

*See Annex for indicator definition*
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 85 (2000)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 27 (2002)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: 41 (2002)
- **Intimate partner violence (% of women over lifetime)**: 6 (2002)
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: 3, 7, 1 (2002)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 78 (2002)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**

- Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**Antenatal care**

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

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

- **Neonatal tetanus protection**
  - Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- **Water**
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- **Sanitation**
  - Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**Policies**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Partial
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial
- Midwives to be authorised to administer a core set of lifesaving interventions: Partial
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: No

**Systems**

- Financial Flows and Human Resources
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 20 (2007)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 4 (2007)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 55 (2007)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 6.3 (2004)
  - National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---
**Demographics**

- Total population (000) 80,713 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 13,323 (2008)
- Births (000) 3,093 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 7 (2005)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 109 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 69 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 39 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 321 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 321 (2008)
- Total population (000) 22,000 (2005)

**Child Health**

- Immunisation
  - Percent children < 5 years immunised against measles
  - Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT
  - Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

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

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 51 (2005)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 12 (2005)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 54 (2005)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 20 (2005)

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Neonatal (38%)
- Sepsis (15%)
- Embolism (9%)
- Hypertension (7%)
- Preeclampsia (5%)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Diarrhoea (12%)
- Pneumonia (3%)
- Measles (3%)
- Malaria (3%)
- Other (5%)

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF 2010
**Gabon**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>1,445 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>182 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>40 (2008)</td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>89 (2000)</td>
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<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>77 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>57 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>28 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>3 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>4 (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>22 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Death Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IGME 2009

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

- **Diarrhoea (2005):** 38%
- **Hypertension (2007):** 22%
- **Haemorrhage (2007):** 9%
- **Infection (2007):** 11%

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

- **Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %):** 25 (2000)
- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %):** 4 (2000)

#### UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age* 2000: 8%

#### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed 2000: 6%

#### Vitamin A supplementation

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

**Vitamin A supplementation by year:**

- 2005: 0%
- 2006: 0%
- 2007: 0%
- 2008: 0%

#### IMMUNIZATION

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

**Immunization:**

- 1990: 0%
- 1995: 58%
- 2000: 98%

#### DIARRHOEA DISEASE TREATMENT

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

**Diarrhoea treatment:**

- 2000: 44%

#### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

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

**Pneumonia treatment:**

- 2000: 48%
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 144 (1998)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 28 (2000)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 63 (2000)
Interruption of contraceptive treatment for malaria (%) ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%), 6,6,4 (2000)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 71 (2000)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

**CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS**
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>17%</td>
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**COVERAGE ALONG THE CONTINUUM OF CARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visit (1 or more)</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at birth</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal care</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**
Average of eight key indicators

**Policies**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Yes
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: Partial
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: No

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 650 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 14 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 36 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 53.1 (2004)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 123 (2001)
**Maternal and Newborn Health**

- **Total population (000)**: 1,660 (2008)
- **Total under-five population (000)**: 267 (2008)
- **Births (000)**: 61 (2008)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 55 (2006-08)
- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)**
  - 153 (1990)
  - 106 (2000)
  - 51 (2005)
  - *MDG Target*
- **Total maternal deaths**: 360 (2008)
- **Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)**: 80 (2008)
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**: 28 (2006)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)**: 20 (2008)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 91 (2005)
- **Births (000)**: 96 (2005)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 91 (2005)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**
- Pneumonia: 33%
- Diarrhoea: 13%
- HIV/AIDS: 6%
- Measles: 1%
- Tetanus: 2%
- Other: 1%
- Congenital: 1%

**Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007**
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 28 (2006)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 44 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate: 51 (2008)

**Causes of neonatal deaths**
- Pneumonia: 3%
- Infections: 26%
- Malaria: 33%
- Other: 14%

**Diarrhoea**

**Pneumonia treatment**

**Immunization**
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 20 (2008)
- Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib: 20 (2008)
- Percent of children immunised against measles: 20 (2008)

**Maternal and Newborn Health**
- Skilled attendance for delivery: 98 (2008)
- Skilled attendance within 4 hours: 91 (2008)
- Skilled attendance within 24 hours: 96 (2008)
- Skilled attendance within 1 hour: 98 (2008)

**Water and Sanitation**
- Percent of population using improved drinking water sources: 20 (2008)

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 28 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 7 (2006)

**Underweight prevalence**
- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age: 15 (2000), 16 (2008)

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

**Vitamin A supplementation**
- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year: 86 (2005), 96 (2008)

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 98 (2008)

**Causes of maternal deaths**
- Hemorrhage: 33%
- Blood infection: 28%
- Other: 4%
- Asphyxia: 23%
- Torsion of placental events: 28%
- Others: 0%

**Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**
- Total: 87 (2005), 90 (2008)

**Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**
- Rural: 74 (2005), 74 (2008)
- Total: 78 (2005), 82 (2008)

**Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %)**
- Rural: 82 (2005), 78 (2008)
- Total: 78 (2005), 80 (2008)

**Percent of newborns protected against tetanus**
- Rural: 57 (2005), 59 (2008)
- Total: 59 (2005), 61 (2008)

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

**Malaria prevention**
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 98 (2008)

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT: 91 (2008)

**Under-five mortality rate**
- Deaths per 1,000 live births: 153 (1990), 106 (2000), 51 (2005)

**Source:** UNICEF
**Ghana**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>23,351 (2008)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>3,319 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>757 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>71 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>76 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>51 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>30 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>55 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>560 (2005)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality (1 in N)</td>
<td>45 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,800 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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

#### Vitamin A supplementation

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

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNs AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 28 (2008) |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 9 (2008) |
| Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) | 75 (2008) |
| Low birthweight incidence (%) | 9 (2006) |

#### Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

#### Vitamin A supplementation

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

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

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

#### Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

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

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

#### Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

#### Pneumonia treatment

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

*Source: WHO/UNICEF, DHS, MICS, Other NS*
Guatemala

**Demographics**

- Total population (000) 13,686 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 2,118 (2008)
- Births (000) 453 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) ---
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 35 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 11 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 15 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1,300 (2005)
- Total under-five population (000) 13,686 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

- 2000: 84
- 2005: 77
- 2010: 71
- MDG Target: 40

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Diarrhoea: 17%
- Pneumonia: 3%
- Malaria: 0%
- Measles: 0%

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

- 2008: 20
- 2007: 29
- 2006: 49
- 2005: 36

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 54 (2002)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 2 (2002)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 67 (2002)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 12 (2002)

**Child Health**

- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)
  - 1995: 46
  - 2002: 51

- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed
    - 1999: 1

- Vitamin A supplementation
  - Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year
    - 2008: 20

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*
    - 1999: 1

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*
    - 1995: 40
    - 1999-1999: 37
    - 2002: 64

- Pneumonia treatment
  - Percent children with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
    - 1995: 40
    - 1999-1999: 37
    - 2002: 64

*Very limited risk of malaria transmission
**Guinea**

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: Based on 2006 WHO reference population
- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**
- **Total maternal deaths**
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)**
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**
- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**
- **Birth registration (%)**

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- **Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 40 (2008)
- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 8 (2008)

**Underweight prevalence**

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age:
  - 1999: 21%
  - 2005: 22%
  - 2008: 21%

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed:
  - 1999: 11%
  - 2005: 23%
  - 2008: 48%

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A:
  - 2005: 100%
  - 2006: 93%
  - 2007: 94%
  - 2008: 94%

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

**MALARIA PREVENTION**

- **Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs**

**PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV**

- **Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT**

**DIARRHEA DISEASE TREATMENT**

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

**MALARIA TREATMENT**

- **Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials**

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

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

**CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008**

- Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition.
**Guinea-Bissau**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>1,575 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>265 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>65 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>39 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>195 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>117 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>45 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>12 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>80 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>890 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

Deaths per 1000 live births

- 2000: 240
- 1995: 250
- 2005: 195
- 2010: 80

### CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008

- Measles: 2%
- Pneumonia: 16%
- Diarrhoea: 2%
- HIV/AIDS: 2%
- Other: 17%
- Other 5%
- Congenital: 6%
- Asphyxia: 25%
- Tetanus: 1%
- Infection: 29%
- Pneumonia: 32%

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 47 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 35 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 8 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%): 24 (2006)

#### UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent underweight for age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15</td>
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#### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent exclusively breastfed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
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#### VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IMMUNIZATION

- Percent of children immunised against measles: 76%
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT: 63%
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib: 63%

### DIARRHEAL DISEASE TREATMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent treated with ORS and zinc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>25</td>
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### MALARIA TREATMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent treated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent treated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MALARIA PREVENTION

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 13%

### PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT: 23%

### CHILD HEALTH

**Counts**

- 2010 Report

**Coverage gap**

- 2000
- 2005
- 2010

**POVERTY AND POOR PERFORMANCE**

- Guinea-Bissau: 2010

**Sources**

- WHO/UNICEF
- DHS, MICS, Other NS
- UNICEF

---

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

**Average of eight key indicators**

- MDG Target

---

*See Annex for indicator definition

---

**Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**

- 6.0

**Expenditure on health (%):**

- Public: 11%
- Other: 1%
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 170 (2000)
Unmet need for family planning (%) ---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) ---
Interruption of treatment for malaria (%) 7 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) ---, ---, ---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 23 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

Antenatal visit prevalence rate
Antenatal visit (1 or more)
Skilled attendant at birth
*Postnatal care
Exclusively breastfeeding
Measles

GUINEA-BISSAU

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions No
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

FINANCIAL FLOWS AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 33 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 41 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 6.0 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 12 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 20 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 127 (2002)
Haiti

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000) 9,876 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,252 (2008)
- Births (000) 273 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 81 (2005)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 72 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 54 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 25 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 19 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 19 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 72 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 19 (2008)
- Total maternal deaths 1,700 (2005)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 29 (2005-2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 10 (2005-2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-12 months of age, %) 87 (2005-2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 25 (2005-2006)

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Vitamin A supplementation

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

Immunization

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

Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

Pneumonia treatment

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

CHILD HEALTH

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

Global mortality rate of children under 5 years old (per 100,000 live births)

Causes of neonatal deaths

- Diarrhoea 1% (2005-06)
- Other 5% (2005-06)
- Congenital 6% (2005-06)
- Tetanus 7% (2005-06)
- Infection 22% (2005-06)
- Asphyxia 28% (2005-06)
- Premature birth 31% (2005-06)

Causes of maternal death

- Uncomplicated pregnancy 46% (2005-06)
- Complications in pregnancy 18% (2005-06)
- Complications in pregnancy 18% (2005-06)
- Other 5% (2005-06)

Causes of maternal death

- Other 5% (2005-06)
- Complications in pregnancy 18% (2005-06)
- Other 5% (2005-06)
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Causes of maternal death

- Other 5% (2005-06)
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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

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Causes of maternal death

- Other 5% (2005-06)
- Complications in pregnancy 18% (2005-06)
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- Complications in pregnancy 18% (2005-06)
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

**NUTRITION**

- **Underweight prevalence**

- **Exclusive breastfeeding**

- **Vitamin A supplementation**
  - Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year: 64% (2005), 45% (2006), 33% (2007), 53% (2008)

**IMMUNIZATION**

- **Malaria prevention**
  - Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 70% (1990), 66% (1994)

- **Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
  - Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding: 33% (2005-2006)

- **Malaria treatment**
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials: 12% (2000), 8% (2005-2006)

**PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**


**Indonesia**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 227,345 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 20,891 (2008)
- Births (000) 4,220 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 55 (2002)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 41 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 31 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 19 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 173 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 420 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 97 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 19,000 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

- 1990: 86
- 1995: 80
- 2000: 60
- 2005: 41
- 2010: 29
- 2015: 14

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

- Malaria 46%
- Diarrhoea 18%
- Injuries 17%
- Neonatal 15%
- Other 13%
- HIV/AIDS 1%
- Other 2%
- Congenital 1%
- Infection 20%
- Asphyxia 22%
- Premature 41%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 37 (2007)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 14 (2007)

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

- 1987: 63
- 1991: 45
- 1994: 37
- 1997: 42
- 2002-2003: 40
- 2007: 32

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

- 2005: 76
- 2006: 82
- 2007: 87
- 2008: 88

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

- 2000: 61
- 2002-2003: 56
- 2007: 54

**Pneumonia treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

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

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

- 2000: 0
- 2007: 3

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

- 2000: 4
- 2007: 1

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

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- 2004: 0
- 2005: 4
- 2006: 16
- 2007: 12
- 2008: 20

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Skilled attendant at delivery
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)
- Neonatal tetanus protection
- Contraceptive prevalence
- Skilled health provider during pregnancy
- Maternal protection in accordance with ILO

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Diarrhoea 19%
- Infections 22%
- Other 26%
- Congenital 1%
- Other 3%

**Causes of maternal deaths**

- Haemorrhage 32%
- Hypertension 9%
- Maternal infection 20%
- abortion 9%
- Sepsis 22%
- Other 7%

**Partial regional estimates for South East Asia, 1997-2007**

- Neonatal deaths: 62,111
- Total maternal deaths: 52,467
- Under-five deaths: 72,182

**SOURCES**

- UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO
- WHO 2010
- WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010
- Source: WHO/UNICEF
- Source: UNICEF
- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO
- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO
- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

---
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women): 52 (2005)
- Unmet need for family planning (%): 9 (2007)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %): 82 (2007)
- Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%): NA*
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %): 7.11, 4 (2007)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 39 (2007)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): ---

*Not applicable

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visits (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**Antenatal care**

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

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Water
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources

**Sanitation**

- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**SYSTEMS**

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

**POLICIES**

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

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

---

*See Annex for indicator definition*
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 68 (2005)

Unmet need for family planning (%) ---

Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) ---

Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA*

C-section rate (total, urban, rural %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 21, 24, 15 (2006)

Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 31 (2006)

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

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for West Asia, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 7%
- Embolism 3%
- Abortion 9%
- Other direct 12%
- Hypertension 13%
- Indirect 23%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**Antenatal care**

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

- 1996: 79, 77, 84
- 2000: 79, 77, 84
- 2006: 79, 77, 84

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 1989: 54, 72, 89, 80
- 2000: 54, 72, 89, 80
- 2006: 54, 72, 89, 80
- 2007: 54, 72, 89, 80

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

- 1990: 69
- 1995: 69
- 2000: 69
- 2005: 69
- 2008: 69

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- Rural: 44, 65, 66
- Urban: 81, 67, 73
- Total: 91, 79, 79

**Sanitation**

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- Rural: 46, 66, 66
- Urban: 76, 76, 76
- Total: 79, 79, 79

**EQUITY**

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators

No data

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Partial
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: No
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 78 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 3 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 25 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 15.8 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 12 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 30 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---
**Kenya**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>38,765 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>6,540 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>1,506 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>48 (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>128/128 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>81 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>33 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>189 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (%)</td>
<td>7 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>7,700 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUTRITION

**Underweight prevalence**

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age:
  - 1993: 23
  - 1998: 18
  - 2000: 18
  - 2003: 16
  - 2008: 16
  - 2009: 16

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed:
  - 1989: 23
  - 1993: 12
  - 1998: 12
  - 2003: 13
  - 2008: 32

** Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Global mean: 25%

**Under-five mortality rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Neonatal 27%
- Diarrhoea 20%
- Malaria 15%
- Injuries 11%
- Measles 5%
- Pneumonia 5%
- Tetanus 1%
- Other 1%
- Congenital 1%

**Vitamin A supplementation**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year:
  - 2005: 89
  - 2006: 62
  - 2007: 16
  - 2008: 27

### CHILD HEALTH

#### Immunization

- Percent of children immunised against measles:
  - 1990: 0%
  - 2000: 69%
  - 2006: 85%

- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT:
  - 2000: 32%

- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib:
  - 2000: 65%

- Percent of children immunised against measles:
  - 2000: 32%

#### Malaria prevention

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - 2000: 3%
  - 2003: 5%
  - 2008-2009: 46%

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - 2003: 24%
  - 2006: 21%
  - 2007: 38%
  - 2008: 51%
  - 2009: 56%

#### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding:
  - 2000: 16%
  - 2003: 33%

#### Malaria treatment

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials:
  - 2000: 40%
  - 2003: 65%
  - 2008-2009: 27%

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider:
  - 2000: 62%
  - 2003: 57%
  - 2008-2009: 49%

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics:
  - 2000: 22%
  - 2003: 49%
  - 2008-2009: 46%
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 103 (2008)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 25 (2009)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: 52 (2003)
- **Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)**: 15 (2008-09)
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: 4, 9, 3 (2003)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 52 (2003)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**

**Causes of maternal deaths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total maternal deaths**
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)**
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**
- **Births (000)**
- **Total population (000)**

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS  AND CHILDREN**

- **Source**: WHO/UNICEF

### Water and Sanitation

**Water**

- **Percent population using improved drinking water sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**

- **Percent population using improved sanitation facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EQUITY

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

- **Average of eight key indicators**

### Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific notification of maternal deaths</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Systems

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official Development Assistance to child health per child</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Population (000)</th>
<th>Total Under-five Population (000)</th>
<th>Births (000)</th>
<th>Birth Registration (%)</th>
<th>Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)</th>
<th>Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>1,300 (2005)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- **Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 45 (2004)
- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 9 (2004)
- **Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)**: 31 (2004)
- **Low birthweight incidence (%)**: 7 (2002)

**Underweight prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Underweight prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMMUNIZATION**

- **Percent of children immunised against measles**: 88 (1990), 92 (2000)
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**: No data
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib**: No data

**DIARRHEAL DISEASE TREATMENT**

- **Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding**: No data

**MALARIA TREATMENT**

- **Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials**: No data

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**: No data
- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics**: No data

**VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING**

- **Total unmet need for family planning (%)**: No data

**EQUITY**

- **Average of eight key indicators**: No data

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- **Infections**: 2% (HIV/AIDS), 17% (Measles), 11% (Diarrhoea)
- **Neonatal death**: 51%

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- **Other**: 18%

**Causes of neonatal death**

- **Other**: 18%

**Deaths per 1000 live births**

- **2000**: 18
- **2005**: 18
- **2010**: 18

**Under-five mortality rate**


**MDG Target**

- **2015**: 0

**CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008**

- **Infections**: 2% (HIV/AIDS), 17% (Measles), 11% (Diarrhoea), 0% (Other 4%)
- **Neonatal death**: 51%
- **Other**: 18%
- **Deaths**: 0%

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **Total population (000)**: 23,819 (2008)
- **Total under-five population (000)**: 1,575 (2008)
- **Births (000)**: 327 (2008)
- **Birth registration (%)**: 99 (2000)
- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 16 (2008)
- **Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 29 (2008)
- **Total under-five deaths (000)**: 180 (2008)
- **Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)**: 180 (2008)
- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)**: 120 (2008)

**Under-five mortality rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- **Infections**: 2% (HIV/AIDS), 17% (Measles), 11% (Diarrhoea)
- **Neonatal death**: 51%
- **Other**: 18%
- **Deaths**: 0%
### MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 0 (1994)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: ---
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: ---
- **Interruption or ineffective treatment for malaria (%)**: NA*
  - C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
    - (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
      - Urban: ---
      - Rural: ---
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): ---
  - Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): ---

*Not applicable

#### Antenatal care
- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy: No data

#### Skilled attendant at delivery
- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel
  - 2000: 97
  - 2004: 97

#### Causes of maternal deaths
- Regional estimates for East Asia, 1997-2007

#### Coverage along the continuum of care
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
  - 1990: 20
  - 1995: 40
  - 2000: 60
  - 2005: 80
  - 2010: 100

- Skilled attendant at birth
  - 1990: 65
  - 1995: 85
  - 2000: 97
  - 2005: 97
  - 2010: 97

- Neonatal period
  - 1990: 91
  - 1995: 91
  - 2000: 97
  - 2005: 97
  - 2010: 97

- Infant mortality
  - 1990: 0
  - 1995: 0
  - 2000: 0
  - 2005: 0
  - 2010: 0

#### EQUITY

#### Coverage gap by wealth quintile
- Average of eight key indicators
  - No data

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Water
- Percent population using improved drinking water sources
  - Rural
    - 1990: 100
    - 2008: 100
  - Urban
    - 1990: 100
    - 2008: 100
  - Total
    - 1990: 100
    - 2008: 100

#### Sanitation
- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities
  - Rural
    - 1990: 60
    - 2008: 58
  - Urban
    - 1990: 59
    - 2008: 59
  - Total
    - 1990: 59
    - 2008: 59

### POLICIES

#### International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- No

#### New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea
- Yes

#### Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
- Yes

#### IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age
- Yes

#### Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available
- Partial

#### Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions
- Partial

#### Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183
- No

#### Specific notification of maternal deaths
- Partial

### SYSTEMS

#### Financial Flows and Human Resources
- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)
  - 2000: 0
  - 2005: 0
  - 2010: 0

- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)
  - 2000: 0
  - 2005: 0
  - 2010: 0

- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)
  - 2000: 0
  - 2005: 0
  - 2010: 0

- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)
  - 2000: 74.1
  - 2005: 74.1
  - 2010: 74.1

- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)
  - 2000: 3
  - 2005: 3
  - 2010: 3

- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)
  - 2000: 9
  - 2005: 9
  - 2010: 9

- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)
  - 2000: 0
  - 2005: 0
  - 2010: 0

### SYSTEMS

- Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
### DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000): 6,205 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 776 (2008)
- Births (000): 170 (2008)
- Birth registration (%): 72 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 61 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 48 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 10 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 52 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 48 (2006)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 48 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 7 (2006)
- Total maternal deaths: 1,300 (2005)

#### Under-five mortality rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>MDG Target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Measles: 26%
- Malaria: 3%
- Diarrhoea: 3%
- Other: 0%
- HIV/AIDS: 0%
- Neonatal: 34%
- Injuries: 22%
- Others: 32%
- Congenital: 9%
- Asphyxia: 31%
- Tetanus: 8%

### NUTRITION

#### Underweight prevalence

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age:
  - 1993: 40
  - 1994: 36
  - 2000: 36
  - 2006: 31

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed:
  - 2000: 23
  - 2006: 26

#### Vitamin A supplementation

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year:
  - 2005: 82
  - 2006: 56
  - 2007: ---
  - 2008: ---

### IMMUNIZATION

- Percent of children immunised against measles:
  - 1990: 100
  - 1995: 90
  - 2000: 61
  - 2006: 52

### Malaria prevention

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - 2000: 18
  - 2006: 41

### Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT:
  - 2004: ---
  - 2005: ---
  - 2006: ---
  - 2007: ---
  - 2008: ---

### Preventive action

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT:
  - 2004: ---
  - 2005: ---
  - 2006: ---
  - 2007: ---
  - 2008: ---

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding:
  - 2000: 37
  - 2006: 49

### Malaria treatment

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials:
  - 2000: 9
  - 2006: 8

### Pneumonia treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider:
  - 2000: 36
  - 2006: 32
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics:
  - 2000: 36
  - 2006: 52
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 110 (2005)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 40 (2000)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) ---
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 1 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) ---, ---, ---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 30 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

NUTRITION

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT

Percent of children immunised against measles

Malaria prevention

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

Vitamin A supplementation

Other NS

Deaths per 1000 live births

Under-five mortality rate

Birth registration (%)

Births (000)

Source: IGME 2009

Source: WHO/CHERG 2010

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

Source: UNICEF

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Partial
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

FINANCIAL FLOWS AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 84 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 62 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 13.2 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 7 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 25 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---
Lesotho

**Demographics**

- Total population (000) 2,049 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 272 (2008)
- Births (000) 59 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 26 (2004)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 79 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 63 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 37 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 5 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 960 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 17% (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 480 (2005)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Injuries 27% (2004)
- Measles 4% (2008)
- Malaria 0% (2008)
- Congenital 8% (2004)
- Other 5% (2008)
- Asphyxia 27% (2004)
- Prematurity 33% (2004)

**Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns and Children**

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 42 (2007)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 2 (2007)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 79 (2004)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 13 (2004)

**Exclusive Breastfeeding**

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

**Vitamin A Supplementation**

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

**Child Health**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

**Malaria Prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

**Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV**

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Pneumonia Treatment**

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

---

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

---

*See Annex for indicator definition

**Source:** WHO/UNICEF 2010

---

**Notes:**

- MDG Target
- MICS
- DHS
- Other NS
- Malaria prevention
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*
- Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
- Pneumonia treatment
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 98 (2003)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 31 (2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 70 (2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 5, 8, 5 (2004)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 63 (2004)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Abortion 11%
- Haemorrhage 14%
- Hypertension 19%
- Other direct 11%
- Indirect 17%

Coverage along the continuum of care

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

Antenatal care

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

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Partial
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 92 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 8 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 29 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 6.7 (2003)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 10 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 21 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 29 (2004)
### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>3,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>1 (in N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deaths (000)</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Neonatal deaths
- Undernutrition
- Malaria
- Diarrhoea
- Lower birthweight

### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 39 (2007)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 62 (2007)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 14 (2007)
- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percent infants < 5 years exclusively breastfed
  - 2006: 79%, 2007: 85%

#### CHILD HEALTH

- Immunization
  - Measles
  - DPT
  - Hib

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - 2009: 100%

- Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
  - 2008: 14%

- Pneumonia treatment
  - Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
  - 2008: 2%

- Diarrhoeal disease treatment
  - Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding
  - 2007: 47%

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials
  - 2007: 59%, 2009: 67%
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women): 177 (2007)
- Unmet need for family planning (%): 36 (2007)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %): 66 (2007)
- Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%): 45 (2009)
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%): 4, 5, 3 (2007)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 67 (2007)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Embolism 1%
- Abortion 9%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Other direct 11%
- Indirect 17%
- Hypertension 19%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**Antenatal care**

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

- 1986: 100%
- 1999-2000: 96%
- 2007: 82%

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

- 1986: 100%
- 1999-2000: 91%
- 2007: 79%

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

- 1990: 0%
- 2000: 46%
- 2005: 60%
- 2008: 79%

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- Rural: 1990: 34%, 2008: 68%
- Urban: 1990: 58%, 2008: 79%
- Total: 1990: 48%, 2008: 70%

**Sanitation**

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- Rural: 1990: 2%, 2008: 4%
- Urban: 1990: 11%, 2008: 25%
- Total: 1990: 5%, 2008: 9%

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

- Poorest: 100%
- 2nd: 90%
- 3rd: 80%
- 4th: 70%
- Wealthiest: 60%

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Partial
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Yes
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Partial

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 39 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 17 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 39 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 2.8 (2006)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---
**Demosographics**

- Total population (000) 19,111 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 3,060 (2008)
- Births (000) 687 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 75 (2003-04)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 106 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 68 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 35 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 71 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 38 (2008)
- Total maternal deaths 3,600 (2005)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition
- Maternal death: 20% 
- HIV/AIDS: 4% 
- Pneumonia: 2% 
- Neonatal death: 34% 
- Diarrhoea: 22% 
- Infection: 27% 
- Other: 20% 

**Causes of maternal deaths**

- Maternal death: 20% 
- HIV/AIDS: 4% 
- Pneumonia: 2% 
- Neonatal death: 34% 
- Infection: 27% 
- Other: 20% 

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 53 (2003-2004)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 15 (2003-2004)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 78 (2003-2004)
- Low birthweight incidence (%): 42%

**Child Health**

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*: 36, 38, 36
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 82, 81
- Percent of newborns protected against tetanus: 67
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving appropriate health provider: 61
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to health provider: 61
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: 42
- Percent of newborns protected against tetanus: 67

**HIV/AIDS**

- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel: 100
- Antenatal care: 97
- Postnatal care: 97

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs: 82
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving appropriate health provider: 61
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to health provider: 61
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: 42

**Immunization**

- Percent children < 5 years with 3 doses DPT: 81
- Percent children < 5 years with 3 doses Hib: 82

**Vitamin A Supplementation**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year: 100

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding: 47

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

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT: 42

**MDG Target**

- MDG Target: 56

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population
Malawi

**DISTRIBUTION OF UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE**

- Deaths per 1000 live births

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

**Nutrition**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 53 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 4 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 89 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 14 (2006)

**Child Health**

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children ≤5 years sleeping under ITNs

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

**Immunization**

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

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

**Pregnancy and newborn health**

- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 65 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 6,000 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 18 (2005)

**Causes of maternal deaths**

- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 29 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1,100 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 56 (2008)

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

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a health provider 100 (2006)

**Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)**

- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities 92 (2008)

**Abortion**

- Abortions (per 1,000 live births) 53 (2006)

**Pregnancy and newborn health**

- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 29 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1,100 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 56 (2008)

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Neonatal period
- Pre-pregnancy
- Birth
- Postnatal care

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

**Underweight prevalence**


**Exclusive breastfeeding**


**Village health worker density (per 1000 population)**

- Percent population using improved water sources 92 (2004)
- Percent population using improved water sources 92 (2005)
- Percent population using improved water sources 92 (2006)

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

- Percent population using improved water sources 92 (2004)
- Percent population using improved water sources 92 (2005)
- Percent population using improved water sources 92 (2006)

**Antenatal care**

- Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a health provider 100 (2006)

**Total population (000)** 14,846 (2008)

**Total under-five population (000)** 2,591 (2008)

**Births (000)** 599 (2008)

**Birth registration (%)** ---

- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 100 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 65 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 29 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 56 (2008)

**Deaths per 1000 live births**

- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 27 (2004)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 37 (2006)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 45 (2008)

**Total urban population (000)** 2,591 (2008)

**Total rural population (000)** 45 (2008)

**Total population (000)** 58 (2008)
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 178 (2005)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 28 (2004)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: 57 (2004)
- **Interruption of treatment for malaria (%)**: 45 (2006)
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: 3, 4, 3 (2004)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 58 (2006)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: 3 (2006)

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis: 34%
- Haemorrhage: 14%
- Abortion: 9%
- Embolism: 1%
- Other direct: 11%
- Hypertension: 19%
- Other indirect: 17%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

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

**Antenatal care**

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

![Antenatal care graph](image)

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

![Skilled attendant graph](image)

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

![Neonatal tetanus graph](image)

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

![Water quality chart](image)

**Sanitation**

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

![Sanitation chart](image)

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

![Coverage gap chart](image)

**POLICIES**

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**: Yes
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: Yes
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**: Yes
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**: Yes
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**: No
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**: Partial

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 50 (2007)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 12 (2007)
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 11 (2007)
- **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 3.0 (2008)
- **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 19 (2007)
- **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 35 (2007)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: 37 (2004)
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women): 190 (2004)
- Unmet need for family planning (%): 31 (2006)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %): 35 (2006)
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%): 2, 4, 1 (2006)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 46 (2006)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis: 34%
- Hemorrhage: 17%
- Hypertension: 19%
- Other direct: 11%
- Indirect: 17%
- Abortion: 9%
- Embolism: 1%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - Antenatal visit (1 or more)
  - Skilled attendant at birth
  - Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding

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

- 1987: 31
- 1995-1996: 47
- 2001: 57
- 2006: 70

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

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

**Neonatal tetanus protection**
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Percent population using improved drinking water sources
  - Total: 81 (1990), 96 (2008)

**Sanitation**
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- Rural: 23 (1990), 36 (2008)
- Total: 59 (1990), 81 (2008)

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**
Average of eight key indicators

**POLICIES**

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

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 67 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 12 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 48 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 2.7 (2007)
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 88 (2002)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 32 (2000-01)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 16 (2000-01)
Interruption of pregnancy (% of recommended minimum) ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 3,6,1 (2000-01)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 60 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MOTHER DEATHS

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Embolism 1%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Other direct 11%
- Indirect 17%
- Hypertension 19%
- Abortion 9%

SOURCE: WHO 2010

COVERAGE ALONG THE CONTINUUM OF CARE

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - Antenatal visit (1 or more)
  - Skilled attendant at birth
  - *Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles

SOURCE: DHS, MICS, Other NS

EQUITY

- Coverage gap by wealth quintile
  - Average of eight key indicators

- Mauritania
  - Countdown to 2015
  - 2010 Report
  - Mean coverage
  - Coverage gap

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

- Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation

- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available No
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths Partial

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 47 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 5 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 35 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 8.0 (2009)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 6 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 27 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 31 (2000)
### DEMOGRAPHICS

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<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
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### INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

#### NUTRITION

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<th>Indicator</th>
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#### UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE

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#### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

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#### CHILD HEALTH

#### IMMUNIZATION

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#### MALARIA PREVENTION

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#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASE TREATMENT

No data

#### MALARIA TREATMENT

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#### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

No data

#### CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008

- Diarrhoea: 9%
- Injuries: 5%
- Malaria: 11%
- Neonatal: 0%
- Other: 41%

#### CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS

- Haemorrhage: 23%
- Other: 10%
- Hypertension: 14%
- Asphyxia: 36%
- Other: 10%
- Preterm: 8%
- Congenital: 23%
- Sepsis: 11%
- Embolism: 3%

#### PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

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<td>2007</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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#### VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

No data

#### PER CAPITA TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH (US$)

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<td>2006</td>
<td>93</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Morocco

Demographics

- Total population (000): 31,606 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 3,041 (2008)
- Births (000): 646 (2006)
- Birth registration (%): 85 (2000)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 24 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 1,700 (2008)
- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 10
- Total maternal deaths:
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 36 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 32 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
- Births (000):
- Total population (000):
- Birth registration (%):
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births):
- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 10
- Total maternal deaths:
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Births (000):
- Total population (000):
- Birth registration (%):
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births):
- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 10
- Total maternal deaths:
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Births (000):
- Total population (000):
- Birth registration (%):
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births):
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births):

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 68 (2003-2004)
-Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving appropriate health provider
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to health facility

CHILD HEALTH

- Malaria prevention
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taking the right treatment for fever
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to health facility
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia received appropriate health care
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated with appropriate antibiotics
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia received appropriate health care
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated with appropriate antibiotics

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

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INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

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INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

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- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to health facility
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia received appropriate health care
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated with appropriate antibiotics
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia received appropriate health care
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated with appropriate antibiotics
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women): 18 (2005)
- Unmet need for family planning (%): 10 (2003-04)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %): 31 (2003-04)
- Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%): NA*
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %): (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 5, 9, 2 (2003-04)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %): 52 (2003-04)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**


- Abortion: 5%
- Sepsis: 7%
- Other direct: 9%
- Hypertension: 23%
- Indirect: 23%
- Haemorrhage: 31%

*Source: WHO 2010*

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- *Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

**Water and Sanitation**

- Water: Percent population using improved drinking water sources
- Sanitation: Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

**Policies**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: No
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Partial
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: ---
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 202 (2007)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 6 (2007)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 57 (2007)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 13,4 (2007)
  - National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): 69 (2000)

**Systems**

- Morocco

**Countdown to 2015 2010 Report**
**Demographics**

- Total population (000): 22,383 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 3,820 (2008)
- Births (000): 876 (2008)
- Birth registration (%): 31 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 130 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 90 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 43 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 110 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 520 (2005)
- Life-time risk of maternal death (1 in N): 45 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths: 4,000 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1,000 live births

![Graph showing under-five mortality rate](image)

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

**Child Health**

**Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns and Children**

**Nutrition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
<th>Value 3</th>
<th>Value 4</th>
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</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

- 1997: 20
- 2003: 37
- 2008: 37

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

- 2005: 20
- 2006: 32
- 2007: 42
- 2008: 83

**Immunization**

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

- 1990: 0%
- 2000: 27%
- 2006: 72%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

- 2003: 47%
- 2008: 47%

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

- 2007: 7%
- 2008: 23%

**Pneumonia treatment**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated with appropriate antibiotics
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

- 2003: 39%
- 2008: 22%
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 185 (2001)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 18 (2003-04)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 53 (2003)
Interruption to care for malaria (%) 43 (2008)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 2.5 (2003)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 63 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Growth and development

Causes of maternal deaths (Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007)
Contraceptive prevalence rate
Antenatal care
Skilled attendant at birth
*Postnatal care
Exclusive breastfeeding
Measles

Coverage along the continuum of care

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea
Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
Partial
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age
Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available
Partial
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions
Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183
No
Specific notification of maternal deaths
Partial

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 39 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 12 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 3.4 (2006)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 14 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 33 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 38 (2007)
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 29 (1999)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 19 (2001)
- **Antenatal visits for women (4 or more visits, %)**: 22 (2001)
- **Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)**: NA*
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15% ---, ---, ---
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: ---
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: ---

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

**Nutrition**

- **Percent children < 5 years underweight for age***
- **Underweight prevalence***
- **Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration***
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib***
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT***
- **Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding***
- **Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed***
- **Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials***
- **Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT***

**Child Health**

- **Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)**
- **Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)**
- **Total population (000)**
- **Medicine use during calender year***
- **Percent population using improved sanitation facilities***
- **Percent population using improved drinking water sources***

**Water and Sanitation**

- **Water**
- **Sanitation**

**EQUITY**

- **Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

**POLICIES**

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

**SYSTEMS**

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**
- **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**
- **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**
- **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)***

*See Annex for indicator definition

**Myanmar**

Countdown to 2015 2010 Report
Niger

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 14,704 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 3,121 (2008)
- Births (000) 791 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 20 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 16 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 11 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 102 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 1,800 (2005)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 7 (2005)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 121 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1,600 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 14,000 (2005)

**CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2008**

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

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 47 (2008)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 66 (2008)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 12 (2008)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 27 (2006)
- Underweight prevalence
  - Percent children < 5 years underweight for age* 41, 46, 44, 39, 36

**EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed 3, 1, 1, 14, 9, 4

**VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION**

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year 84, 88, 100, 92

**IMMUNIZATION**

- Percent of children immunised against measles 40, 60, 80
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT 100
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib 100

**DIARRHEAL DISEASE TREATMENT**

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding 43, 34

**MALARIA TREATMENT**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials 48, 33

**PNEUMONIA TREATMENT**

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider 14, 9, 26, 27, 47
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Neonatal death rates
- Diarrhoea 22%
- Malaria 19%
- Pneumonia 16%
- Haemorrhage 7%
- Infection 26%
- Maternal 9%
- Other 19%

**Malnutrition**

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

**Other NS** 2008

- Other NS

**Other NS** 2008

- Other NS

**Water and Sanitation Equity**

- Source: WHO 2010

**Policies**

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)

- General government expenditure on health (%)

- Official Development Assistance to maternal and child survival (US$)

**System**

- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care

- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)

- Total under-five population (000)

- Total under-five deaths (000)

- Total maternal deaths

**Births**

- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)

**Births**

- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)

**Births**

- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)

**Births**

- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)

**Births**

- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)

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- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)

**Births**

- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)

**Births**

- Birth registration (%) 32 (2006)
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 199 (2004)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 16 (2006)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 15 (2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 0 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 1, 5, 0 (2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 38 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Embolism 1%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Hypertension 19%
- Other direct 11%
- Abortion 9%
- Indirect 17%

Source: WHO 2010

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

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

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

---

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

- Rural
- Urban
- Total

- 1990: 31, 35, 39
- 2008: 57, 39, 48

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

**Sanitation**
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- Rural
- Urban
- Total

- 1990: 2, 19, 5
- 2008: 34, 9

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

---

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Partial
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: Yes
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Yes
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: Partial
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: No

---

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**
- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 35 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 12 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 45 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 1.6 (2008)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 10 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 11 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 68 (2000)

---

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**
Average of eight key indicators

Source: DHS 2006

---

**Niger**

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
Pakistan

Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

DEMOPGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value 2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>23,778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years underweight for age*</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent children &lt; 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORN AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 42 (2001-2002)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 14 (2001-2002)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 36 (2006-2007)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 32 (2006-2007)
- Vitamin A supplementation

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

CHILD HEALTH

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

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

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

- Causes of under-five deaths, 2008
  - Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition
  - Neonatal deaths
  - Measles
  - Malaria/HIV/AIDS
  - Pneumonia
  - Other

- Causes of neonatal deaths
  - Tetanus
  - Congenital
  - Asphyxia
  - Infection

- Total deaths per 1000 live births
  - Pakistan
  - Other NS
  - MICS
  - DHS

- Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

- Source: WHO/CHERG 2010
- Source: UNICEF
- Source: WHO 2010
- Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 20 (2006)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 25 (2006-07)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 28 (2006-07)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 7, 13, 5 (2006-07)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 29 (2006-07)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 64 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 57 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 11.6 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 5 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 9 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---
**Papua New Guinea**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total population (000) 6,577 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 950 (2008)
- Births (000) 207 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) ---
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 69 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 53 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 26 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 55 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 14 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 5 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 14 (2008)
- Total population (000) 950 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 69 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 14 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 55 (2008)
- Total deaths 14 (2008)

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Diarrhoea: 5%
- Pneumonia: 20%
- Malaria: 5%
- Other: 40%
- Asphyxia: 30%
- Other 23%

### Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns, and Children

#### NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 43 (2005)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 5 (2005)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 76 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 11 (2005)

#### UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Stunted Children (0-5 years)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-1983</td>
<td>Other NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Other NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Breastfed Infants (6-59 months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Vitamin A Supplementation

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

### IMMUNIZATION

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

### Malaria Prevention

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

### Malaria Treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected malaria treated

### Diarrhoeal Disease Treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea treated

### Pneumonia Treatment

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia treated

---

*Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO*
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)  70 (2000)
Unmet need for family planning (%)  ---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)  55 (2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)  ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)  ---, ---, ---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)  ---
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)  ---

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration

Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)

Source: IGME 2009

Under-five mortality rate

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)

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

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

Policies

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes  Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea  No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics  No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age  Partial
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available  Partial
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions  Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183  Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths  Yes

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)  65 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)  7 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)  8 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)  5.8 (2000)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)  11 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)  24 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)  ---

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report

Papua New Guinea
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Total population (000) 28,837 (2008)
Total under-five population (000) 2,975 (2008)
Deaths (000) 609 (2008)
Birth registration (%) 93 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 24 (2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 22 (2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 13 (2008)
Total under-five deaths (000) 15 (2008)
Maternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 1,500 (2005)

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

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**
Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 30 (2004-2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 1 (2004-2006)
Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) ---
Low birthweight incidence (%) 8 (2007)

**Underweight prevalence**
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

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

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

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Immunization**
- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**Malaria prevention**
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

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

**Malaria treatment**
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

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

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

---

*See Annex for indicator definition
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 59 (2004)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 8 (2004-06)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: 87 (2004-06)
- **Interruption of treatment for malaria (%)**: NA*
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 16, 24, 6 (2004-06)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: 48 (2004-06)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for Latin America / Caribbean, 1997-2007

- **Hypertension**: 26%
- **Haemorrhage**: 23%
- **Indirect**: 20%
- **Other direct**: 11%
- **Abortion**: 10%
- **Sepsis**: 7%
- **Embolism**: 3%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**: 71% (2004-06)
- **Antenatal visit (1 or more)**: 91% (2004-06)
- **Skilled attendant at birth**: 71% (2004-06)
- **Postnatal care**: 69% (2004-06)
- **Exclusive breastfeeding**: 69% (2004-06)
- **Measles**: 90% (2004-06)

**Antenatal care**

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

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<tr>
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<td>60</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>76</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2004-2006</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
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**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Water**

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**Coverage gap by wealth quintile**

Average of eight key indicators

- **Poorest**: Mean coverage
- **2nd**: Coverage gap
- **3rd**: Coverage gap
- **4th**: Coverage gap
- **Wealthiest**: Coverage gap

**POLICIES**

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

**SYSTEMS**

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

- **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 327 (2007)
- **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 16 (2007)
- **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 31 (2007)
- **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 18.4 (1999)
- **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 3 (2007)
- **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 11 (2007)
- **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: ---
**Phillyppines**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>90,348 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>10,701 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>2,236 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>83 (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>15 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>73 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>230 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>140 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,600 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underweight prevalence</th>
<th>Percent children &lt; 5 years underweight for age*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-1990</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) | 58 (2008) |
| Low birthweight incidence (%) | 20 (2003) |

**CHILd HEALTH**

**Immunization**

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

| DTP immunization coverage (%) |
| 1990 | 0 |
| 1994 | 92 |
| 1998 | 91 |
| 2002 | 84 |
| 2006 | 84 |

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* (DHS)

- 1993: 26
- 1998: 34
- 2003: 34
- 2008: 34

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

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- 2007: 0
- 2008: 0

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

- 2003: 76

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials* (DHS)

- 2003: 0

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

- 1993: 51
- 1998: 44
- 2003: 55
- 2008: 50

Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population
Rwanda

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>9,721 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population</td>
<td>1,646 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>403 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>82 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>112 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>72 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>35 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>41 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (%)</td>
<td>1,300 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death</td>
<td>16 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,700 (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

- 1990: 112
- 1995: 84
- 2000: 58
- 2005: 54
- 2010: 50
- 2015: 46

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Malaria: 22%
- Diarrhoea: 22%
- Pneumonia: 14%
- Measles: 4%
- Tetanus: 1%
- Other: 17%

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Infection: 29%
- Asphyxia: 30%
- Other: 1%

**Immunization**

- Measles: 87%
- DPT: 92%
- Hib: 92%

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

- 2004: 36%
- 2005: 52%
- 2006: 73%
- 2007: 63%
- 2008: 72%

**Pneumonia treatment**

- 2000: 4%
- 2005: 16%
- 2007: 28%
- 2008: 13%

**Child Health**

- Low birthweight incidence (%): 9%
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 76%
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 56%
- Pneumonia treatment: 72%
- Malaria treatment: 69%
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 40 (2006)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 38 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 24 (2007-08)
Interruption of antenatal care (% of recommended minimum) 17 (2007-08)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 3, 8, 2 (2005)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 41 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Other direct 11%
- Indirect 17%
- Hypertension 19%
- Abortion 1%

Source: WHO 2010

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
  *Postnatal care*
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Neonatal tetanus protection**
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water and Sanitation**

**Water**
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

**Financial Flows and Human Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (2007)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rwanda

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
**Senegal**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>12,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>4,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- **Neonatal** deaths: 19%
- **Malaria**: 19%
- **Diarrhoea**: 14%
- **HIV/AIDS**: 2%
- **Other causes**: 33%
- **Preterm**: 31%
- **Egbolism**: 2%
- **Sepsis**: 1%
- **Hypertension**: 17%
- **Haemorrhage**: 31%
- **Preterm**: 31%
- **Other direct**: 4%
- **Abortion**: 5%
- **Transfusion**: 1%

### Nurtition

- **Percent children < 5 years underweight for age**:
  - 22 in 1992-1993
  - 20 in 2000
  - 14 in 2005

### Immunization

- **Percent children immunised against measles**
  - 2008: 88%
- **Percent children immunised with 3 doses DPT**
  - 2008: 77%
- **Percent children immunised with 3 doses Hib**
  - 2008: 64%

### Child Health

- **Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
  - 2005: 25%
  - 2007: 25%
  - 2008: 25%

- **Malaria treatment**
  - Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials
  - 2008-2009: 31%

- **Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
  - Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding
  - 2008-2009: 34%

### Vitamin A supplementation

- Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year
  - 2005: 99%
  - 2006: 99%
  - 2007: 96%
  - 2008: 94%

### Under-five Mortality Rate

- Deaths per 1000 live births
  - 2000: 149
  - 2005: 108
  - 2010: 50 (MDG Target)
  - Source: UNICEF

### Malaria Prevention

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs
  - 2005: 99%
  - 2010: 99%

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia received antibiotic
  - 2005: 7%
  - 2010: 27%

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to hospital
  - 2005: 14%
  - 2010: 23%

### Causes of Neonatal Deaths

- *Based on 2006 WHO reference population*
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 96 (2007)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 32 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 40 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 52 (2008-09)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 3, 7, 1 (2005)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 23 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Sepsis 9%  Embolism 1%
Abortion 9%  Haemorrhage 34%
Other direct 11%  Hypertension 19%
Indirect 17%  Other unspecified 5%

Coverage along the continuum of care

Contraceptive prevalence rate
Antenatal visit (1 or more)
Skilled attendant at birth
*Postnatal care
Measles

Surgical and Medical conditions
Pre-pregnancy
Pregnancy
Birth
Neonatal
Infancy

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

1990  2008
Rural 88 61
Urban 52 69
Total 92 69

Source: DHS 2005

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

1990  2008
Rural 62 51
Urban 38 38
Total 42 31

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 99 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 12 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 35 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 4.8 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 8 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 10 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 38 (2000)

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

EQUITY

Coverage gap

POST-OUTBREAK RESPONSE

Senegal

Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
Sierra Leone

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>5,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

- Deaths per 1000 live births

- Source: LGME 2009

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

- Source: WHO 2010

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Underweight prevalence**

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization**

- Percent of children immunized against measles

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

- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DPT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaria treatment**

- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

**Malaria prevention**

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

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

**Causes of neonatal deaths**

- Source: WHO/CHERO 2010

- Preterm 32%

- Infection 30%

- Haemorrhage 27%

- Asphyxia 25%

- Diarrhoea 2%

- Tetanus 2%

- Other 4%

- Congenital 5%

- Malaria 23%

- Injuries 28%

- Measles 49%

- Pneumonia 16%

- HIV/AIDS 9%

- Other 4%

**Causes of maternal deaths**

- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

- Maternal deaths (2005 - 2008)

- Indirect 11%

- Direct 27%

- Unrelated 28%

- Pneumonia 60%

- HIV/AIDS 30%

- Malaria 24%

- Diarrhoea 17%

- Injuries 13%

- Other 4%

- Other 3%

- Tuberculosis 2%

- Abortion 5%

- Sepsis 9%

- Asphyxia 25%

- Asphyxia 25%

- Asphyxia 25%

- Asphyxia 25%

- Asphyxia 25%

- Asphyxia 25%
**Somalia**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>8,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths (000)</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population*

### Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns, and Children

#### Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal disease treatment</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia treatment</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: IGME 2009*

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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

#### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-section rate (total, urban, %)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalRural Urban</td>
<td>9, 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO*

### Causes of neonatal deaths

- Diarrhoea 32%
- Malaria 9%
- Pneumonia 17%
- Infections and congenital abnormalities 9%
- Other causes 10%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010*

### Neonatal mortality by cause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Value 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital problems</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010*

### Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- 2006: 31%
- 2007: 4%
- 2008: 1%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010*

### Vitamin A supplementation

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

- 2005: 100%
- 2006: 50%
- 2007: 20%
- 2008: 10%

*Source: UNICEF*
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 123 (2005)
Unmet need for family planning (%) ---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 6 (2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 1 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) ---, ---, ---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 26 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visit (1 or more)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at birth</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available No
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions No
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)</td>
<td>1.5  (2006)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)</td>
<td>10  (2007)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)</td>
<td>16  (2007)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)</td>
<td>56  (2005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOMALIA

COUNTDOWN TO 2015
2010 REPORT
**South Africa**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 49,668 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 5,200 (2008)
- Births (000) 1,091 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 78 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 67 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 48 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 20 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 73 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 400 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%):
  - 1994: 8
  - 1999: 10
  - 2003: 9
- Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 9 (2003)
- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 33 (2003)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 6 (2003)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 49 (2003)
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving appropriate health provider (2007):
  - Poorest 20%
  - Second poorest 30%
  - Third poorest 40%
  - Fourth poorest 50%
  - Wealthiest 60%

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 49 (2003)
- Low birthweight incidence (%): 1998: 49

**CHILD HEALTH**

- Malaria prevention: Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs* 67%
- Malaria treatment: Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials* 67%
- Pneumonia treatment:
  - Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider 75%
  - Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics 65%

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

- Neonatal deaths 29%
- Diarrhoea 1%
- Tetanus 1%
- Congenital defects 8%
- Infection 18%
- Asphyxia 23%
- Prematurity 11%

**Reasons for under-five deaths, 2008**

- Diarrhoea 11%
- Pneumonia 6%
- Infections 2%
- Other 9%

**Source:** Various reports by WHO, UNICEF, and other organizations.

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

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*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

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**Note:** The data and statistics provided are illustrative and may not reflect the current situation in South Africa. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, please refer to the latest reports from relevant organizations.
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

Water and sanitation

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

Policies

SYSTEMS

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

South Africa
Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
**Sudan**

### Demographics

- Total population (000) 41,348 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 5,836 (2008)
- Births (000) 1,296 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 33 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 19 (2006)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 109 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 41 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 138 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 450 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 1000 live births) 73 (2008)
- Total maternal deaths 5,300 (2005)

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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

### Infant mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)

- Source: WHO/UNICEF

### Under-five mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)

- Source: UNICEF

### Interventions Coverage for Mothers, Newborns and Children

#### Nutrition

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 40 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 16 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 56 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 31 (1999)

#### Child Health

- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*
- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics
- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

#### Immunization

- Source: WHO/UNICEF

#### Malaria prevention

- Source: WHO/UNICEF

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

- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS

#### Pneumonia treatment

- Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

---

*See Annex for indicator definition

---

Note: *Based on 2006 WHO reference population

---

Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

---

Source: WHO/UNICEF

---

Source: WHO/UNICEF

---

Source: UNICEF

---

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

---

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

---

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

---

Source: Convention 183

---

Source: International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

---

Source: Mater and Newborn Health International Network
### Maternal and Newborn Health

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 72 (1997)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**: 26 (1992-93)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)**: ---
- **Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)**: ---
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)**: (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 20, 19, 24 (1992-93)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)**: ---
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)**: ---

### Causes of Maternal Deaths

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- **Sepsis**
- **Embolism**
- **Abortion**
- **Other direct**
- **Indirect**
- **Haemorrhage**
- **Hypertension**

### Coverage along the Continuum of Care

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**
- **Antenatal visit (1 or more)**
- **Skilled attendant at birth**
- ***Postnatal care**
- **Exclusive breastfeeding**
- **Measles**

### Water and Sanitation

- **Water**
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources
    - **1990**: 58, 85, 65
    - **2008**: 52, 64, 67

- **Sanitation**
  - Percent population using improved sanitation facilities
    - **1990**: 23, 63, 34
    - **2008**: 18, 55, 34

### Policies

- **International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes**: Partial
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea**: Yes
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**: Yes
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age**: No
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available**: Yes
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions**: No
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183**: No
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths**: Partial

### Systems

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - **Per capita total expenditure on health (US$)**: 71 (2007)
  - **General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)**: 6 (2007)
  - **Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)**: 63 (2007)
  - **Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)**: 12.0 (2006)
  - **Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$)**: 11 (2007)
  - **Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)**: 14 (2007)
  - **National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)**: 35 (2005)

### Equity

- **Coverage gap by wealth quintile**
  - Average of eight key indicators

---

**Sudan**

**Countdown to 2015**

**2010 Report**
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 111 (2004)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 24 (2006-07)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 79 (2006-07)
Interruption of prevention treatment for malaria (%) 1 (2006-07)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 8, 8, 8 (2006-07)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 67 (2006-07)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

Water and sanitation

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

Policies

International Code of Marketing of Breastmil Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available No
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 287 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 16 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 64.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 16 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 17 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) ---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Swaziland
Countdown to 2015
2008 Report
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 27 (2005)
Unmet need for family planning (%) ---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 49 (2007)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) ---
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 61 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Commonwealth of independent states, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Partial
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 93 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 74 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 70.4 (2006)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 6 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 10 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 86 (2005)
Tanzania, United Republic of

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 42,484 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 7,566 (2008)
- Births (000) 1,771 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 8 (2004-05)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 104 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 67 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 33 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 175 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 20 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 33 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 13,000 (2005)

**CHILD HEALTH**

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 44 (2004-2005)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 4 (2004-2005)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 91 (2004-2005)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 10 (2004-2005)
- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed 41 (2004-2005)

- Vitamin A supplementation
  - Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calender year 90 (2008)

- Immunization
  - Percent children immunised against measles 88 (2008)
  - Percent of children immunised with 3 doses of DPT 78 (2008)
  - Percent of children immunised with 3 doses of Hib 76 (2008)

- Malaria prevention
  - Percent children 5 years sleeping under ITNs 26 (2008)

- Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
  - Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT 48 (2008)

- Pneumonia treatment
  - Percent children 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider 59 (2008)
  - Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics 59 (2008)

- Diarrhoeal disease treatment
  - Percent children <5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding 65 (2005)

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent febrile children <5 years using antimalarials 68 (2008)
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 139 (2003)
- Unmet need for family planning (%) 22 (2004-05)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 62 (2004-05)
- Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 30 (2007-08)
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) 3,8,2 (2004-05)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 67 (2004-05)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Abortion 9%
- Other direct 11%
- Indirect 17%
- Hypertension 19%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Embolism 1%

Coverage along the continuum of care

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

POLICIES

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Yes
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

SYSTEMS

- Coverage gap by wealth quintile
  Average of eight key indicators

Financial Flows and Human Resources

- Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 63 (2007)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 18 (2007)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 26 (2007)
- Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 2.5 (2006)
- Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 11 (2007)
- Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 19 (2007)
- National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 21 (2005)
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 89 (1998)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 32 (1998)
antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 46 (1998)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 18 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 0% and maximum target is 15%) 2, 5, 1 (1998)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 53 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) --

NUTRITION

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>MICS</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>73</td>
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<td>84</td>
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Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>100</td>
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Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT

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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
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</table>

Low birthweight incidence (%)

Source: IGME 2009

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

EQUITY

Coverage along the continuum of care

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

See Annex for indicator definition

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Other NS</th>
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WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>60</td>
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</table>

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

<table>
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<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 68 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 8 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 63 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 3.2 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 8 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 11 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) --

Policies

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths Yes

Togo
Countdown to 2015
2010 Report
### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
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<td>5,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Tetanus: 1%
- Diarrhoea: 12%
- Pneumonia: 20%
- Malaria: 44%
- Other: 21%

Global deaths caused by undernutrition: 49%

### Causes of neonatal deaths

- Other: 40%
- Infection: 19%
- Sepsis: 27%
- Preterm: 6%
- Neonatal: 5%
- Other: 19%

### Interventions Coverage for Mothers, Newborns, and Children

#### NUTRITION

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 19 (2006)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 7 (2006)
- Underweight prevalence: 8 (2006)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %): 54 (2006)

#### IMMUNIZATION

- Percent of children immunized against measles: 99%
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DPT: 96%
- Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib: 99%

#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASE TREATMENT

- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding: 25% (2006)

#### MALARIA PREVENTION

- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*: 91% (2006)

#### PNEUMONIA TREATMENT

- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider: 83% (2006)
- Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics: 50% (2006)

*Source: WHO/UNICEF, MDG Target

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

- Tetanus: 1%
- Diarrhoea: 12%
- Pneumonia: 20%
- Malaria: 44%
- Other: 21%

Global deaths caused by undernutrition: 49%
**Under-five mortality rate**
Deaths per 1000 live births

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**
Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

**NUTRITION**

- **Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 38 (2006)
- **Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)**: 6 (2006)
- **Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)**: 80 (2008)
- **Low birthweight incidence (%)**: 14 (2000)

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

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

**Immunization**
- **Percent of children immunised against measles**
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT**
- **Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib**

**Malaria prevention**
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

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

**Malaria treatment**
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

**Pneumonia treatment**
- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider**
- **Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics**
### Maternal and Newborn Health

- **Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)**: 159 (2004)
- **Unmet need for family planning (%):** 41 (2006)
- **Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %):** 47 (2006)
- **Interruption of pregnancy (%):** 16 (2006)
- **C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %):** Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15% (2006)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %):** 42 (2006)
- **Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %):** ---

### Causes of Maternal Deaths

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</table>

### Coverage along the Continuum of Care

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visit</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Water and Sanitation

- **Water:**
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources:
  - Total: 91 (1990), 67 (2008)

### Sanitation

- **Sanitation:**
  - Percent population using improved sanitation facilities:
    - Rural: 43 (1990), 49 (2008)
  - Total: 64 (1990), 81 (2008)

### Policies

- **International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes:** Yes
- **New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea:** Yes
- **Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics:** Yes
- **IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age:** Yes
- **Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available:** Yes
- **Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions:** Partial
- **Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183:** No
- **Specific notification of maternal deaths:** Partial

### EQUITY

### Systems

- **Financial Flows and Human Resources**
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 74 (2007)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 10 (2007)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 38 (2007)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 14.3 (2005)
Yemen

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 22,917 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 3,733 (2008)
- Births (000) 846 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 22 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 69 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 53 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 32 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 57 (2008)
- Maternal mortality rate (1 in N) 430 (2008)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 32 (2008)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 39 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths 3,600 (2005)

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**

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

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNs AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 58 (2003)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 14 (2003)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 78 (2003)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 32 (1997)

**Underweight prevalence**

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

**Vitamin A supplementation**

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

**IMMUNIZATION**

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

**Malaria prevention**

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*

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

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**

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

**Malaria treatment**

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

**Pneumonia treatment**

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

---

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

---

*See Annex for indicator definition

---

Source: WHO/UNICEF

---

Source: IGME 2009

---

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

---

Source: UNICEF

---

Source: WHO 2010
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 80 (2005)
Unmet need for family planning (%) 39 (1997)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 11 (1997)
Interruption of pregnancy (%) NA*
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 1, 2, 1 (1997)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 30 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for West Asia, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

Water and Sanitation

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

Equity

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Policies

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available Yes
Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions Yes
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 No
Specific notification of maternal deaths No

Systems

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 104 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 59 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 9.9 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 5 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 18 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 14 (2004-2006)
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

Coverage along the continuum of care

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

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

Neonatal tetanus protection
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

WATER AND SANITATION

Water
Percent population using improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile
Average of eight key indicators

Policies

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

Systems

Financial Flows and Human Resources
Per capita total expenditure on health (US$) 79 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) 15 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) 29 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population) 7.7 (2006)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US$) 27 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$) 28 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum) 41 (2004-2005)
Zimbabwe

**Demographics**
- Total population (000) 12,463 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,707 (2008)
- Births (000) 378 (2008)
- Birth registration (%) 74 (2005-06)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 96 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 62 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 28 (2008)
- Total under-five deaths (000) 36 (2008)
- Maternal mortality rate (1 in N) 98 (2006)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 74 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,707 (2008)
- Total population (000) 12,463 (2008)

**Child Health**

**Nutrition**
- Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 79 (2005-06)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 11 (2005-06)

**Immunization**
- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib

**Malaria prevention**
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV**
- Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
- Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding

**Malaria treatment**
- Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials

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

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**
- Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

**Causes of neonatal deaths**
- Neonatal 31
- HIV/AIDS 21%
- Other 5%
- Congenital 10%
- Infection 19%
- Asphyxia 27%
- Other 15%
- Tetanus 1%
- Diarrhoea 5%
- Neomelitis 2%
- Measles 8%

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

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

**Water and sanitation equity**
- Percent population using improved sanitation facilities
- Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2008**
- Neomelitis 19%
- Infection 19%
- Asphyxia 27%
- Other 17%
- Tetanus 1%
- Diarrhoea 5%
- Measles 8%

*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

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

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

**Tuberculosis**
- Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs

**MDG Target**
- 2015
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women) 101 (2003)
- Unmet need for family planning (%) 13 (2005-06)
- Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 71 (2005-06)
- Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 6 (2005-06)
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 5.9, 5.3 (2005-06)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1hr of birth, %) 69 (2005-06)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

**Causes of maternal deaths**
Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Sepsis 9%
- Embolism 1%
- Abortion 9%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Hypertension 19%
- Indirect 17%
- Other direct 11%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - Postnatal care
  - Antenatal visit
  - Skilled attendant at birth
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles

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

- 1988 DHS 91
- 1994 DHS 92
- 1997 Other NS 88
- 1999 DHS 93
- 2005-2006 DHS 94

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

- 1988 DHS 70
- 1994 DHS 69
- 1999 DHS 73
- 2005-2006 DHS 89

**Neonatal tetanus protection**
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

- 1990 76
- 1995 81
- 2000 83
- 2005 93
- 2008 93

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Water
  - Percent population using improved drinking water sources
    - Rural
    - Urban
    - Total

**Sanitation**
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities

- Rural
- Urban
- Total

**EQUITY**

- Coverage gap by wealth quintile
  - Average of eight key indicators

**POLICIES**

- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: Yes
- New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea: Yes
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No
- IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age: Yes
- Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available: Yes
- Midwives be authorised to administer a core set of life saving interventions: Partial
- Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Specific notification of maternal deaths: Yes

**SYSTEMS**

- Financial Flows and Human Resources
  - Per capita total expenditure on health (US$): 20 (2007)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%): 9 (2007)
  - Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%): 27 (2007)
  - Density of health workers (per 10,000 population): 8.8 (2004)
  - National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum): ---

**Zimbabwe**
Countdown to 2015
2010 Report